The Easton Gazette.

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

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

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

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WAGNER'S GREEN HOUSE,
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This Restaurant is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

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The crowds which lunch and dine daily at this restaurant attest the public approbation of its management. 31mh1y

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Clara M. & Annie M. Leonard.

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

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EVER EXHIBITED IN A COMBINED BRICK AND TILE YARD.

I have on hand an extra large stock of

DRAIN TILE,

And now is the time to put them in for the fall crop. If farmers will call I think terms can be made to suit them.

BRICKS

In any amount and quality can be furnished at short notice.

TERRA COTTA,

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This PRECIOUS OINTMENT is the triumph of Scientific Medicine.

Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with it as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

Cures PILES or HEMORRHOIDS—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding—Itching and Burning; Cracks or Fissures; Fistula in Ano; Worms of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

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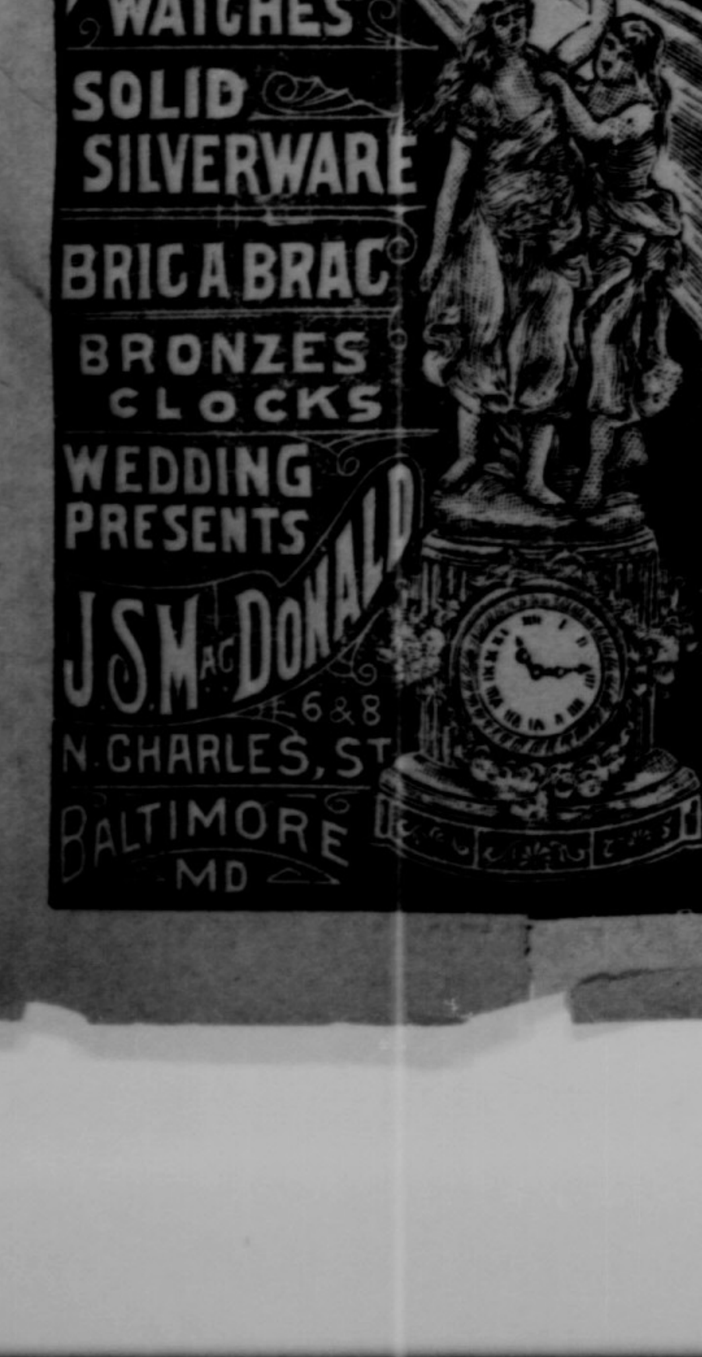
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Cures INFLAMED or CAKED BREASTS and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

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THE PILE OINTMENT



THE MERRY HEART.

The merry heart that laughs at care
Reflects a heavenly light
That makes the dreariest prospects fair,
The gloomiest pathway bright;

The merry heart that laughs at care
Needs neither rank nor pelf,
Content its thornless crown to wear,
And rich within itself

The merry heart that laughs at care
Is fit for any fate;
Nor fortune foul, nor fortune fair,
Can change its equal state;

The merry heart that laughs at care
Sees good in everything,
Feels summer's breath in winter's air,
In deserts finds a spring:

The merry heart that laughs at care
Will best the maxim know
That he that doth contented fare
Is happier here below

The merry heart that laughs at care
Hath faith for guide and friend,
And hand in hand will walk with her
Serenely to the end.

—C. W. Hubner in Atlanta Constitution.

Uncle Jabez's Advice.

MOON tips wrong for tater plantin'," remarked Uncle Jabez Whalens, as he sat in front of the old farmhouse and between whiffs of tobacco smoke threw forth casual observations respecting the weather and kindred topics, "but t'won't pay ter wait eny longer; it can't allus be jest ter suit us and one had better not be too partic'lar; besides, I've seen the best moon 'maginable turn out taters all soggy, and, visy versy, I've knowed the wust one fetch a good crop."

"It's jest 'bout the same as 'tis with people," he went on, after a moment's pause. "Them folks that prance 'round in fine clothes may be all holler at the core, while an old pair of overalls kin cover the legs o' the best man thet walks."

"What do yeou think 'bout thet, Jane?" said he, turning so as to address a comely young girl who sat in the doorway, cutting potatoes for the next day's planting.

"You are always right, Uncle Jabez," answered the girl, tossing her head pleasantly.

"'Twant a very 'stonishin' thing ter say, I'll low," continued the old man, "but 'tis one people sometimes fergit. I'd some intention of applyin' thet remark ter yeou, Sis, but it don't seem jest right when I see how purty yeou be."

