The Easton Gazette.

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THE POET.

Voice of the wind, of singing brook and bird,
Dawn's message white and midnight's word—
These secrets all belong
Unto his song.

For nature to the poet's heart alone
Makes her mysterious meanings known:—
He is her voice and her
Interpreter!

—Frank D. Sherman, in the Century.

THE PEARL NECKLACE.

MR. JAMES PARKER Hutchinson was a jeweler in a moderate way of business; his shop was situated in Crawford street, and he had, by dint of hard work through nearly half a century, saved some thirty or forty thousand pounds.

He often thought of retiring, but rest was not to his mind; he liked the bustle and noise of the shop—was at home with his customers, and being a bit of a miser, was fond of adding to the balance at his bankers.

His wife did not in the least care about being a lady. They had no children, and so, having only themselves to think about and please, they lived in Crawford street, despised suburban villas, and refused to go in for spurious gentility.

One day a handsome carriage drew up at the door of Mr. James Parker Hutchinson's shop, and a foreign gentleman alighted and entered.

It being winter, he wore a thick frock-coat, trimmed with Astrachan fur, his figure was erect, his bearing martial; he wore a small, neatly-trimmed, peaked beard; his eyes were black, and his complexion swarthy.

"What can I have the honor of showing you?" said the jeweler, in a flutter of expectation.

"I want to look at some fine pearls," replied the stranger with a slight foreign accent, but in very good English.

"Pearls! certainly."

"I am the agent of the Queen of Spain, there is my card."

"The Duke S'Alvarez," ejaculated the jeweler, with a low bow, as his eye fell on the card.

"The same."

"And your excellency is desirous of making some purchase on her Majesty's account, I presume?"

"You are right," said the duke.

"I have a very fine stock of pearls; how many would your excellency require?"

"Permit me to see them first. I fear the size may not be equal to that I am commissioned to seek for."

Parker unfastened a safe, and took from it a box containing some pearls of unusual size and beauty.

The Duke S'Alvarez produced a pearl from his pocket which was a marvel of perfection. Handing this to the jeweler, he said, "This is a single pearl which was given me by my Royal mistress as a sample."

"Yes, your excellency, it is very fine," said Parker, examining it through a glass.

"What would you estimate its value at?"

"Upwards of a hundred pounds. It would be well worth that sum in the trade."

"Ah! said the duke, "you have estimated it well. Now I want a necklace made of pearls resembling this. It must have ten rows, and in each row must be twenty-five pearls."

"Estimating each pearl at one hundred pounds, the first cost would amount to twenty-five thousand pounds. Then it could not make a fair profit unless I charged an additional five thousand. Consequently, were I to execute your order, my charge would be thirty thousand pounds."

"A very moderate charge, too," said the Duke S'Alvarez, still smiling. "Will you make up your mind to execute this order now, or shall I give you time to think of it, as you are not in a very large way of business," exclaimed the duke.

"I have money enough for that and to spare," answered James Parker Huchinson, with a self-satisfied air. "I presume I may keep your specimen pearl as a pattern."

"Pray do so. It will be more satisfactory to both parties to have a written agreement, I think."

"For my part I reply in the affirmative," said the jeweler.

"Call at my house, if convenient, this evening, and bring your agreement with you. I live at 115 Upper Brook street, Grosvenor Square."

"I will be there, your excellency," replied the jeweler.

The duke rose, buttoned up his Astrachan lamb's wool trimmed coat, drew on his gloves and departed, followed to his carriage by the obsequious jeweler, who could not bow sufficiently or low enough.

It was now past four, and in winter it grows dark soon after that hour. Thinking he had done business enough for that day, the jeweler ordered the shutters to be put up, and, going into the parlor, proceeded to communicate the good news to his wife.

The good and worthy woman listened attentively, but gravely disappointed at her want of enthusiasm, the jeweler exclaimed:

"Wife, you do not appreciate my news at its real value."

"Are you sure of your customer?" she asked.

"In what way?"

"Is he what he represents himself?"

"Of course he is."

"Ah, that is your impetuous way," said Mrs. Parker Hutchinson.

"My dear!" exclaimed the jeweler with an air of dignified importance, "in domestic matters you are unrivalled, but you must permit me to be the best person to manage my business."

