The Easton Gazette.

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AUTUMN SUNSET.

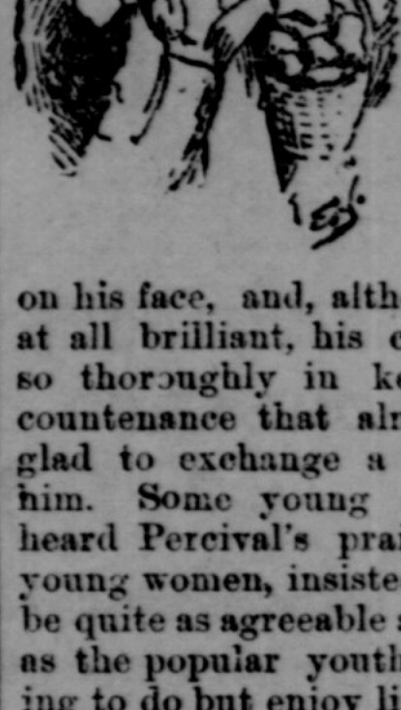
Across the wheatfields o'er the western hill,
The blood-red sun is sinking; crimson bright
Along the valley floods the sunset light,
And then reflected from below, until
The whole wide sky the sunset colors fill—
And on old woodlands far along the right
Steals down the deeper glades the approaching night,
And down the vale where glides the glimmering rill.

Along the west the fields of ripening grain
Stretch over dale and upland, hill and plain,
And, tossing plumed heads of golden green,
Drink the rich pure nectar drops that run
From the upturned goblet of the sun,
And mix their golden with its crimson sheen.

—James T. Shotwell, in Toronto Week.

Closer Than a Brother.

BY BURT JOHNSON.



PERCIVAL WAREley seemed to exist only to enjoy life and to make life enjoyable to others, and by all who knew him it was admitted that he succeeded wonderfully at his chosen duties. He never was seen without a cheerful expression on his face, and, although he was not at all brilliant, his conversation was so thoroughly in keeping with his countenance that almost any one was glad to exchange a few words with him. Some young men, when they heard Percival's praises sounded by young women, insisted that they could be quite as agreeable and light-hearted as the popular youth had they nothing to do but enjoy life and spend the money that a busy father had saved for an only son. Probably they were mistaken, for Percival was not the only young man in New York who had plenty of money and no business occupation, yet some of the others looked quite as dull and unhappy as the poorest people they met on the street.

Nothing, though, in this imperfect world seems quite as it should be, so there was a drawback to the entire enjoyment of any one who sought Percival Wareley's society, and who were willing to help him spend his money. It was the young man's closest friend, Mr. Henry Drock. This person was at least fifteen year's the senior of young Wareley, who was only twenty-four, and he took all the pleasures of the rich so calmly that people wondered if he enjoyed them at all.

Yet Percival seemed fonder of him than of any other man and took him wherever he went, introducing him into society and proposing him at clubs as if there was no doubt that others would enjoy Mr. Drock's society quite as much as Percival himself. People will stand a great deal from young men who are rich as well as agreeable, so Drock was endured politely, some middle-aged people remarking that there was 100 times as much to him as to Percival himself, for the fellow seemed entirely sensible, and could talk fairly well upon the affairs of the day, whereas Percival's interest in anything which did not produce amusement in large quantities were limited.

Meanwhile, that Drock reciprocated his young friend's regard could not be doubted for an instant. No matter how uninteresting anything might seem to the older man, his eye never rested upon Percival without displaying an active and honest fondness. Some people were mean enough to suggest that Drock's regard was that of a well-kept dog, and for the same reason; but Percival had insisted at one time, when conversation chanced to be about his friend, that Drock was one of the hardest men in the world to do a favor to, for his tastes were few and his means ample.

Young women of the class that says anything that comes to mind had expended much curiosity and some questions upon the couple, but all they learned was that Drock had known his young friend from early boyhood, and always liked him; he had first met him in the town where Percival's father had found a wife, and where the family spent a month or two of every year. He said he never had met a better-natured, more open-hearted young man, and, such qualities being scarce, he liked and respected them accordingly. It did him (Drock) a lot of good to see a young person enjoy life so heartily and persistently, instead of turning against it on being satiated with pleasure, and he thought it did men good, anyway, to be sometimes in the society of men younger than themselves.

Drock evidently meant all he said, but his fondness for Percival did not meet the approval of some men and women who wanted Percival to become fond of them. Young and impressionable men who are rich in their own right and scarce in any society, so there were handsome women some years older and a hundred times smarter than Percival Wareley who would gladly have married the young man for his money.

Likewise there were scores of men, young and old, who would have given their very souls to coax the youth and his money into business with them, even if their highest ideal of business was to get ahead of the bookmakers at the race tracks, or to try some "system" on the proprietors of other gambling establishments. But Drock was always in the way; he never talked business himself and seemed to have no business training.

To see Percival without Drock was next to impossible, for the two men kept bachelor's hall together, and no amount of contriving sufficed to get Drock out of the way while Percival should be "let into" some grand money-making scheme "on the ground floor."

Ladies fared rather better, for Percival's bosom friend was not an eavesdropper, yet the women who were longest headed had no faith in ever resuming their blandishments just where they had dropped them at the end of a chat, for they felt sure that Percival unbosomed himself to his friend, and that Drock's counsel would go a long way with a young man so impressionable and so entirely destitute of obstinacy.