Jane laughed merrily, and going to the old man put her arms around his neck and kissed him. "How would you apply it to me, Uncle Jabez?" said she softly.

"Wall, now," said Uncle Jabez, "yeou've tuk me so sudden like thet I hardly know what ter say, but what I mean is thet yeou shouldn't git high notions. I'll 'low yeou're purty level on most things, but same 'plys ter courtin' and fellers and poetry and sech like. Seems ter me, yeou don't care so much fer young Hobbes over there as you used ter afore thet city chap come over ter the Rutledges ter waste the summer. Better not judge too much by the outside shell.

"Hobbes ain't so smooth lookin', p'raps, but he's got common edication and sense. Thet young Rutledge may know how ter say cuter things 'cause he's from the city, where people's heads is allus full o' trash, and he may hev lots o' money, but fer jest them reasons he ain't goin' ter marry any girl from the country; besides, them fine birds thet roost so high and are so 'fraid o' their feathers ain't worth pickin' when they're caught."

Jeannette Clifford loosened her hold on Uncle Jabez's neck, and the red mounted to her brow as she resumed her seat in the doorway.

Uncle Jabez Whalens was a privileged character in that section of the country, passing as a sort of encyclopædia of information and always ready with good-natured advice. He was uncle to everybody and generally loved and respected. His home for many years past had been with the Cliffords, and the family regarded him with even more reverence than if he had been one of the family.

Jeannette worked in silence for some minutes while Uncle Jabez smoked vigorously at his pipe. "Well," said she, finally, drawing a long breath of determination, "Mr. Rutledge seems like a gentleman and is very much more easy mannered than Oscar Hobbes, and if he wants to show me attentions I shall not object until I see something really bad in him. If Oscar doesn't like it he can lump it."

"Jane," said Uncle Jabez, while the expression on his good-natured face softened into a sudden seriousness. "I may be a trifle for'ord, but there's some things I don't like 'bout thet feller thet yeou mayn't hev noticed an' it makes me b'lieve him shaller. The sight o' him o' set me thinking o' something thet happened a long time ago, afore I knew yeou or your dad or eny o' the folks 'round here; when I lived back East and had a little girl o' my own 'bout your age.

"I never said much 'bout Sal, but if yeou'll come and sit on this bench I'll tell yeou something I've never told afore."

The old man's voice had grown husky, his face twitched and he seemed to be struggling to keep back the tears from his eyes.

Jeannette forgot her momentary resentment and carried her basket to the little seat close to him.

"I will listen," said she.

The old man sat in silence for some moments, looking off into the distance.

"Yeou look a good deal like Sal," said he, finally, laying down his pipe and looking into her face.

"Seems ter me I never noticed the resemblance so much afore. She had jest sech eyes and hair and was likewise purty, but she died afore she was quite as old as yeou. We use ter live in the country and had a place something like your dad's, with a great big house and barn and a brook runnin' thru' the meadder, and two big oak trees back o' the house thet seemed ter spread their great branches over the roof protectin' like, only they sometimes was a bit bothersome, fillin' the eaves troughs full o' leaves and acorns and rottin' the shingles 'cause the shadder kept off the sun.

"In front o' the house was flowers and lilac bushes and a row o' maple trees and a gravel path leadin' from the stone at the bottom o' the doorstep to the yard gate. Sal tuk care of the flowers and kept the grass mowed, and everything looked as slick and clean as eny o' the fine places in the city, and she was a powerful help to her mother, and sometimes I used ter think her cookin' beat her mother's, but 'taint no use dwellin' on sech things now.

"Sal went ter school winters and allus left off headmost, and her teacher was allus a sayin' what a scholar she was, till one day Miss Simpson stopped at our house and told as how 'twas no use sendin' her, as she couldn't teach her no more.

"Then we sent her to the 'cademy, and at Chris'mas I bought her an organ, and it 'twant very long afore she was playin' in the church at the village and was allus wanted when there was was to be concerts and doin's o' eny kind.

"Everybody thought her as good as gold, and she never seemed out o' sorts with anything, but was allus a smilin' and sayin' happy things.

"She bein' so good-tempered and likewise purty, 'twant surprisin' that we had lots o' company. She used all the fellers first-rate, but Joe Martin was allus her favorite, and I kind o' liked Joe and hoped 'twould make a match, but after she come home from the 'cademy I kind o' thought thet she'd got her mind fixed on something higher than Joe and the rest o' us country folks, she still was as good as ever.

"I knew she couldn't hev knowed much of the 'cademy chaps, 'cause they was too strict with the rules, but she'd seen 'em an' heard 'em recite in the class room, ministers' sons and lawyers' sons and sech like, and 'twant surprisin' if she saw a difference 'tween 'em and the fellers 'round home as only went to school winters.

"I didn't pay much attention ter the change, which want really noticeable enough to be wuth mentionin', fer I thought as how 'twould all wear away and she'd be willin' ter marry Joe or some one what's her ekal and settle down on the old farm.

"She was beginnin' ter be more like her old self, happy-like all the time, when one day a young feller come ter the village, 'ter spend his vacation,' so he said.

"He was tall and handsome and had a mustache thet looked like silk, only I didn't like it 'cause 'twas yaller, and he boarded at the village hotel. Every day he'd git a team from the livery and go cavoortin' 'round the country, spendin' lots o' money and a-puttin' on all sorts o' airs.

"He told as how his father owned a big lot o' property in Boston, and how he was in business with him, but as how his health was kind o' broken down, and the doctors had 'vised him ter go rusticatin'. So he rusticated 'round our neighborhood all summer, and people come ter think him jest wonderful.

"I didn't like him first-rate after I saw how ready he was ter squander money, fer when a man finds time ter do nothin' three or four months at a stretch and then shows no signs o' stoppin', something's allus the matter.

"Well, he got acquainted with our Sal and used ter be 'round our place a good share o' the time, but I said nothin', as I saw thet Sal liked him better than the other fellers, and after all I didn't hev any good reason ter find fault. I kind o' hoped thet somethin' 'ud happen ter tire her of him, but they only got more intimate.