"If you lose all your fortune do not blame me," she retorted. "You have worked harder and longer than most men, and it would be sad to be made the dupe of a swindler."

"I cannot be swindled."

"What is your safeguard?"

"I will not deliver the necklace of pearls until I receive the money. If I buy the pearls, they will represent property as good as gold in the bank."

"Better not run any risk," said Mrs. Hutchinson."

"How would you prevent it?"

"By calling at the Spanish Embassy, and making inquiries about this Duke S'Alvarez."

"Pooh! pooh! you talk like a woman!" cried the jeweler. "Were I to do as you advise, I should offend my munificent patron, and there are plenty of jewelers in London who would jump at such a chance."

"Well, well, take your own course," responded Mrs. Hutchinson. "I'll say no more."

"I am glad to see that you have submitted at last," said the jeweler. "I shall now go to Upper Brook street, look around me, and sign the agreement, so that his excellency shall not run from his word. Good-bye, my dear. Expect me back to supper at ten."

Mr. Parker Hutchinson walked to Upper Brook street, Grosvenor square, and found that the Duke S'Alvarez lived in one of the palatial residences with which that quarter abounds.

A footman in livery admitted him, and he was ushered into a drawing-room furnished in the most costly manner.

"The duke was sitting at a table, writing. He rose to receive the jeweler.

"Thanks for your punctuality," he said. "Have you the agreements with you?"

"No, your excellency. I left that to your kindness."

"Very well; here is a brief sketch. It is written upon paper belonging to the Embassy, and stamped with the Spanish insignia. See if that meets your views."

The jeweler read it, and replied in the affirmative.

"Attach your signature, then, if you please."

The jeweler did so.

"I will have this stamped, and send you a copy to-morrow," exclaimed the Duke S'Alvarez, who seemed to be perfectly well acquainted with our insular laws and customs.

The work progressed gradually; but there was every chance of its being completed in time. When the eventful day approached, Mr. Parker Hutchinson went to the Commissionaire Barracks, and engaged a man for the evening, thinking that he would be a protection, and give him an air of importance.

It was a fine mild evening in April; the moon was shining brightly. On inquiring for the duke, Mr. Hutchinson was informed that he was smoking at the top of house.

"His grace expects you," continued the domestic, "and desired me to request you to come upstairs."

The jeweler made no demur, and accompanied by the commissionaire, followed his guide until he came to the leads, which were flat, and charmingly laid out as a garden, from which a splendid view of Hyde Park could be had. Orange trees, shrubs, and flowers hid the neighboring chimneys; but what particularly arrested the attention of the jeweler and his companion was a small balloon, fully inflated, held down to the leads by a couple of strong ropes. In this his grace the Duke S'Alvarez was quietly sitting and smoking.

"Come up, gentlemen," he said; "come up," pointing, as he spoke, to some steps about six feet high, which gave access to the balloon.

The jeweler stepped up gayly. The commissionaire followed with the box.

"This is where I take my siesta," continued the duke, "when the weather is fine."

"An excellent place," replied Hutchinson.

The duke offered him a cigar, which he took, but refrained from lighting just then.

"Here is the necklace," he continued; "will your excellency view it here, or down stairs?"

"Oh! the light of the moon is sufficient for a superficial view," said the duke, carelessly.

The box was opened, and the duke went into raptures over its contents,

"It is a gem," he said; "a perfect miracle of artistic workmanship. The pearls are admirably arranged, and the clasps in excellent taste."

A servant came on the leads.

"What do you want?" demanded the duke.

"Your grace's steward has returned with the money you bade him bring from the Embassy."

"Oh! to be sure; send him up."

The domestic bowed, and retired.

A foreigner soon appeared, laden with two bags and a portfolio.

He said something in Spanish which was unintelligible to Hutchinson.

"Garcia has brought the thirty thousand pounds," said the duke. "Just permit me to show him the necklace."

"Certainly," replied the jeweler.

The duke took the box and descended the steps. The jeweler was about to follow him, when his grace exclaimed:

"Keep your seat—keep your seat; I will rejoin you directly."