Desperate cases require desperate remedies, so a couple of experienced and businesslike belles one day formed an alliance for the purpose of securing Percival and his money; one of them was to marry Drock, who himself, according to the younger man, was well off, and then to bring her bosom friend and her husband's together at her own house. It was a well laid plan, and neither woman doubted that it would succeed for each, just for fun, had brought dozens of men to her feet; it failed, however, through Drock's utter inability to perceive that a handsome woman was making love to him—he was so stupid about it as to spare her the mortification of thinking herself deliberately rejected.

It was a great disappointment, aside from the financial loss, for the belle had been in society long enough to have learned that a matter-of-fact fellow without any vices was the most satisfactory material from which to make a model husband, especially if he had the virtue of constancy to the degree which Drock manifested in his regard for Percival.

A month or two later all the men raged, for Drock and his young friend went into business together as partners. The theory that Drock intended himself to get all of Percival's money was spoiled by the new firm securing as confidential office manager a man who occupied a similar position for many years with Percival's father.

The partners in the new firm took business cares lightly, but while at the office or on the street they still were almost inseparable, going downtown together and lunching together.

Then society and every one else who wanted anything from Percival would have given up had not the young man still spent his money freely; he gave yachting parties and coaching parties in good style, and seemed to delight in seeing people enjoy themselves; but one condition of the enjoyment remained, that Drock should be one of the party. Still, this slowly became less a penalty than a pleasure to people who regarded the younger partner as anything but a gold mine to be worked by any one who could get at it, for Drock slowly but surely took to city ways and manners, until he became quite as good company as most of the men of leisure who helped women to kill time.

Suddenly, however, the fateful day that awaits any young man was reached by Percival Wareley, the fate taking the form of a young woman whom Percival thought far prettier and sweeter than any other. So quickly did the affair take shape that society did not have an inkling of it until the engagement was announced, for the lady, although well born and well-to-do, was of a retiring disposition and out of the rather lively set into which the accident of birth and of a gayety loving mother had placed Percival.

The society that had known and enjoyed Percival did not intend to be robbed of him, for if the young man had done so much entertaining while a bachelor, what could he not do when he had an establishment of his own? The young lady who was to become Mrs. Wareley was suddenly loaded with attentions and overwhelmed with calls from ladies who knew her yet had rather ignored her in earlier days as being dreadfully uninteresting and spiritless.

Sad to relate—but the truth must be told—several determined efforts were made to break the match on the principle that a young man who has broken with one girl is easier than any other to snap up. Then, however, Drock, who had become rather an old story, resumed his original prominence, and some spiteful maidens wondered whether he was present during all the formalities and delights of courting.

There was one place where he could not be, women thanked their stars, and that was at the house of the young man's intended during the hours in which women exchanged calls; all of the fair sex, therefore, who owed him grudges did their best, in their own skilful manner, to excite curiosity and suspicion in the mind of the young lady who had secured the great catch of the season, and they succeeded far enough to prompt her to make many inquiries which seemed to annoy Percival, whose general answer was only that when he liked any one he liked with all his might, and never changed, as the bride would find out to her own satisfaction. He also said that Drock had long been known and trusted by the elder Wareley, and a son ought to be allowed to be fond of a man whom his father had liked, no matter how strangers might object.

"But," said Percival's fiance one evening, in tones which sounded as if there was a flood of tears impending, "some of the girls insist that you won't be able to live without him, even after we're married. I don't want any other man beside my husband in the house all the while."

"The girls don't know anything about it, my dear," the young man replied assuringly. "You shall be ruler of the house and no one shall come into it, not even my dearest friend, except when you like. Drock thinks too much of me to offend any one whom I love. Besides, he's very happy, for my sake, that I'm going to marry such a love of a girl, and I've heard him say, over and over again, that the happiest husbands and wives are generally those who see least of other people."

"But how is he going to get accustomed to the change, after having been closer than a brother to you for several years?"

"I'm sure I don't know. Perhaps he'll follow my example and take a wife. To tell the truth, I—well, I'll tell you some other time."

"Oh Percival! A secret! You're keeping something from me."

"Only for a little while, and I assure you there's nothing dreadful about it—'twill make you laugh when you hear it, I'm sure."

"When will you tell me?"

"Just as soon as we're married my dear; husbands and wives mustn't have any secrets from each other—so Drock himself says, and I'm sure he knows."

The young woman would no more have repeated this conversation to any one than she would have drowned herself before trying on her wedding dress, but somehow the impression was passed from one to another that there really was some secret behind the inseparable companionship of Drock and Percival.

So male gossips tried at once to extract it from Drock himself, but that honest fellow met all the insinuations by the assertion that Percival was a real good fellow—the cleanest hearted young man he knew—and that no one was gladder than Drock that he was about to get a sweet and trustworthy wife, and to be as happy as he deserved.

Drock kept close to the young man right up to the wedding day, which was also the twenty-fifth anniversary of Percival's birth. He even acted as "best man" at the ceremony, during which he looked as happy as if he were not giving away a friend. When the young couple were at last securely bound together for life and had escaped from the church to the seclusion of their carriage, Percival's attempt to kiss the bride again was frustrated by a small but determined hand, as the young woman said:

"Not until you've told me the secret about Drock."

"Oh, I don't want you to laugh at me so soon after marrying me. Do let me wait a few days."

"No—not even a few minutes. You promised to tell me as soon as we were married."

"Very well, then; I'll keep my word, although there's really nothing to it. You see, when I came of age my father declared that I hadn't sense enough to go in when it rained. Wasn't that funny?"

"No; I think 'twas real horrid."