"Joe finally quit comin' and Sal got ter standin' at the gate with the city chap 'long inter the evenin's, and he'd take her ridin', and when she'd come back her face 'ud be all aglow and she'd sing 'round the house all day, but sometimes her mind 'ud kind o' wander 'way from her work and she'd go 'bout thinkin'.

"I 'spected what the matter was, but thought 'twan't no use savin' anything, so I let it run along for a time, but one day I heerd something 'bout the feller I didn't like, so I told Sal and 'vised her ter hev nothin' more ter do with him, but she flared up as I never seen her do before and said as how she was a-goin' ter marry him. The next minute she begun cryin' and come and kissed me and said soft and low as how he was a gentleman and so well eddicated and how he was a-goin' ter take her ter a fine place in the city, where I cud come and live, too.

"So we talked a long time and I begun ter think thet p'haps 'twas all fer the best, still I vowed I'd stay on the farm, where I belonged, and not go rantin' off ter the city.

"The young feller staid all winter; the doctors had 'vised him ter, so he said.

"Long the next spring, in May, when everything was bloomin' ag'in and summer was beginnin' ter peep out o' the ground and when everything ought to hev looked happy, I begun to notice that Sal didn't smile so much as she used ter and she seemed to fergit how ter sing, and when the city chap come 'round she'd git kind o' nervous and seemed allus tryin' ter please him, and sometimes I'd see 'em talkin' together earnest like, but he didn't come so often and didn't seem so mighty anxious ter be perlite and nice as afore.

"Still he'd lots ter say 'bout Boston and his father's money and sech like, and 'twas kind 'o understood 'mong us thet they'd git married in the fall. Bad time, thought I, fer no time's so good as when the flowers and trees are all ablossom with promises of happiness, but I said nothin' and only hoped they'd be happy.

"One day I druv over ter Scottsville, 'about ten mile away, and while there I heard something surprisin'.

"They was tellin' at the hotel as how a sheriff was there ter 'rest a feller as had forged a big note out East and was hid somewhere 'round in the country. He'd been caught thet mornin', they said, while out ridin', and the Sheriff had had a terrible time gettin' the handcuffs onto him.

"Everybody was excited and a-talkin', fer no such thing had ever been heerd on 'round there afore. I asked no questions, but when I heerd thet the Sheriff was comin' with the prisoner I went out with the crowd ter see him, and there was the feller as had been spendin' his vacation a hull year 'round our neighborhood.

"He grinned and nodded when he seen me, but I was too much tuck back ter say anything.

"I hitched up the horses and druv home, terribly upset and wonderin' as how I could ever tell Sal. I tried ter do it gently, but made blunderin' work of it. When I got done she just stretched out her arms and grew so pale that I thought she was dyin'.

"I tried ter comfort her, and thought as how now thet the feller had gone, thet she'd take up with some one 'round home, but she only got whiter every day.

Finally a paper come, tellin' how the feller had been tried and sent ter the State's Prison fer eighteen years. I tried ter keep it a secret, but one day Sal heerd of it and she found the paper, and when she read it she jest screamed out loud as if she was crazy.

"Her mother and I did all we cud to pacify her, but we cudn't do nothin' and she kept moanin' all the while, 'I'll go where he is; I must go where he is?'

"She fell sick and tuck on so, and tuk on so, and we sent for the doctor, and when he come and felt her pulse and talked with her he shook his head and told us how Sal was dyin'.

The old man stopped in his talk and fumbled around for his pipe. His voice had grown husky again. He finally found it, and after filling the bowl with some rotten oak leaves which he had picked up from the ground and pulled to pieces during his story, tried to smoke, but with a pitiful lack of success. With tears in his eyes he sat for a long interval gazing off into the distance. At last he laid down his pipe, and taking Jeannette's hand in his, went on:

When she was laid out in the coffin, Joe come ter see her, and he jest broke down and cried like a baby. Joe loved her, he did, and if she had only tuk up with him it might hev been different.

"Her mother only lived a year longer and she died too, and we buried her by the side of Sal, and when I was back there four years ago come next August, the flowers was a growin' over her grave as I'd planted there afore I left.

"I hev never heerd anything more 'bout thet city feller, but yeou know now why I feel so much agin' people as hev lots o' time and money ter waste and nothin' ter do."

Jeannette put her arms around Uncle Jabez's neck and kissed him, while the tears rolled down her cheeks. "I am awfully sorry," she sobbed. "Poor Sal, poor Sal."

A month later, while Uncle Jabez was taking another observation of the moon, some one nudged his elbow. He turned and there stood Oscar Hobbes, his honest, sun burnt face radiant with happiness, and by his side was Jeannette. They said nothing, but Jeannette raised her arms until they encircled Oscar's neck, and Uncle Jabez understood and blessed them on the spot.—Chicago News.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Every day is a little life.

Few love to hear the sins they love to act.

Politeness is the result of good sense and good nature.

Doing nothing for others is the undoing of one's self.

Pride requires very costly food—its keeper's happiness.

Delay has always been injurious to those who are prepared.

All cruelty springs from hard heartedness and weak character.

It is a barren kind of criticism that tells you what a thing is not.

A clean mouth and an honest hand will take a man through any land.

Silence is the safest course for any man to adopt who distrusts himself.

No ashes are lighter than those of incense and few things burn out sooner.

In character, in manners, in style, in all things, the supreme excellence is simplicity.

He who forgets his own friends meanly to follow after those of a higher degree is a snob.

The injury of prodigality leads to this—that he that will not economize will have to agonize.

Cheap Meals.