Then Parker Hutchinson sat down again. Scarcely had he touched the ground than the person he had addressed as Garcia drew a sharp knife from beneath his cloak, and with two sudden and dexterous blows cut the cord which retained the balloon.

In an instant the house receded from the sight of the astonished jeweler and no less bewildered commissionaire.

Mocking laughter sounded in their ears.

They were rapidly ascending; up, up—higher, higher—into the very bosom of the fleecy clouds!

They had not the remotest idea how a balloon should be managed, and were too much stupefied, for some time at least, to do anything but stare at one another.

"God help us!" exclaimed the jeweler, who was the first to recover self-possession.

"Where are we going?" asked Vidal.

"Into eternity," solemnly replied Hutchinson, who appeared to have lost all hope.

"Not yet, I hope. There must be some way of managing this balloon. There ought to be a valve; and I've heard about throwing the ballast out," answered Vidal.

The wind blew them along in a southeasterly direction, and they went at a prodigious rate. Having arrived at a certain altitude, they did not seem to go any higher, but drifted rapidly with the wind.

The balloon seemed to have been arranged for a long voyage, though it was not provisioned. The object of the arch swindler into whose clever trap the jeweler had fallen was evidently to destroy them, so that he might get clear off with his booty.

"We shall be starved to death," said the jeweler.

"Not to-day, nor yet to-morrow," said Vidal, knocking over a small basket he had not hitherto noticed. It contained a stone bottle of water and some bread and cheese.

Hutchinson threw himself at the bottom of the car and gave way to a paroxysm of grief.

Nothing more was said till morning. The commissionaire, feeling tired, lay down by the side of the jeweler, and snatched a few hours of uneasy slumber.

When he woke, he found the wind had changed, and the balloon was beating about amidst a variety of conflicting currents, making no particular headway.

They drifted at last in a direction totally opposite to that in which they had been going at first.

The jeweler did nothing but pray and utter unavailing laments at intervals.

Vidal grew alarmed, but he did not become a coward; his time was wholly occupied in studying the balloon.

The safety-valve, by means of which they could have descended at will, was in sight, but out of reach.

The string which should have given those in the car control over it had been purposely cut.

Four days and nights went by; the balloon remained tossing about in space. Its occupants had been drenched in more than one storm. Their condition was miserable in the extreme.

Vidal had made several attempts to reach the safety-valve without success.

The air was cold; the illimitable sea rolled below them. If the balloon descended into the water, there would be some chance of saving their lives.

To fall violently upon the earth was to be dashed to pieces; to fall in the sea gave them an opportunity of being picked up by a ship, and keeping afloat for a certain time by their own exertions.

Vidal determined to make an effort to save his life and that of his companion.

With the utmost care, yet with dauntless bravery, he climbed up the ropes which held the car to the balloon.

At a certain height he could see the valve.

In his hand he carried a piece of string, which he wished to attach to the valve.

If he could succeed in doing this, their salvation would be secured!

Should he miss his footing, he would be dashed into the abyss below.

Better such a death than one of slow starvation! At last he reached the valve, and placed the string over the hook which was attached to it.

Then his strength gave way and he fell down.

Fortunately he tumbled into the car, which shook and strained very much, but the cordage being good, it did not give way.

The piece of string floated in the breeze.

His next task was to lay hold of it. By robbing the wicker-work car of some of its minor component parts, he constructed a sort of fishing-rod, and hooked the string.

Pulling it gently, he awaited the result with feverish impatience.

The balloon began to descend.

The finale was now very simple.

The balloon fell into the sea within half a mile of a large steamship, which instantly lowered a boat.

The jeweler and the commissionaire were taken out of the seething waves, extremely glad to be rescued from their perilous position.

They were taken on board the ship, which proved to be the Black Prince, from Liverpool to New York; consequently they had descended in the Atlantic.

Profoundly thankful for their escape, they thanked the captain for his kindness, and promised to relate their adventures when they had recovered from the fatigue of their novel journey.

Suddenly Mr. Parker Hutchinson caught sight of an individual in the crowd of passengers who was intently regarding him.

With a cry like that of a tiger rushing on his prey, he sprang forward and seizing him by the collar, shouted:

"Thief! villain! robber! at last I have found you."

Every one was astonished.

It was the Duke S'Alvarez.