"Well, dear, perhaps he was right. You see, he was a very matter-of-fact man, while mother, although as good as gold, was a gay, thoughtless, careless creature, and every one said I was her right over again. She had died a year or two before I came of age, and father failed rapidly a year or two after, and had lots of money, and I was the only child, and he was afraid I'd go to the bad. He had no relations to leave me to, but he remembered Drock as a man who had always seemed very fond of me when I was a boy up in the country, where mother came from.

"One day he sent for Drock and had a long talk with him, and then he told me he had turned as much as possible of his property into cash and given it to Drock to give to me when I reached my twenty-fifth year, if I'd previously acted according to his advice, and formed no habits of friendship of which Drock didn't approve. I was to be allowed to spend all the money I liked in any decent way, but not a cent on any sort of vice or dissipation."

"Drock has really been your keeper then," said the bride, instead of your friend, as every one has supposed?"

"Really, my dear, he has been a big-hearted, sweet-tempered friend, in spite of his position, and, as I look back, I suspect that I tried his patience awfully at times. To tell the truth, as I got some sense, little by little, my patience was tried, too—not by anything he did or say, but because I really seemed unfit to go about without a keeper. But Drock did his best by me, and I—"

"And you turned out so well," said the bride, suddenly volunteering a little shower of kisses, "that I think all rich young men should be treated just like you, and not be allowed to run at large without some sensible person to take care of them."—Once a Week.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Stupidity is as thick as it is long.

Youth wears a crown of to-morrow.

Society is a lover of material things.

A merry heart doesn't need a brass band.

A full stomach maketh a fearless heart.

The mother's heart is the child's school-room.

Our self-made men are the glory of our institutions.

Personal cleanliness is more desirable than riches.

Pleasure is far sweeter as a recreation than a business.

That rich man is happiest who can convert his dollars into smiles.

It is not necessary for a woman to mark each year of her life with a wrinkle.

The woman who loves herself most can marry a man for his money and be satisfied.

The man who is fond of books is usually a man of lofty thought and of elevated opinions.

It is not proper for a man to think of himself first, any more than it is to think of himself last.

Poverty is the only load which is the heavier the more loved ones there are to assist in supporting it.

All the pursuits of men are the pursuits of women also, and in all of them a woman is only a weaker man.

Truth and fidelity are the pillars of the temple of the world; when these are broken, the fabric falls and crushes all to pieces.

Life, to be worthy of a rational being, must be always in progression; we must always purpose to do more or better than in time past.

A secret is like silence; you cannot talk about it, and keep it. It is like money; when once you know there is any concealed, it is half discovered.

Sponging as a Business.

The American sponge grounds, more correctly known as the Florida sponge grounds, are situated along the southern and western coasts of that State.

The methods employed in gathering sponges in the Mediterranean and around Florida are very different.

In the East divers are employed. The diver is carried down by a broad flat slab of marble of about twenty-five pounds weight, which he holds at arm's length in front of him, and which he uses to guide his flight, to protect his head when he first strikes, and to keep him down when he walks on the bottom.

Fifteen to twenty fathoms is the average depth, while two minutes is the usual duration of the dive. Each diver puts the sponges he pulls into a net bag that hangs from his neck. When he is ready to ascend he jerks a rope and is quickly pulled to the surface.

In this country a sponging crew is divided into twos, each pair consisting of a "sculler" and a "hooker," supplied with a small yawlboat known as a dingy. The former stands in the stern of the dingy and sculls it slowly and steadily forward, being prepared to stop it and hold it exactly in place at a moment's notice from the "hooker," who, kneeling amidships, with the upper half of his body projecting over the side, scans the bottom for suitable sponges. In order to assist in this scanning a sponge glass is used. It consists of an ordinary wooden bucket with a glass bottom fixed in with putty.

The handle is placed around the neck of the "hooker," while the glass itself is placed flat upon the water, while the "hooker's" head is thrust well down into the bucket. By this means he can see very small objects at a considerable depth. And he has his hands free to plunge the hooked pole down and pierce the sponge, sometimes at a depth of thirty-five feet, as soon as sighted.

After landing a catch, the sponges are beaten to cleanse them; afterward they are dipped into a weak solution of lime and sea water to give them the yellow color so well known in the markets.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Varieties of Postal Cards.

There is a postal card society of America which has already 100 members. It seems almost incredible that there should be 8000 varieties of postal cards, but this is the extent claimed for the Watson collection. These, however, include various issues of the same Nation and denomination, and also cards issued for special occasions. Postal cards have been in circulation a little less than twenty-four years. The idea originated with Doctor Emanuel Hermann, a Professor of National Economy at the Imperial Academy of Wiener, in Nedstadt, Lower Austria.—San Francisco Chronicle.

THE NEWS.

Fill Wade a notorious desperado, was shot at Webb, Miss., while attempting to terrorize a quiet citizen.——John Neil, a seaman in the United States navy, committed suicide at Mare Island because he had been reprimanded.——The mystery of Annie Orr's disappearance from the home of her father, Castleview, on Holland Heights, Bridgeport, Ct., has been cleared up by the finding of her body in an old well.——The statement of the assignee of the insolvent Grant Locomotive works filed at Chicago shows assets of $1,136,338.07. Receipts on transactions from June 6 to September 23 are placed at $26,438.83, and the disbursements for that period were $26,1·1.23.——The British steamer Miowera was stranded at the entrance of Honolulu harbor.——Mary Carey, aged seventy, of Worcester, Mass., was murdered. Her husband is suspected.——A pitched battle between Poles and Italians in a Chicago hall wound up a dance. One man was killed, two fatally injured and ten others carved.——The Upper Michigan Brewery Company at Iron Mountain, capital stock of $150,000, went into the hands of a receiver. The liabilities $80,·00; assets $1 0,0·0.——An unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck the Keystone express train on the Fort Wayne Road.——George M. McDonald, president and general manager of the Guarantee Investment Company, came into the United States Court at Chicago, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000. The statute under which the indictments were brought provide for a penalty of not more than $500 fine or one year's imprisonment.——A serious wreck happened on the Canadian Pacific near Grand River, when a special train of fourteen cars came into collision with a westbound freight. Fireman Wilbridge and Brakeman Elliott are reported killed and a cargo of tea is said to be in Lake Superior and scattered on the tracks.