Mr. J. C. Monoghan, United States Consul at Chemnitz, has made an interesting report to the State Department on the subject of cheap eating houses in German cities, from which it appears that American cities have much to learn in that respect. "To minimize begging and to remove the shame that no man feels more than the honest poor of accepting food in charity," says the Consul, "cities in Germany have established eating houses where substantial foods are sold very cheaply." He says he visited one of these establishments in Chemnitz and found nothing to condemn and very much to commend. He adds: "The food is substantial. To a hard working man, with an appetite sharpened by exercise, the dinner is excellent. The meats, vegetables, etc., are properly cleaned and prepared before they are cooked. Everything is kept clean and smells sweet and wholesome. The people, who look hearty and healthful, gather in large rooms on benches placed by long tables. Besides the dinner, or midday meal, supper is served to those who wish it. Inasmuch as the dinner is for the most part enjoyed by those men whose wives work, or by men and women who are far from their homes and by those who prepare their own evening meal, the suppers of the city eating house play a very small part in the annual account. At these suppers, however, one can get pickled herrings with potatoes for 3½ cents each person; salt herrings and potatoes, 3 cents; potatoes with curds of buttermilk, 2½ cents; warm beer, 2½ cents per cup; different kinds of soup, 2½ cents for three-quarters of a liter (very nearly a quart); coffee, 1½ cents per cup (a little over half a pint); bread, of which there are two kinds—the so-called black or rye bread and wheat bread—1½ cents and three-fourths of a cent for a portion.

There were sold last year 435,760 dinners. At 33,294 of these bread was bought for 1½ cents a portion. The year's expenditures were $15,557, the income $17,501, leaving a balance in favor of the city of $1944.

The Consul gives a list of the articles served, from which it appears that beef, pork, sausage, potatoes, peas, beans, lentils, bread, fruits and vegetables of all kinds form the main part of the meals. "These dinners," says the Consul, "never cost more than 10 cents. They do away with the death and dyspepsia dealing dinner pail. They blot out the shame of begging. They are nutritious and wholesome. Besides, they are self-supporting."—Washington Star.

The Tenderfoot Got a Valuable Pointer.

One day, while a gang of miners were toiling in a gulch near Shasta, a stranger, evidently ignorant of mining, came along. The miner near him took out a five dollar nugget, and anxiety overcame the stranger's reticence. "Say," he asked, "where can I go to diggin' to find it like that?" The hardy miner stopped his work, and, giving the wink to all the boys, pointed up to the barren rocks where no gold had ever been found. "You see that rough-lookin' place?" "Yes," said the new hand. "Well, thar it is rich. Jes' you stake out a claim an' go to work, an' when we finish here we'll come up, too."

The new hand thanked the miner, and the boys all grinned their appreciation of the joke. That afternoon a solitary figure was seen picking on the rocky hillside, and every time the miners looked up they roared with laughter. But the next day the new miner struck a pocket and took out several thousands of dollars in gold. Then he came and thanked the miner who had sent him up there, and went down to the city and bought houses and lots and things, while the other miners dotted that same rocky hillside for days without finding a pocket.—Argonaut.

THE NEWS.

Albert F. Fuerst, of the firm of Fuerst Bros. & Co., agents in the United States and Canada for the sale of chemicals manufactured by the firm of Bowman, Thompson & Co., limited, of England, was arrested in New York by the sheriff. Orders of arrest were given in two actions brought against Fuerst Bros. & Co., by the English concern to recover moneys which, it is alleged, the firm received from the sale of goods sent here, and which it has failed to turn over.——The remains of Congressman O'Neill were buried in West Laurel Hill Cemetery, near Philadelphia.——Broker Charles Rockwell last week secured the arrest in New York of Emanuel de la Cueve, ex-vice consul from Spain, on the charge of writing and sending him abusive and threatening letters. Tuesday Mr. Rockwell appeared in Jefferson Market Police Court and withdrew the charge, saying he was laboring under a mistake when he made it.

Dr. John W. Barlow, whose wife, Mrs. Jessie A. Barlow, who eloped in March last, from Brooklyn, with Dr. Charles H. Giles, of Philadelphia, secured a divorce. Justice Cullen, of the Supreme Court, granted the decree. There was no defense.——There was a wreck in the railroad yard at Sayre, Pa., resulting in the disabling of three engines.——Charles Lord, thirty years old, a member of the Calumet Club, was found dead in his bachelor apartments, at 12 East Twenty-ninth street, New York.——The committee on reorganization of the Union Pacific Railroad Company met, and elected Senator Calvin S. Brice chairman. The other members of the committee are as follows: Louis Fitzgerald, A. H. Boissevian, Samuel Carr, H. L. Higginson, G. M. Dodge, J. Pierpont Morgan and J. B. Reilly.——Fifteen mines in the Lehigh Valley resumed operations, the railroad company being able to supply them with cars. The strikers' committee issued a statement to the public discountenancing the acts of violence committed by parties supposed to be in sympathy with them, and declaring that the Brotherhoods are opposed to any dishonorable methods in the contest. The company's officials claim that the condition of the train service is improving, while the strikers assert that their chances are brightening.——The failure of A. Y. Davidson, a broker, was announced on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.——Louis S. Delaplain, a prominent dry goods merchant of Wheeling, W. Va., died from the effects of a fall down a stairway.

Justice O'Brien, of the Supreme Court, New York, upheld the demurrer of John D. Rockefeller and other directors of the Standard Oil Trust, to the complaint of George Rice, a certificate-holder, in which he sought a judicial dissolution of the trust and an accounting. The trust is being dissolved voluntarily.——Wm. Mulloy committed suicide while aboard the steamer Fremont, when off Cape Porpoise, Me. He lived in Boston.——The drug house of Samuel I. Jones & Co., in Wilkesbarre, Pa., was closed by the sheriff.——L. A. Hilliard, who embezzled a large sum of money from the Chicago Tribune while acting as cashier for that paper, was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.——The body of Wm. H. Parvin, aged fifty-five years, president of the Eastland National Bank, at Eastland, Texas, was found in a room at a hotel in Fort Worth, with a bullet hole in the right temple. He had been dead nearly twenty-four hours.——During a quarrel in a saloon in Chicago, John McKay was fatally stabbed by "Duke" Delaney. Delaney fled and so far has escaped capture. McKay died at the county hospital.——N. B. Haynes & Co., wholesale milliners in Chicago, have failed. It was one of the oldest houses in Chicago. A voluntary assignment was made to protect the interest of all creditors.——The Williams block in Muskegon, Mich., was destroyed by fire.——Jesse E. Smith, killed his divorced wife in Kankakee, Ill., and her companion, and then committed suicide.