This impostor, after receiving the great prize for which he had plotted so diligently, had given up the house which he rented, and started for America, where he imagined he could dispose of the necklace of pearls with more safety than in Europe.

Vidal stood by the jeweler's side and effectually prevented any attempt on the part of the Spaniard to release himself.

The captain inquired the meaning of this strange scene, and, having no power to arrest the swindler, laid an embargo upon his luggage and effects, which, on arrival at New York, were examined by the police.

The necklace of pearls was discovered, and the jeweler, after a great deal of routine and red-tapeism, returned to London with the dearly purchased pearls, resolving to be on his guard when again applied to by the agents of foreign potentates.

The duke was thrown into prison, but while awaiting his trial contrived to escape, and has not since been heard of in civilized regions.—Yankee Blade.

Proper Breathing Movements a Preventive of Consumption.

I think it is evident that proper development and expansion of the lungs by means of well regulated breathing must be regarded as of the greatest value in the prevention and in the treatment of the inactive stages of pulmonary consumption. The more simple the method, the more effective and practical will be the results which flow from it. Among the many exercises which are recommended for this purpose, the following movements are very valuable: The arms, being used as levers, are swung backwards far as possible on a level with the shoulders during each inspiration, and brought together in front on the same level during each expiration. Or the hands are brought together above the head while inspiring, and gradually brought down alongside the body while expiring. A deep breath must be taken with each inspiration, and held until the arms are gradually moved foward, or downward, or longer, in order to make both methods fully operative.

Another very serviceable chest exercise is to take a deep inspiration, and, during expiration, in a loud voice count or sing as long as possible. A male person with a good chest capacity can count up to sixty or eighty, while in a female, even with good lungs, this power is somewhat reduced. Practice of this sort will slowly develop the lungs, and the increased ability to count longer is a measure of the improvement going on within the chest. Or, again, the taking of six or eight full and deep breaths in succession every hour during the day, either while sitting at work, or while walking out in the open air, will have a very beneficial effect.

The breathing of compressed and rarified air is attracting wide attention at the present time in connection with the prevention and the treatment of pulmonary consumption, and is another mode wherewith the chest capacity can be decidedly improved. When air is breathed in this manner, there is felt during each inspiration a gentle distention of the whole chest, while during expiration a feeling of emptiness is experienced.

Consumption is not a disease which originates in a day, but it is the outgrowth of morbid habits and agencies which may even antedate the birth of the individual. Defective breathing is one of these habits, and its pernicious prevalence is more wide-spread than is generally supposed.—Doctor Thomas J. Hays, in Century.

THE NEWS.

The Tucker (W. Va.) county seat war is over for the present.——William Goss, of Roaring Springs, Pa., got drunk at a Lutheran reunion, was placed in a cell, set fire to the prison and was fatally burned.——Mrs. Rebecca Ferguson was struck by a train in Philadelphia. Augustus Johnson, who tried to save her, was seriously hurt.——The steel steam yacht Columbia was launched at the shipyard of the Charles Hillman Company, Philadelphia.——At Waukegan, Ill., eleven frame houses and five brick houses were destroyed by fire. It was thought at one time that the entire town would be destroyed, but the fire was checked just in time.——Forest fires are raging on all sides of Woodville, Wis. They caught from burning brush and a passenger train. Four hundred men fought it all day.——L. Mackintosh Ward, formerly of the editorial staff of the Atlanta Constitution and the Macon Telegraph, died in Elizabeth, N. J. He was born in Savannah, Ga., his father being John E. Ward, who was United States minister to China during President Buchanan's administration.——Miss Tillie Mann, of Philadelphia, was drowned in the Susquehanna river.——Thos. G. O'Brien, of Bethlehem, died from too much cigarette smoking.——Nathaniel Fromme, of Duncannon, Pa., was killed by a circular saw.——Hoppenheimer & Son's large lithographic and printing shops in Jersey City, N. J., were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about $30,000; fully insured.