The British steamer Daylight, from New York to Wilmington, N. C., is ashore near Cape Lookout.——Sixteen small sailing vessels were driven ashore at Mulberry Point during the recent storm.——The second biennial convention of the World's Woman's Christain Temperence Union opened in Chicago.——A barge founded off Fort Rowan Ont., and fourteen lives were lost.——Thirty-one new cases of yellow fever in Brunswick, Ga.——The first biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was opened in Boston.——The French exhibitors at the World's Fair, who opposed John Boyd Thacher's system, of awards, now want the committee to send jurors through their sections; but as the time is so short they are likely to miss the medals.——The Wiltwick Chapter of the Daughter of the American Revolution celebrated the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the burning of Kingston, N. Y., by a public meeting in the old town, at which addresses were delivered by Gen. George H. Sharpe, Gen. Horace Porter and Lieut. A. W. Greeley.

The Reading Receivers were reported to have come to an amicable understanding with the Speyer syndicate for the extension of the £2,500,000 loan.——Electric wires crossing caused a $300,000 fire in Allentown, Pa.——In the United States Court, at Atlanta, Ga., Judge Newman has issued an order fixing the date of sale for the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad for the 20th of November. This road has 100 miles in Georgia and 110 miles in Tennessee. The price fixed is $750,000 for the Georgia and $800,000 for the Tennessee division.——The roof of a railroad station in Buffalo was blown off and the walls fell, killing three boys and injuring seven men.——In Philadelphia the new Catholic Church of the Nativity was partially destroyed. Loss $20,000.——The storm along the Indian and Hillsboro rivers in Florida, was unusually severe. Towns were flooded and many houses unroofed. The orange crop was badly damaged.——John Schrecker was murdered in Pittsburg by Edward Sloan. The motive was robbery.——The Merchant's Savings Bank, of Providence, R. I., has gone into voluntary liquidation, and has petitioned the supreme court for permission to wind up its affairs. This action was precipitated by the depreciation of its Western securities, interest on some of which had been defaulted, and the bank was unable to turn its assets into cash to meet the demands of depositors.

Action was begun against the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern Railway Company, in Duluth, in which it was alleged that the road is insolvent, and unable to pay its debts. The plaintiffs are Morris, Shipley & Co., contractors, of Faribault.——Mathaus F. Bozinch, an Hungarian physician, who was lodged in jail in Bridgeport, Conn., a month ago, was released. Bozinch's body was taken in a suit for $10,000, brought by Joseph Kyrszanski, who alleged the physician injured him to that extent by criminally assaulting his wife.——A courier from the mountain town of Ilan, Mexico, arrived at Guadalajara with news of a conflict between a mob of lawless men and the police authorities, which resulted in the death of eight members of the mob and police. The outlaws who were not killed or wounded were driven into the mountains.——The failures of E. H. Sisson, Jr., and J. McKim were announced on the Consolidated Exchange, in New York.——The Ketchum Lumber Company voluntarily assigned in Chicago. The assets of the company are estimated at $45·,000, while the liabilities amount to $250,000.——Edward Gottschalk, a New York pawnbroker, failed, and the sheriff took possession of his place. Liabilities about $100,000.——The trial of Franz Welluhn and Bertha Eschert, for the murder of the husband of the latter, William Eschert, last June, in Sheboygan, Wis., ended. The jury found Franz Welluhn guilty of murder in the second degree, and Bertha was acquitted.

COTTON KILLED BY FROST.

Considerable Damage to the Crop Throughout the Mississippi Valley.

A killing frost fell in Memphis and vicinity greatly injuring crops and vegetation. The cotton crop will be cut short 15 or 20 per cent., and in the lowlands the top crop will be a failure. The frost seems to have been general throughout the Mississippi Valley.

A special from Vicksburg, Miss., says: "Cotton and other tender vegetation in the lowlands was nipped by a frost in this portion of Mississippi and heavy frosts are reported in Northern Louisiana, where a much lower temperature is recorded. Owing to the drought and other causes the damage will be great.

A special from Canton, Miss., says: "The cold wave that struck this section resulted in a white frost. Thin sheets of ice were seen in shady places. Considerable damage will result to late cotton, as a great deal is still unmatured."

A dispatch from Greenville, Mass., says: "The first frost of the season fell here killing all tender vegetation and doing considerable damage to cotton."

HUNDREDS OF HORSES DIE.

Frenzied by Fire, They Are Suffocated or Burned to Death.

Frenzied with fright and driven into a stampede by a raging fire that broke out early in the evening, in the Wallace street barns of the Chicago City Railway Company, 500 horses were either suffocated or burned to death.

The barns were entirely destroyed. They were located at Wallace and Thirty-ninth Streets and were among the most extensive under control of the company. They occupied the large brick building two stories in height and extending for a hundred feet on Wallace and ninety on Thirty-ninth Street.

RIVAL BATTERIES.

Progress in the Revolution in the Brazilian Republic.