The jury of London, Kan., brought in a verdict of not guilty in the case against Frederick Tucker, charged with murder in causing the death of four persons by wrecking a Santa Fe train.——Mary Tower, aged one hundred years and four months, died at Lorraine, a suburb of New Jersey. She was born in Elizabeth, and was the daughter of Samuel Sayre, one of the first carpenters in the borough.——John Hensie and Michael Moreskie were run down by the Philadelphia express train between Shamokin, Pa., and Alaska. Hensie was instantly killed and his companion died two hours later. They were miners on their way to work.——There was a fire in the house of Patrick Andrews in Pittson, Pa., and his wife perished in the flames.——At Durant, I. T., Sandy Folsom engaged in a duel with Will Durant and killed him in short order. Bud Durant, a brother of Will, then, it appears, drew his revolver and killed Folsom. The trouble, it seems, was due to an old feud between the families. Some weeks ago Folsom, now deceased, shot and killed Key Durant in a fight at Caddo.——The Sheriff took charge of the stock of S. & J. Manheimer, dealers in mirrors and fancy goods, in New York. Liabilities between $75,000 and $100,000. Assets between $50,000 and $60,000.

Fire destroyed the carriage furnishing and hardware house of Paddock & Hawley, in St. Louis, involving a loss of $200,000. Two firemen were hurt.——The officers of the State Farmers and Merchants' Bank, of Minneapolis, were indicted for malfeasance.——A desperate and fatal cutting affray took place in front of the main entrance to the Grand Opera House, at Meridian, Miss., between Herbert A. Rhodes, a furniture dealer, and Wm. Wilson, an employe of the Queen and Crescent Railroad. Rhodes may recover, but Wilson's wound will prove fatal.——Chateau Larned accidentally killed C. Hardy Kittridge at Barnegat Cottage, N. J., and on the following day killed himself.——Solomon S. Guthrie, a prominent business man of Buffalo, died there.——The National Grange, in session in Syracuse, N. Y., called upon President Cleveland to dismiss Secretary Morton.——The police of Providence, R. I., are looking for Dr. Charles Halleyick, recently practising in that city. His wife and three children have just arrived from a German province. He had sent for them, and they expected to meet him, but he disappeared.——The minister of the United States at St. Petersburg reports that he has received from the nobility of that capital an address of thanks of the Russian people for the aid sent them from the United States during the famine periods of the last two years.

WORLD'S FAIR PROFITS.

Auditor Ackerman Shows Net Assets of $1,862,482 18.

The report of Wm. E. Ackerman, the auditor of the World's Columbian Exposition, was officially sent to the board of directors. That the exposition was a financial success is proven by the figures of the report. It shows by making an approximate estimate of the liabilities and receipts up to November 12 net assets over and above all liabilities amount to $1,862,483. The average daily receipts were $89,501, while the daily expenses were $22,4 5.

The total expenditures were $25,540,537. The gate receipts were $10,626,330 and $3,699,581 was received from concessions. Adding to this the capital stock of $5,604,171 and the city of Chicago's $5,000,000 in bonds, the total receipts are given as $28,151,168.

The balance, as shown by the auditor, is $2,610,630, but from this amount are deducted such obligations as are in sight, but not included as any part of the expenditures up to October 31. These obligations, which are for salaries, premiums, recoinage of souvenir coins, office expenses, etc., make a total of $748,147 82. This amount being deducted from the $2,610,630 leaves the total net assets $1,862,482 18.

NEW TARIFF BILL.

A Large Free List and Duties Cut with An Unsparing Hand.

SALIENT FEATURES GIVEN.

Free Raw Materials Given to the Manufacturer, but the Finished Articles are Taxed Less Heavily—The Difficulties the Committee Met With.

At 11.10 o'clock Monday morning the new tariff bill was given to the public, and Mr. Wilson briefly summarized it as follows:

"In the chemical schedule we have transferred to the free list quite a number of articles used in manufactures, the most important of which is sulphuric acid, one of the corner-stones of all chemical industry. The duty on castor oil is reduced from 85 to 35 cents per gallon, and the duty on linseed oil, which was secretly raised to 32 cents by the conference committee on the McKinley bill, after each house had openly voted for a lower duty, we put at 15 cents a gallon. Pig lead being reduced from 2 to 1 cent a pound, lead paints are correspondingly reduced.

"In the pottery schedule substantial reductions are made. Plain white ware is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself. Decorated ware is reduced from 60 to 45 per cent.; undecorated, from 55 to 40.

"In common window-glass, where close combinations have kept up the prices to consumers under the shelter of duties averaging 100 per cent., a reduction of more than one-half has been made in all the larger sizes. There is no doubt that these rates will permit a very healthy growth of the industry here.

"In plate glass reductions are made, the largest sizes from 50 cents to 30 cents per square foot. Of silvered, from 60 to 35 cents.

IRON AND STEEL.

"In the iron and steel schedule we began with free ore. The discovery of the immense deposits of Bessemer ores in the lake region and of foundry ores in Alabama has rapidly swept us to the leadership of the world of the production of iron and steel and brought near at hand our undisputed supremacy in the great field of manufactures.

"The use of steam shovels reduces the cost of mining to a point where the wages paid 'natural labor' are irrelevant. Pig iron we reduce from $6 72 per ton, which is from 50 to 90 per cent., to a uniform duty of 22½ per cent., a rate somewhat higher in proportion than the rest of the schedule because of cheap freight rates on foreign pig, it being a favorite freight on westward voyages. Steel rails we reduce from $13.44 per ton, now 75 per cent., to 25 per cent.

"As the pool which has kept up prices so many years in this country seems now disorganized, the other producers will soon need protection more against Mr. Carnegie, at Pittsburg, and Mr. Stirling, at Chicago, than against foreign producers.