Dan Munroe was killed near his store at Danville postoffice, in Louisiana, by J. G. Jones.——Two barns and several outbuildings on the model farm of Hon. James Focht located in Panther Valley, three miles from Cressona, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Twenty-three head of cattle, three mules, ten pigs and several hundred fancy breed chickens perished in the flames, and all the agricultural implements, including a steam thresher were burned, as was the entire season's crop. Loss about $18,000; insurance light.——A warrant was sworn out in Sioux City for the arrest of E. M. Donaldson, the fugitive president of the Marine Bank, who established a chain of banks in Iowa and Kansas.——In an eastern-bound Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe train which passed through Lajunta, Col., was a Wells Fargo express car containing $1,400, 00 in gold coin. The treasure was watched by a number of heavily-armed guards.——The 8th of next month is the time set for the execution of the nine Choctaws convicted at Wilberton in June. Private advices from Washington state that they will not be shot at all; that Gen. Armstrong, who has long been in the Indian service, will visit the Choctaw Nation and look into the affair.

An attempt to wreck the Philadelphia and Erie express was foiled, and the desperadoes captured.——Health representatives of the government, state and city, united in a proclamation that there is no yellow fever in Pensacola.——A fire in Benton, Ill., destroyed seventeen business buildings, involving a loss of $150,000.——Seidle's large spoke works at Mechanicsburg, Pa., were destroyed by fire. Loss $20,000.——Daniel C. Brinton, of Philadelphia, was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the meeting held in Dixon, Wis.——A cut of ten per cent. was made in the wages of the employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company.——The bonded warehouse of Jacob Hartzeler, at Rome, Pa., was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, consisting of 650 barrels of whiskey. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $15,000. Origin believed incendiary.——Dr. D. G. Foster, surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment N. G. P., and one of the best known physicians in Western Pennsylvania, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at his home, at Crafton, Pa. There is no known reason for the deed. He leaves a wife and two children. The deceased was forty-three years of age.——Fire destroyed property to the value of $75,000 in Nashville, Tenn.——Fire in the main department of the Erie Association houses destroyed a large amount of frozen fish and appliances. The fishing of Annie Laurie was also burned. Loss, $30,000; insurance about one-half.

A colored woman and her two children were burned to death in a cabin near Charleston, Mo.——Prof. F. C. Anderson, an aeronaut, was fatally injured by a fall from the top of Snoqualmie Falls, Washington.——George A. Daly, the well-known American, who, while employed on the Mexican Central Railroad as locomotive engineer accidentally ran over and killed a man near the City of Mexico four months ago, has been released from prison by the Supreme Court.——Three-fourths of the town of Birdseye, Ind., was destroyed by fire.——The extensive hardware house of Wm. Starr's Son & Morrow, in Halifax, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $125,000; insurance $80,000. Rufus Keating, a fireman, fell from a ladder and was fatally injured.——Treasurer Curpain is reported to have absconded with a million dollars given to him to pay the Choctaws.——Judge Simonton, in the United States Court in Greenville, S. C., declared the Dispensary law, so far as it forbids common carriers to deliver intoxicating liquors in the state, void and contrary to the Interstate Commerce law.——Paul Smith fired into a clump of bushes near Oleopolis, Pa., and killed his younger brother, Albert, who was lying there.

SCORES WERE KILLED.

Bloody Conflicts in Bombay Caused by a Hindoo Holiday.

The religious race rioting was resumed in Bombay, and for several hours the streets were the scenes of desperate conflicts. The fighting was of the most sanguinary nature, and a large number of persons were killed and wounded.

The day being a Hindoo holiday the authorities anticipated a renewal of the recent disturbances, and were, in a measure, prepared to suppress an outbreak, but the police and the force of troops in the garrison were inadequate to cover the whole city, and before quiet had been restored in one district fresh outbreaks would occur in other parts of the city.

The rage of the mob was directed especially against the mosques, several of which were sacked and burned. All the public buildings are now guarded by troops, and the gunboats in the harbor have been cleared for action and brought into position to cover the native quarters. The local authorities are confident of being able ultimately to quell the rising.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Official Report from the Various Departments.

The official cholera report from the affected governments for the past weeks is as follows:

In Kieff, there were 529 new cases and 184 deaths; in Nijni Novgorod, 468 new cases and 191 deaths; in the Don Province, 245 new cases and 109 deaths; in Samara, 193 new cases and 75 deaths; in Kazan, 75 new cases and 28 deaths; in Kalisco, 97 new cases and 33 deaths; in Minsk, 32 new cases and 15 deaths; in Simbirsk, 31 new cases and 11 deaths, and in Kherson, 54 new cases and 22 deaths. In the city of Moscow the daily average for the week were 90 new cases and 37 deaths.