PIEXOTO FIRES FROM LAND.

Two Thousand Men Kept by the Government at Work on the Shore Defense—Wants the White Squadron—Mutinous Guards.

The latest from Rio Janeiro News just received, says: "Our last report closed with the 26th—a day of extreme excitement in the city, because of the engagements at the Custom House and the probabilities of a general bombardment. Signs apparent of increasing irritation on both sides warranted the belief that the conflict had reached a critical stage. We learn that the Government forces suffered severely under fire of the Aquibadan at the Custom House on the 25th and in the raids on Saude and Caju on the water-front.

"On the night of the 27th and the morning of the 28th the situation in Nichtheroy was simply indescribable. The contest over the possession of the Armacao workshops have led to a destructive bombardment of that part of the city lying immediately behind the point. The people have been compelled to flee for their lives, and buildings were much damaged by shot and shell, particularly the police barracks, lying behind Armacao Hill.

"The Government has a force of about 2,000 men at the point with a few Krupp field pieces. Their presence is the cause of the frequent cannonading seen from the side of the bay.

"On the 27th the business was suspended. Peixoto ordered the batteries to fire on all ships coming in range. On the morning of the 28th a sharp engagement occurred at Ponta de Caju Chritazos, which was visited by some steamers and launches of the squadron."

Foreigners Warned.

This warning was distributed at Rio Janeiro, to British subjects:

"A message has been received from his excellency Hugh Wyndham, the British Minister to Brazil, announcing that the united forces have taken measures to protect all foreigners in the advent of the town being given up to Anarcy and pillage. In such cases they should resort to the palace square, where they will be protected by the joint forces of the squadron. Mr. Wyndham is informed that Santa Cruz will be bombarded between twelve and one o'clock, or even earlier to-day. He recommends that all British subjects should resort to places of safety without delay."

To French residents this was issued: "In case of attempted pillage or anarcy in the city of Rio the French are invited to gather at the Square of Don Pedro II, now called Largo do Paco, where a detachment of the foreign squadron's forces is charged to give them protection.

President Peixoto, the Vice-President acting as President of the Republic, immediately issued this proclamation: "Bulletins having been scattered in which is admitted the possibilities of this capital being given over to anarchy and sack, the Government declares that it has every means needed to maintain order and that it will instantly shoot anyone attempting to injure private property."

The hope is expressed that the United States will send here some of the white squadron's good warships, with modern armor and armament and enough of them to compel England and France to keep neutral at least. These powers resent a republic in Brazil. Formerly this country was very friendly towards England and France but recently has turned to the United States government, though it has done nothing to encourage but has constantly discouraged Brazilian friendship. This country is left to be largely dependent upon the British and French. The reports spread by disgruntled English residents about sack, ruin and murder in the city are accepted as gospel truth by most of the ministers and commanders who openly express sympathy with the insurgents.

WORK AND WORKERS.

Employees in the factory of the United States Glass Company, at Tiffin, Ohio, quit work, owing to rules that all employees are hereafter to be employed as individuals.

THE employees of the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern railway, by a majority vote, have accepted the ten per cent. reduction in wages proposed by Vice-President Echols.

THE Knights of Labor Alliance, which held its quarterly meeting in Boston, adopted a resolution protesting against the repeal of the Sherman act "unless a bill is introduced providing for the free coinage of American silver."

THE trouble between the Big Four Company and its machinists was practically settled at a conference in Indianapolis, Ind. The company agreed to reinstate every discharged man who did not actually participate in the recent riots.

THE Otis Company Cotton Mills, at Ware Massachusetts, began to run full time, giving employment to 9·0 hands. The company's underwear department, employing 900 hands will continue to run half time with a ten to twelve per cent. reduction in wages.

THE Apollo Iron and Steel Company, of Apollo, Pa., one of the largest concerns in the country, resumed operation in nearly all departments with non-union employees. The Amalgamated Association having declined to reopen the scale conference, it is thought that several other large concerns will operate on a non-union basis.

NOTICES were posted in woolen and worsted mills, Olneyville, Rhode Island, of a reduction of wages, to go into effect this week, of, of the operators consider, from 20 to 40 per cent. in weaving, and 10 per cent. in other departments. 1,800 weavers from 4 mills, have gone out on strike against the reduction.

The Thomas G. Plant Shoe Company, of Lynn, Massachusetts, gave notice to the workmen now on strike that hereafter no walking delegates will be recognized, and none of the old men out should ever secure work in the factory again. "The stitchers left last week but were ordered back, whereupon Mr. Plant at once discharged them, stating that he does not care to hire workers who will leave without cause."

YELLOW FEVER CASES.

Cool Weather Favors a Decrease of New Subjects, Deaths Increase.

The new cases of yellow fever reported in Brunswick, Ga., number thirty-four, whites, eleven; colored, twenty-three; dead, Manuel Thomas, colored; discharged, white, fourteen; colored, five. Recapitulation: Cases under treatment, twenty-five; discharged, 183; deaths, twenty-four; total, 462, mortality percentage, 11.16.

The cool wave is favorable to a decrease in the number of cases, but unfavorable to patients under treatment. Surgeon Fagets expects a great decrease in cases after six days more have passed, but fears the death roll will pile up heavily on account of number of cases now under treatment and insufficiency of proper food and clothing to prepare them for the cold.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE.