"The residue of the schedules vary from 25 to 30 per cent., wood screws being put at the latter figure. Beams and girders at 35 per cent. because of the waste in cutting beams and the variety of lengths and sizes, and also of the frequent necessity of changing the rolls in making beams and girders, because of the irregular quantities and lengths and sizes of orders.

TIN-PLATES.

"Tin-plates are reduced to 40 per cent., a little more than one-half of the McKinley rate. This is a revenue duty, and at the same time enough to permit any existing mills to live and flourish. Cheaper grades of pocket cutlery are 35 per cent. Higher grades 45. Table cutlery is put at 35 per cent. There are very substantial reductions from present rates, which being specific reach in some grades of pocket cutlery as high as 90 per cent, but with release of taxes on raw materials, especially on pearl and ivory for handles seem ample.

SUGAR.

"Sugar has been a difficult subject to deal with. Raw sugar was transferred to the free list by the McKinley bill because nearly all the taxes paid on it went to the public treasury. A strong desire among some members of the committee was to put an ad valorem duty of 20 to 25 per cent. on it and to abolish the bounty at once. After much consideration it was decided to reduce by one-half the duty on refined sugar and to repeal the bounty one-eighth each year, leaving raw sugar untaxed as at present.

TOBACCO.

"In the tobacco schedule those rates were sought which would bring most revenue. The present taxes of $2 and $2.75 a pound on wrapper leaf have blotted out many small establishments and actually impaired revenue. We make the rates $1 and $1.25 per pound on wrapper leaf and 35 cents and 50 cents per pound on filler tobacco, unstemmed and stemmed in each. Manufacturers of tobacco are put at 40 cents. Cigars are reduced from $4.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem to $3 per pound and 25 per cent., which is believed to be the most productive revenue rate, and is higher than the law of 1883.

LIQUORS.

"The tariff on spirits is put at double the internal revenue rates on like spirits, and some slight reduction is made on still wines, malt liquors, ginger ale and like beverages in the interest of increased revenue. The duty on sparkling wines is likewise slightly reduced for the same reasons, that on champagne being put at $7 per dozen quarts, as against $8 in the McKinley bill and $6 in the law of 1883.

"In cotton manufactures substantial reductions are made, especially on cheap cloths and prints, and the existing system of taxing by count of threads in the square inch is retained. Hemp and flax are made free; dressed line of hemp and flax, 1 cent and 1½ cents respectively. Burlaps and cotton and grain bagging are put at 15 per cent. but when imported for covering of articles to be exported are duty free.

WOOL.

"Wool is made free. This takes the stilts from under woolen manufactures and begets the hope that they may recover from the languishing condition in which they have been for a quarter of a century, and that we may get woolen goods at reasonable rates instead of at duties that on common grades frequently reached 100 per cent., and in cases two or three times that merciless figure. Cloths and dress goods are put at 40 per cent., clothing at 45 per cent.—rates higher than the committee desired, but deemed temporarily necessary because our manufactures have so long been excluded from two-thirds of the wools of the world that they will have to learn the art of manufacturing with free wool. A sliding scale is, therefore, added by which the rates in the woolen schedule are to come down five points with the lapse of five years. Carpets, an industry in which we will soon be independent of competition, are put at 35 per cent. for Axminster, Moquette and Wilton, 30 per cent. for Brussels, while common grades go down to 20 per cent. The bill provides that the duties shall be removed from wool on March 1 and reduced on woolen goods July 1.

"The above is a rapid summary of the chief changes made by the proposed bill, and will give a satisfactory idea, I believe, of its general structure. It is estimated that it will reduce revenue on the basis of the importations of 1892, about $50,000,000 with an immensely larger decrease of tax binding to the American people. That administrative law is reported with a few amendments, suggested by experience of its operation. The law was chiefly prepared by Mr. Hewitt when he was in Congress, and the changes proposed in our bill are to make it more effective, while at the same time softening some of the features added by the McKinley bill that would treat the business of importing as an outlawry, not entitled to the protection of the government."

INCOME TAX AND THE REVENUE.

The Republicans, under the rules will have 10 days in which to prepare their report, in which time the majority report will be finished, and the bill will then be presented to the House.

The internal revenue features of the bill have not been completed. They will be considered by the full committee. It is expected that they will be made public this week. If not, at the earliest date thereafter. It is manifestly the belief of the committee that the reduced revenues caused by the changes in the tariff schedule will be fully met by the receipts resulting from the income tax.

The details of this tax are yet to be worked out. It is not likely that any conclusion will be reached regarding them for several days. Such is the faith in the income tax on the part of some of its friends on the committee that they asserted that it will not be necessary to raise internal receipts from any other source. If their judgement is followed, it is unlikely that the whiskey tax will be increased, or if it is the increase will not exceed 10 cents a gallon.

THEY SAVED THE EXPRESS.

A Battle Between Freight Trainmen and Eight Robbers.

Goshen, Ind., was thrown into excitement by a desperate attempt, made almost within the city limits, to wreck the New York fast express, on the Lake Shore Road, which is due there at 12.09. At 12 o'clock a shrill whistling in the Lake Shore yards and from the water works plant, which is located very close to the Lake Shore freight depot, brought two of the night police and a number of citizens to the scene. They found the first section of No. 60, the Chicago and New York fast meat freight in the yards, and a badly battered-up train crew. It was learned from the apparently dazed crew that two attempts had been made to use the last ten cars of the train to carry out a dastardly attempt to wreck No. 12, the New York fast express on the Lake Shore Road. It was, however, brought to an unsuccessful end by the heroic resistance of the trainmen.

The first section of No. 60 pulled out of Elkhart at 10.23, with orders to run to Ligonier without stop. All seemed well with the train, but when about a mile from Elkhart the conductor, John Hickok, and two brakemen were attacked by a band composed of eight tramps, who boarded the train at Elkhart, and had been concealed between the cars. They overpowered the crew, and were proceeding to disconnect the last ten cars, when the crew, assisted by the engineer and fireman, again secured control of the train. A second attempt was made five miles further on, and from that point into Goshen, a run of four miles, a desperate fight was waged between the eight robbers and the crew.