Owing to the quarantine regulations established by Bulgaria, Turkey and Servia, the express train service of the Eastern Railway between those countries and Russia has been entirely suspended. The express trains now run between Belgrade and Paris only.

There have been five cholera deaths at Helsingfors the Capital of Finland.

CROPS AND PRICES.

Farmers Likely to Obtain the Average Return of Recent Years.

The American Agriculturist's annual review of the crop situation shows that the harvest of 1893 in the United States is in many respects similar to that of three years ago, but with every prospect that home consumption and an increased foreign demand will so advance values as to yield as large a net return to farmers as on the average of recent years.

August indications point to a cotton crop not exceeding 7,500,000 bales, with favorable weather, and very much less than that if insects and climate remain unfavorable. There is a scarcity rather than a surplus of staple and desirable goods, and mills are already starting up to fill orders, with every prospect of being crowded to supply the domestic demand for the ensuing six months.

Present indications point to a crop of 1,750,000,000 bushels of corn, contrasted with 1,639,000,000 last year.

The wheat out turn will not exceed 433,000,000 bushels, compared to 614,000,000 bushels as the average for the past two seasons.

Available supplies of old wheat are 40,000,000 bushels greater than twelve months since, but even allowing that farmers also hold 17,000,000 bushels more old wheat now than then, the total supplies for the ensuing year are only 500,000,000 bushels or 17,000,000 less than the average of the two previous crops.

This year's acreage of oats was never exceeded except in 1889, when over 750,000,000 bushels were grown on 24,461,000 acres, compared with 6.0,000,000 bushels on a slightly smaller acreage this season.

The usual quantity of rye, buckwheat and barley will be garnered.

The supply of hay (over 83,000,000 tons) and other forage is abundant, though mill feed and cottonseed meal may be higher than last winter.

The wool clip is somewhat heavier than last year.

Butter, cheese and milk have been in only ordinary supply owing to the reduced number of cows, stocks are light and dairy interests were never in better shape for a profitable winter.

There is an increased domestic crop of sugar, but a shortage in the world's production of 300,000 long tons of sugar.

A reduced yield of heavy leaf and plug tobacco is assured, and the cigar leaf crop of the Connecticut and Housatonic Valleys has been curtailed by drought and hail.

Hops will make a fair average yield in the United States, but are only half to two-thirds of a full crop in Germany and with a light yield in England.

Potatoes have felt the drought, and about 165,000,000 bushels are looked for—slightly more than last year—compared to 245,000,000 in the bountiful crop of two years ago.

Winter apples promise to be in very scant supply at high prices.

Reviewing the financial situation from the farmers' standpoint, the Agriculturist concludes that "the prospect for prices in the early future depends more upon the monetary situation than upon natural conditions, all of which point to causes that should result in higher prices."

The European rye crop is hardly a fair average. Oats are under average and potatoes are injured by drought. With no extra surplus of the bread crops and an assured deficit of wheat, the United States is likely to be called upon to export as much wheat as last year, if not more. Indeed, exports have been much heavier since July 1 than last season. "The conclusion is justifiable that present prices of all products are abnormally low, as there is little evidence of our ability to spare much wheat as Europe wants it, on a large under-consumption prevails in the United States."

The hay crop is believed to represent a value to the farmers of $1,000,000,000. Corn at 45 cents per bushel, comes next, with a total of $75,000,000, followed by wheat, valued at $50,000,000, if worth 60 cents a bushel and by oats worth $385,000,000 if valued at 30 cents on the farm. Potatoes promise to net an average of 70 or 75 cents per bushel, or a total of $125,000,000. This last is about one-half the prospective value of the cotton crop of 1893, reckoned at $35 per bale.

HEROES OF THE ARMY.

Officers and Privates Commended for Courageous Acts.