59TH DAY.—The session of the Senate lasted only six hours. It opened with a personal explanation from Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, in reply to newspapers strictures on him for his supposed hostility to the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. Various important amendments to the rules were offered, and went over. They propose to forbid the reading by Senators of speeches either written or printed; to permit the counting of Senators present and not voting; to disqualify Senators interested in national banks or national bank stock from voting on any bill affecting coinage or currency, and to provide for closing debate on any bill or resolution by the same arrangement now in operation in the House of Representatives. The Silver Purchase Repeal bill was taken up and discussed by Senator Jones, of Nevada.

60TH DAY.—The proceedings of the Senate opened with action on a House joint resolution fixing the qualifications to vote and to hold office in the Cherokee Outlet, Oklahoma Territory, at the first municipal election. The joint resolution was passed, after an unsuccessful attempt by the Populist senator from Kansas (Mr. Peffer) to engraft woman suffrage upon it. The Union Pacific receivership led to the introduction of a bill by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, to provide for the control of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads until their debts to the government are fully paid up or secured. Most of the two hours assigned by the rules to morning business was taken up in a debate upon resolutions to amend the rules heretofore offered by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts. Mr. Vest, in opposing the amendments, said that the effective and patriotic use of the rights of the minority in defeating the Force bill a few years ago was worth an acre of argument. Mr. Alrich, of Rhode Island, also took part in the discussion. The Lodge resolutions went over, and the Repeal bill was taken up, Mr. Jones, of Nevada, occupying three hours, but not finishing his speech, and Mr. Peffer, of Kansas, going on with the speech which he began last Friday.

61ST DAY.—In the Senate a debate was precipitated by an objection of Mr Dolph's to the journal because the journal did not contains the names of Messrs. Allen and Kyle as being present when the votes were taken on Monday. Mr. Dolph having expressed himself as "tired" of all the obstruction, was told by Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, that if he was tired he had better sit down and rest, and that would be a relief to the Senator himself and the Senate. Mr. Hoar made a statement that all questions which affect the welfare of the American people by rules, through rules or over rules, by the Senate, through the Senate, or over the Senate, the irresistible will of the American people will have its way. Mr. Hill, of New York argued in favor of Mr. Dolph's contention, and said the art of "how not to do it" seemed the effort of the Senate. The great speech of the day was made by Mr. Sherman. He criticised the Democratic Senators very severely for their failure to come to some agreement among themselves, and counselled them to do so. Without arriving at any decision on the question the Senate took a recess until Thursday.

62ND DAY.—The session of the Senate lasted from 10 A. M. to 5.15 P. M., when another recess was taken until to-morrow. The main object of these recesses instead of regular adjournments, is to cut off the time for morning business, which may be extended for two hours. The four principal speeches of the day were made by Senators Morgan, of Alabama; Teller, of Colorado; Daniel, of Virginia, and Mills, of Texas. But there were many interesting and exciting interlocutory statements made during the delivery of these speeches.

HOUSE.

59TH DAY.—At no time during the day were there more than one hundred members present in the House, and the discussion of the bill for the suspension for six months of the provisions of the Geary Chinese Exclusion bill was discussed by Messrs. Maguire, of California; Outhwaite, of Ohio; Everett, of Massachusetts; Herman, of Oregon; Sibley, of Pennsylvania, Williams, of Mississippi and Helborn, of California.

60TH DAY.—The bill extending for six months the time within which Chinese may be allowed to register under the operation of the Geary law was passed in the House, with little or no opposition. The final vote, by tellers, stood 175 to 1. The Cox bill, for the better control of national banks, was then taken up, and after remarks by Messrs. Cox, pro, and Cannon, con, the House, without disposing of the measure, adjourned.

61ST DAY.—In the House the bill dispensing with proof of loyalty in the cases of persons who before the war were entitled to pensions or to bounty lands, was objected to by Mr. Burrows as far as the pension clause was concerned. Thereupon Mr. Oates, who had charge of the measure, courteously withdrew the pension clause, and the bill was passed. Then came up the proposition for the better control of national banks, and after a cordial exchange of views between his supporters and opponents. It was agreed to without even a division. The remainder of the day was consumed in consideration of the public printing bill; without disposing of it, the House adjourned.

62ND DAY.—The only incident of note in the House was a personal controversy between Messrs. Geary, of California, and Warner, of New York, over the New York and New Jersey Bridge bill. It was a question of veracity, and both gentlemen were rather excited, but the Speaker was firm in preserving order and the gentlemen became calmer. The bill was passed. The remainder of the day was consumed in the further discussion and consideration of the Printing bill.

MANY LIVES LOST.

The Dean Richmond Goes Down on Lake Erie With All on Board.

A despatch from Buffalo, N. Y., says:—The terrible gales have done great damage to shipping on the lakes, and among the disasters already reported is the loss of the propeller Dean Richmond and her crew of eighteen. The corpses of three of the crew have been washed ashore at Van Buren Point, forty miles from this city, near Dunkirk.

The shore of the lake is strewn with wreckage and merchandise and the waves are hourly yielding up further evidences of the fate to which the Richmond has gone.

Another boat, the schooner Typo, is believed to have gone down with her crew, just off Gravelly Bay, on the Canadian side, a few miles from the city. She is owned by the Hargrove Company, of Detroit.

One of the bodies washed ashore at Van Buren Point was recognized as that of John Logan, engineer of Dean Richmond, and the other two are sailors whose names are not known.

The Dean Richmond was last seen above water about 12 o'clock. Captain Tierney, of the Steamer W. H. Stevens left Buffalo for the upper lakes. The storm soon caught him and he tried to get into Erie, failing in this he put back to Buffalo. When about four miles east of Erie he saw a steamer which resembled the Richmond in great distress and evidently trying to make the port. One of her stacks was gone and the topmast as well.