Conductor Hickok, who knew the danger that No. 12 was in of running into the freight, encouraged the brakemen and an extra conductor, Campbell, who happened to be on the train, and they waged a successful fight until the train reached Goshen yards. The battle for the control of the train was desperate for the last four miles, and Conductor Hickok was badly bruised and pummelled, as was also one of the brakemen, who resides at Elkhart. The robbers secured four watches and all the money belonging to the crew. The engineer whistled for help and officers were quickly on the scene, but the robbers escaped.

The plan of the robbers was one which would, had it been successfully carried out, incurred great loss of life. They were endeavoring to leave eight or ten cars of the freight on the track in to which they expected No. 12, which was following close after, would dash. In the consequent wreck, it is surmised that the wreckers expected to get away with considerable booty from the express car. The place where the first attempt was made, one mile this side of Elkhart, was one singularly well adapted for that kind of work. It is a sparsely-settled location, and one of the darkest places on the Lake Shore Road. There is a rather sharp curve there, as is also one not far from the city.

No. 12, the fast express, is the same train which was so successfully looted at Kessler two months ago, and is a very heavy train, never being made up of less than ten or eleven cars.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

A St. Louis despatch says that typhoid fever is becoming epidemic there.

MRS. GEO. S. LENHART, of Williamsport, Pa., was fatally burned by the accidental overturning of a lamp.

DURING a fire in a tenement in Lewiston, Me., Mrs. Albert Dubois and her two young children were smothered.

BY a freight wreck at Van Buren, Ark., three workmen were killed and one fatally injured.

Frank Kemmerer, aged 23 years, a butcher, of Easton, Pa., was found dead on the steps of a physician's office. He had run a large knife into his abdomen, presumably by accident, and had crawled some distance from his shop.

THE Merrill House, a three-story frame building near Beaver, Pennsylvania, was burned. Seven men were burned to death and several others were badly hurt. The men were asleep when the alarm was given. They were all employed in the construction of the Government dam at that point.

A passenger car on the New Holland Railroad, left the track near Greenland, Lancaster county, and went down a 15-foot embankment. It immediately took fire. The eight passengers were badly cut and bruised. They escaped by breaking through the windows.

WORK AND WORKERS.

AT Milwaukee orders were received at the Illinois Steel Company's Bayview Iron Plant to start the puddling mill and all other departments. This will be the first time the whole plant has been running since July.

AT Fall River, Mass., the Chace mill strike is settled, and the 185 weavers will return to work. The settlement was affected on a basis recommended by the agent. He agrees to give them half a cent increase on wide goods, and the offer is satisfactory.

AT Bridgeton, N. J., the wage scale has been signed by Manager William Bodine, and the work of blowing window glass began in the big tank furnace of the Cohansey Glass Company. Three hundred and fifty men will have employment there.

AT a secret conference between the Amalgamated Association committee and the Pittsburg iron and steel manufacturers a compromise of the difference of the wage scale was effected. Eight thousand iron-workers who were threatening a strike will continue at work. The settlement is a victory for the manufacturers.

THE Ætna Standard Iron and Steel Company, at Martin's Ferry, W. Va., locked out 2,000 employees and shut down their mills. The lockout is the result of the refusal of the Amalgamated Association to grant a ten per cent. reduction in the sheet-iron scale.

THE Illinois Steel Company's plant, at Bay View, Wisconsin, will start up this week.

B FULLER SMITH, accompanied by Miss Catharine Fuller and Miss Jane Fuller, daughters of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, arrived in London.

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

CABLE SPARKS.

THE British Blue Book on the Bering sea arbitration has been issued.

IT is thought that at least 1,000 lives were lost by the earthquake in Persia.

THE Haytain warship Dessalines has captured an armed rebel steamer off St. Thomas.

A battle is expected between the Mexican troops and the Northern revolutionists this week.

PRINCE BISMARCK is preparing a statement to correct the mistakes in Herr Blum's book, "Germany in Bismarck's Time."

WITHIN the past three weeks there have been 10,000 cases of mild influenza in the borough of Blackburn, Lancashire.

THE Brazilian minister at Washington has received dispatches telling of the government's improved condition and that Admiral Mello has been forced further up the harbor.

CHANCELLOR CAPRIVI has assured Baron Manteuffel, leader of the conservative party, that he hoped to introduce in the Reichstag several remedial bills in the interest of the agriculturists.

A dispatch from Cape Town says that the Matabele regiments have been completely broken up and King Lobengula has fled northward in the direction of the Zambesi river.

THE papal nuncio at Vienna assures the Vatican that there is no truth in the statement that Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir presumptive to the Austrian throne, will soon make a visit to Rome.

A motion was made to amend the parish councils bill in the House of Commons so as to include among the electors married women who would be entitled to vote if they were single, but it was withdrawn after discussion.

LOUISE MICHEL, the notorious French female anarchist, says that the increasing poverty of the poorer people in Europe and the severe means of repression adopted warrant more terrible means of defense. She favors the use of dynamite as a clement means of extending the propaganda.

SEVEN ON THE DEAD LIST.

Disastrous Fire in a Dry Goods Store in Detroit.

By the burning of the five-story iron-front brick building 195 to 202 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich., occupied by Edson, Moore & Co., wholesale dry goods, seven employes lost their lives, a fireman was badly injured and the monetary loss will reach in the neighborhood of $800,000.

The fire started between the fourth and fifth floors at the rear of the building and spread with frightful rapidity. The great majority of the employes were at lunch when the alarm was given, but there were eight or nine of them left on the upper floors. Bradley Dunning and James McKay dropped from the fifth-floor windows on a bale of jute. Both received fatal injuries and died after being taken to a hospital.

The awful spectacle of McKay's and Dunning's descent was hardly over before the spectators saw another man creeping toward the upper window nearest the corner. He was evidently on his hands and knees, blinded and suffocating in the dense smoke. He reached the sill, laid one arm upon it, and as he endeavored to shield his face from the fierce heat with his hand tried to drag himself to the open air just beyond. A sudden burst of flame closed around him and his body sank from view in the flames within.