Six months ago an order was formulated giving the names of officers and enlisted men of the army who were reported for distinguished services during the past year. The order has just come to light and mentioned a large number who have won commendation by courageous acts. Lieut. P. J. Lowe, eighteenth infantry, and a Seminole Indian scout are mentioned for heroism in rescuing another Indian scout from drowning in Pecos river, Texas, in May, 1890. The enlisted men of company G, eighteenth infantry are mentioned for skill, courage and devotion to duty in saving at great personal risk the public buildings at Fort Clark from destruction by fire. The enlisted men of the twenty-third infantry are mentioned for courage and determination in similar work at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in August, 1892.

Private Harvey McGuire, hospital corps, is mentioned for saving a comrade from drowning in the Lick river, Kentucky. Sergt. C. F. Wolf, battery M, third artillery, for heroic conduct in saving the life of an insane patient, who attempted suicide by drowning in the Mississippi river, at Jackson Barracks, La., in rescuing a young lady from drowning at Fort Monroe, in July, 1886, in rescuing a child at the same place in 1890, and in saving a comrade from drowning there last year; Lieut. G. H. Macdonald, first cavalry, for heroic daring in rescuing at the risk of his own life a civilian from drowning in New York bay, August 14 last; Capt. T. H. Barry, first infantry, with the privates of companies A and B, for meritorious conduct in saving a sailor from drowning in San Francisco bay.

THE GOLD OF A CENTURY.

$5,633,908,000 in Gold, $5,104,961,000 in Silver Mined in 100 Years.

A statement prepared by the Mint Bureau, Treasury Department, show that the production of gold and silver since 1792 up to 1892 aggregated $10,738,869,000 of which $5,633,908,000 was gold and $5,104,961,000 silver.

Of the gold produced, $3,582,665,000 has been coined into money and the balance has been used in the arts. Of the silver produced, $4,042,700,000 has been coined as money and the balance used in the arts.

Of the gold used in the arts it is stated, unofficially that most of it is now in graveyards, as the practice of dentistry absorbs a large proportion.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Two Little Girls Instantly Killed By a Threshing Machine.

Two little girls were killed on a farm in Ohio four miles west of Wheeling, W. Va. The daughters of James Ackerman, aged five and eleven years, were following a steam threshing machine up a hill.

An accident occurred to the machine and it started down the hill. The little girls were immediately behind it and could not escape. They were caught by the heavy iron wheels and crushed to death.

An important discovery of coal is said to have been made in the United States of Columbia, near the Atlantic coast.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE.

12TH DAY.—Mr. Morrill occupied the attention of the Senate with an argument in support of the bill discontinuing the purchase of silver bullion. The bill was then laid aside and the senatorship from Montana was taken up. Two speeches were made against the claim of Mr. Lee Mantle and against the constitutional right of a state government to appoint to the Senate, save only in the case of vacancy happening on account of resignation or otherwise during the recess of the legislature. The first was made by Mr. Vance (Dem.), of North Carolina, chairman of the committee on Privileges and Elections, who wrote the minority report, and the other by Mr. George (Dem.), of Mississippi, who joined in the minority report. The vote on the resolution to seat Mr. Mantle was postponed. The bill to aid the Mid-winter International Exposition at San Francisco was passed. Numerous bills which had been introduced and were pending in the last Congress were re-introduced and referred to committees. A substitute for the national bank currency bill was offered by Mr. Peffer (Pop.), of Kansas, proposing the issue of $250,000,000 of treasury notes, to be deposited in the treasury and to be available as cash. A resolution was offered by Mr. Chandler (Rep.), of New Hampshire, declaring that there was no lawful election of United States senator in Kansas when Mr. Martin was declared elected; also one looking to the opening of a coast line of waterways. They were referred to committees.

13TH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Allen gave notice of an amendment to the purchase repeal bill providing for the coining of all bullion in the Treasury. Senator Voorhees delivered his speech in advocacy of the repeal, advocating state bank notes, and attacking national banks. Speeches were made by Senator Dubois against and Senator Palmer for the repeal bill. The national bank circulation bill was discussed by Senators Stewart, Cockrell, Faulkner, Hawley and Allison.