Captain Tierney was having all he could do to carry his boat toward Buffalo and could offer no assistance to the Richmond. The Richmond was running in trough of the sea and working as if she had lost her steering gear. While the Stevens was still in sight the Richmond lost her other smoke-stack.

Soon after Captain Tierney made this report the Captain of the Helena, who was also driven back into port told of having seen the Richmond off Long Point with one stack gone and trying to make the port of Erie. This was about two hours before the Stevens sighted her.

These reports of her whereabouts agreed so well that the agent of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City line, to which the Richmond belongs immediately telegraphed to Erie to see if the vessel had arrived there. The aid of the telegraph was invoked to obtain intelligence from all the lake ports and all the towns along the coast without result, but the Dunkirk wreckage leaves no doubt of her loss.

The Richmond was the property of the Bottsfords, of Port Huron. She had on board eighty cars of merchandise consigned to Buffalo.

THE employees of the Portage Iron Company, at Duncansville, Pa., refused to accept a reduction of wages from 23 to 33 per cent. and quit work.

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

NINE WERE KILLED.

Excursion Trains in Collision at Jackson, Michigan.

AIR-BRAKES FAIL TO WORK.

A Locomotive Plows Through a Train Standing at the Station—Passengers Crushed in the Coaches—An Insane Woman Carrying a Human Head

A despatch from Jackson, Mich., says: The first section of the Delaware and Lackawanna day coach excursion special from the East stopped here about 9 o'clock to let the passengers take breakfast. It had been standing at the station twenty six minutes when the second section came crashing into it at the rate of forty miles an hour. The locomotive plowed under the standing train, throwing the cars in all directions and crushing them. One car was driven completely through another and others were turned over.

Nine persons were killed and about thirty injured.

TRAINMEN'S STATEMENT.

The first section of the excursion train was called the "Oswego" and the last section the "Webb" special.

F. J. Reid, conductor of the "Oswego" special, sent the following dispatch to the officers of the road in Detroit:

"I was stopping at Jackson for breakfast and had just started when the "Webb" special, going west, struck my train in the rear part and broke three coaches. My train was protected in the Jackson yard by the semaphore."

Engineer Wm. Whalen, who lives at Jackson, was running the last section. He says: "I saw the signal in the yard to keep back and had my engine in hand, as I thought, but when I came down near the train, which was still, my air-brake would not work and I ran into the coaches. The failure of the air-brake made it impossible to stop. I never had such an experience before."

Whalen is badly burned. One of his legs is broken but he will live.

No less than nine specials had already passed through Jackson going west, in addition to the regular trains.

AN INSANE WOMAN.

One of the most horrible sights in connection with the accident was a woman carrying a head by the hair around through the crowd moaning and weeping, and apparently a raving maniac. She was taken care of by the police, and the head which she carried was taken to police headquarters.

A COINCIDENCE.

This wreck is the first one of consequence that has occurred on the Michigan Central Road in fourteen years. The anniversary of that last fatal wreck was on Tuesday last. It is a singular coincidence that both these terrible disasters occurred in the yards of the Central Road, in this city, and in the same month and on the same day of the week—Friday.

On October 10, 879, the west-bound Pacific express crashed into a switch engine, killing eighteen people and injuring thirty-five others.

A BRAKEMAN'S ESCAPE.

Rear Brakeman Walsh, of the first section, had a narrow escape. He had finished trying the air-brakes on the first section and was walking to the rear of his train, a distance of only a half-car length. He looked up and saw the engine of the second section almost on top of his train. Both engine and car raised up and left him underneath. He made a rush and got out just as the engine fell back on the track and plunged on through the car The car was thrown sideways, just missing him. He escaped with bad arm injuries.

A trainman who also escaped death by a miracle says that the "Webb" special came rushing into the yards at full speed. He heard the engineer whistle for brakes and then for hand-brakes. The hand-brakes were applied, but it was too late, and the crash came before they could even check the momentum of the train.

FAIR OUT OF DEBT.

Over a Million in the Treasury of the Great Exposition.

Auditor Ackerman's monthly statement of the Exposition's finances to September 30, has been given out. It shows that the Exposition is not only out of debt, but has a handsome balance in the treasury. The amount realized so far from the sale of souvenir coins is $1,929, 20; gate receipts to end of September, $7,404,593; concession receipts to October 1, $2,600,3·7, the photographic receipts to September 30 were $137,426, total miscellaneous receipts, $669,195.

The total liabilities of the Exposition are only $97,2·2. Fire protection has cost $231,468 and the guard and secret service $982,138; total expenditures on account of construction $17,944,742; miscellaneous disbursements, $6,260,947; total receipts from all sources, $25,234,199; total expenditures on all accounts, $24,205,690, leading a balance of $1,028,508 in the treasury. The total expenditures on account of construction work and administrations were $870,705, those for construction principally under contracts being $344,150.

BOLD OUTLAWS.

Bill Dalton and His Pals Pay a Visit to an Oklahoma Town

Bill Dalton and two of his gang, Bill Doolin and Texas Newcomb, came into town and boldly paraded the streets. They were not molested and no depredations were attempted. The desperadoes were heavily armed and prepared for trouble. They departed at midnight. Officers and citizens seemed unwilling to attempt their arrest.

A posse of United States Marshalls left Guthrie determined to capture or exterminate the band and a desperate battle is looked for. The offer of $ 0,000 for the capture of the leaders has stimulated a vigorous pursuit of the outlaws, who are thought to be in the neighborhood of Ingals.

ATLANTA, GA., which is preparing to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation, was known for the first four years of its existence as Marthasville, a name given in honor of Martha Atlanta Lumpkin, Gov. Lumpkin's youngest daughter, who is still living.

MARYLAND STATE NEWS.

The Latest Happenings in Various Parts of the State.

THE wharves at Liverpool Point, Clifton Beach and Posey's on the Potomac River were all washed away by the late storm. Much damage was done to vessels and small boats that were out in the storm.

THE Court of Appeals has affirmed the lower court in the Frederick county ballot case. Judge Bryan delivered the opinion, which is concurred in by a unanimous court. The court decides that the amendment to article 7, section one, of the constitution was validly adopted and that the Frederick county law fixing the term of county commissioner for six years was constitutional.

MR. JOHN F. STANDIFORD, whose house at Fallston, Harford county, was burned Sunday, also lost $400 in money by the fire. The money was in his pocket-book in his pocket and fell into the fire, it is supposed, while he was working to put out the flames. The loss of property and money both fall heavily on Mr. Standford.

J. Wesley Thawley, a farmer residing near Burrsville, died very suddenly of heart disease. He was eating his supper when fatally attacked and died before he could be removed from the table. He was about sixty years of age and leaves a widow and eight children. He was a man of large estate and prominent in politics, although he never held public office.

Mr. D. Grant Wolfinger died in Hagerstown after a brief illness with heart and Bright's disease, aged about thirty years. He was employed as chief mail clerk on the Western Maryland Railroad, between Hagerstown and Baltimore.

Mr. William Caleb Gartrell, of Brighton, Montgomery county, aged seventy-two years, was at work in his field on Tuesday last, but feeling unwell he went to bed at 4 o'clock and died at 6. He was seventy-two years old, having been born on the place on which he was buried and within sight of the old homestead of several generations of his family. It was one of his ancestors who signed the petition to Governor Sharpe for establishing a church nearby, known as the "Chapel of Ease." Only one remaining brother, now in the West, is left of the original family.

Prior to 1892 Westminster was infested with tramps, who, during the winter, would commit some trivial offense which would insure good food and comfortable quarters in the county jail for thirty or sixty days. The attractiveness of idleness, combined with security against hunger and cold, caused so many tramps to come to this vicinity that at times the number in jail exceeded one hundred. The expense to which this subjected the county became a matter of general complaint and resulted in the Legislature of '92 passing a local law for Carroll county which provides that upon conviction of assault, disorderly conduct, drunkenness or vagrancy the magistrate shall sentence the person so convicted to hard labor upon the streets of Westminster for a term not exceeding sixty days. Upon application of the city authorities the law also provides that the county commissioners shall supply stone to be broken by the prisoners for use upon the streets. The law has materially lessened the county's expenses. Moreover, Westminster has been benefited, as the law has enabled the municipal authorities to keep the streets and alleys in good condition at a small cost

ABOUT half a mile east of Union Bridge Andrew J. Stone, a stonemason, of New Windsor, Carroll county, was run over and instantly killed by the fast mail. He left Union Bridge about an hour before the accident, and when struck was lying on the track near a curve, which prevented the engineer from seeing him in time to stop the engine. Several cars passed over him, and when he was taken from under the wheels it was found that his skull had been mashed in, and that three ribs and both legs had been broken. He was about forty-five years old. The body was taken to New Windsor.

WILLIAM POWELL, residing in Somerset county, four miles from Pocomoke City, cut his throat and died the next day of his injuries. About 4 o'clock Friday morning his wife was aroused by a noise in the room, and when she leaped from her bed to the floor found that her husband had drawn a large knife across his throat and had also stabbed himself in the breast near the heart. Dr. F. A. Adams was sent for, and an examination revealed the fact that besides attempting to cut his throat he had made thirty-five incisions in his breast. He was about thirty-five years old, and for several days prior to his death had suffered from slight mental derangement.

THE attendance at the Belair fair on Tuesday was 2,000, Wednesday 8,00·, Thursday 15,·00 and Friday 2,·00; total 27,000. This is the largest attendance at the Harford fair of any previous year. Financially speaking it was a success. The special trains from Baltimore each day brought hundreds of people.

MR. W. S. POWELL, of Annapolis Junction, proposes the organization of an agricultural society by residents of Howard and Anne Arundel counties and the holding of a joint fair on the line of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Powell has been for some years secretary of the Baltimore County Agricultural Society.

JOSEPH BROWN, a dredge-hand on the pungy Martha E. Moore, Capt. James Robbins, was knocked overboard by the jibsheet in the mouth of Choptank river and drowned. He was thirty-three years old, and shipped with Captain Robbins at Baltimore.

KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

Five Men Dead and Five Others Seriously Injured by an Explosion.

Five people killed and five seriously injured two of whom cannot possibly live, is what premature explosion of dynamite accomplished at Emington, Ill.

The firm of Wylie Bros., were engaged in boring a well. When down to a depth of 305 feet, not having struck a good vein of water, at their contract called for, they engaged the Eyor Bros. to help them. They intend to explode dynamite down in the bottom of the hole already made by the Wylies. They had filled a piece of 1¼-inch gas pipe, two feet long, with the explosive and were engaged in capping it when in some way it exploded.

The two Eyer's and Cornwell were so mangled that they could not be identified. The men were all thrown over fifty feet from the spot where they were at work.

IT is thought in England that the miners' strike is nearing an end. Collieries at Bolton have resumed and in other districts the miners are willing to accept the proposals of the mayors for opening the mines.

FRENCH newspapers are intimating that England is anxious to interfere in the affairs between Spain and Morocco.