14TH DAY.—The resolution offered by Mr. Peffer, calling for information as to the violation of the law by the national banks of Boston, New York and Philadelphia in refusing to pay promptly and in currency the checks of the depositors, gave rise to an interesting discussion. At that time the morning hour expired and the resolutions went to the calendar, where it cannot be reached again except in the regular order of business. Lee Mantle's claim to a seat in the Senate from the state of Montana was rejected—yeas 35, nays 30.

HOUSE.

12TH DAY.—In the House the Speaker announced the various committees he had appointed. The silver debate was then resumed. Mr. Powers, of Vermont, spoke for the Wilson bill. Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, against it, Mr. Cooper, of Indiana, thought it expedient to adopt free coinage at this time, and Mr. Sperry, of Connecticut, took the opposite view. Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, advocated free coinage, and Mr. Little, of North Carolina, spoke in opposition. Other speeches were made at the evening session.

13TH DAY.—In the House the silver debate was resumed on the Wilson bill. Mallory, of Florida, was the first speaker against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. Hopkins, of Illinois, took the other side. Bynum, of Indiana, made a short but incisive argument in favor of the Wilson bill. Hepburn, of Iowa, who was comptroller of the treasury under the Harrison administration, emphatically declared against the repeal of the Sherman law. That law, he contended, had been beneficial in its effects, and it should not now be repealed. Jones, of Virginia, closed the day's debate with an argument in favor of bimetalism.

14TH DAY.—In the House the debate on the Silver bill was resumed.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

HAMLIN GARLAND is about to publish a small volume of poems entitled "Prairie Songs," and illustrated by a Western poet.

THE namesake of Molly Stark, of revolutionary fame, resides in San Jose, Cal., a girl of thirteen, and the sixth in direct descent from Gen. John Stark.

HARRISON ROBERTSON, the author of the famous racing story, "How the Derby Was Won," contributes to the September Scribner a new story in a different vein, entitled "The Rich Miss Girard."

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM EVERETT, of Massachusetts, has appointed Frank H. Stewart, of Melrose Highlands, his private secretary. Mr. Stewart is twenty-three years of age and a graduate of Harvard College.

UNDER the retrenchment policy of President Thomas M. King, of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, it is probable that 500 employes in all will be suspended. It is designed to reduce the pay roll about $75,000 a month.

DR. D. S. ELLIS, of Raleigh, N. C., has been elected by a committee of the board of trustees physician to Randolph-Macon College, at Ashland, Va., and will move there with his family about the 1st of September.

MGR. JOHN T. SULLIVAN, rector of the Wheeling (W. Va.) Cathedral and vicar-general of the Wheeling diocese, has been appointed administrator of the diocese, to hold office until a successor to Bishop Kain is chosen.

REV. ELIJAH KELLOGG, whose "Spartacus to the Gladiators" has been so many school boys' favorite declamation for many years, is still preaching on Sundays in his church at Harpswell, Me. He has passed his eightieth birthday.

THE sculptor, Ephraim Keyser, has been appointed instructor in modeling at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in the schools of art and design. Mr. Keyser's finest work is an angel of heroic size designed for the tomb of President Arthur.

CRASHED THROUGH A BRIDGE

Seven Persons Killed and Many Injured in a Railroad Wreck.

A despatch from Danville, Va. says: An awful accident occurred at the county line trestle, just east of Milton by which two passenger cars and a sleeper were precipitated into the creek below, a distance of sixty feet, killing seven persons outright and wounding a number of others.

After passing through Milton and going over the trestle, the engineer, Peyton Tunstall, felt the bridge giving away. He threw open the throttle, and the engine, tender and box car got safely over, but the passenger car was too late. The span went down under their weight. The cars were shivered into kindling wood, and the escape of any of the passengers was a miracle. The water in the creek had risen to the depth of twelve or more feet, and it is the general belief that the rise had undermined the foundation of the iron piers. On the train at the time were about sixteen persons, including the train hands.

The dead were removed to the railroad depot at Milton, where they were kept until the arrival of the coroner from Halifax Court House, the accident occurring on the Halifax side of the creek.

The loss will be very heavy to the railroad company, as the cars and a full span of the bridge are a total loss.

BROKE 2400 BOTTLES.

How the Anti-Liquor Laws Are Enforced in Northwestern Kansas.

At Osborne in Northwestern Kansas 2400 bottles of beer that had been seized from a cellar in the town of