Meanwhile a general alarm had been turned in, and nearly all the companies in the department responded.

The floors of the Edison-Moore building began falling in a short time after the fire started, and at 1.20 half of the Bates-street wall collapsed. A moment later there were two loud reports and the entire inner part of the building collapsed. This undoubtedly prevented the spread of the flames.

After the fire a register was opened at an adjacent store, and in this way the names of the missing were ascertained. Some of the employes had thrilling escapes. Several firemen were hurt.

The building occupied by Edson, Moore & Co. was owned by the estate of Francis Alms and was valued at $112,000. There is $50,000 insurance on it. Edson, Moore & Co. estimate their loss at $5,0,0,0, on which there is an insurance of about $425,000.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

Miss Lotta Crabtree, the actress, is in San Francisco for the winter, accompanied by her mother. Her visit is due to ill health.

In Sitka, when an Indian wife has lost her husband by death, she goes into mourning by painting the upper part of her face a deep black.

Emperor William's boar hunts, according to the Berlin papers are deprived of all elements of danger by untusking the boar and docking its teeth.

Victorien Sardou has on hand the plots and outlines of over 250 plays which are awaiting completion. He admits that the majority of them will never be completed.

The oldest living representative of the aristocratic creole regime in Louisiana, is Judge Gayarre, of New Orleans. He will be 89 years old next January, is erect and sprightly, and his memory is very clear.

Secretary Jarng, of the Corean Legation at Washington, is an ardent student of the English language. He takes his lessons in the most practical way, learning about things he has to handle each day in the affairs of the household.

Robert Louis Stevenson, says a private letter from Samoa published in London, is "immensely wealthy, immensely feared, and immensely liked and venerated" in Samoa, where the title of "Your Majesty" is invariably given him.

John Hogg, who died the other day in his home near Washington, was the oldest chief clerk in the government service. He had been in the Navy Department nearly 40 years, and had been chief clerk of the department for nearly half that time. He was 75 years old.

The Hon. J. W. Ferrall is to deliver the oration at the annual reunion of the Mississippi Division of the United Confederate Veterans to be held in Jackson in December. Many camps of the veterans have recently been organized, and a large attendance is expected at the reunion.

It is perhaps not generally known that the Baroness de Roques, the mother of Mrs. Maybrick, has been spending some weeks in this country. She has visited many old friends and relatives in the vicinity of Boston and in Portland, Me., and has been greatly encouraged by their sympathy.

THE Camperdown, the vessel which rammed the Victoria, is again cruising in the Mediterranean in company with the ships of the British squadron. Rear Admiral Markham is in command.

MARYLAND STATE NEWS.

The Latest Happenings in Various Parts of the State.

ABOUT 85,000 tons of coal are annually shipped from Perryville by water.

THE building of a railroad from Elkton through the first and second districts of Cecil county to Lambeon's, in Kent, is again being agitated by a number of citizens of Cecil, and it now bids fair to assume definite shape. A call for the purpose of incorporating the road has been made for December 5, in Elkton. It is said that most of the right of way can be secured in exchange for stock, and the $35,000 in the State treasury to the credit of the Elkton and Massey's Road, it is said, will be available. The road, if incorporated, will be known as the Elkton and Southern Railroad Company.

AT a recent meeting of the Frederick county board of school commissioners an order was passed directing the secretary to instruct the teachers to prohibit the attendance at their schools of any pupils from families where contagious disease existed until such time as the attending physician would certify that the contagion had ceased. The board decided to permanently establish a school at Fragaville, where a house will be built.

REV. WM. G. MINNICK, of Middletown, has accepted a call to the Mt. Joy (Pa.) Lutheran Church. The charge also comprises the congregation at Harney, Carroll county, Md. Rev. Mr. Minnick, who is at present principal of the Middletown High School, will take charge of his new pastorate this week.

E. C. BRANDENBURG is building a four-story dwelling at Wolfsville. David Barkman is erecting a new house at Goodhope.

THE public schools in the vicinity of Wolfsville are slimly attended, because the parents refuse to permit their children to be vaccinated. In some cases the vaccine has been killed by the use of soap, water and grease.

THE grip, which became an epidemic in Barton, in almost every instance has developed into pneumonia, and a large number of persons are now ill with that disease. In the home of Mr. Jefferson Howell, himself, his wife and one daughter, a young lady, are lying in a critical condition. It will be remembered that last winter this section was visited with meningitis and a large number of deaths occurred, and the signs are now that another form of suffering is to afflict the people.

ALL the improvements of the Happy Valley Improvement Company were sold at public sale and purchased by Mr. Thomas Notley for $136. The company was organized in 1890, with a capital stock of about $5,000, for the purpose of starting a summer resort for excursionists from Baltimore and Philadelphia. The buildings alone cost about $2,000 and are all in good repair.

Harry S. Barre and William L. James, of Baltimore, and Norman S. Munson, of Hagerstown, installed the officers of Westminster Council, No. 79, of Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Joaquin A. Morales, of Cuba, aged twelve years, a student of Rock Hill College, died Tuesday night. He entered the college in September. His health has been delicate for some time. The body will be placed in a vault at Bonnie Brae to await removal to Cuba.

THE Kent and Cecil county commissioners have formerly accepted of the builder, David Connell, of Cecil county, the large iron bridge at Kennedy's Mill, and gave a check for $1,731.50. Messrs. R. C. Morgan, of the Kent county board, and Jeremiah C. Price, Jr., of the Cecil board, were a committee of supervision of the work. The bridge is one of the finest in the county and spans a stream which is the dividing line between Kent and Cecil counties, consequently the expense is borne equally between them.

THE county commissioners have divided Hagerstown into six election districts instead of four, as at present, making twenty-five in the county.

JOHN YOUNG, one of the most estimable citizens of Betterton, is dead, aged seventy-five years. Since 1874 he had resided on the farm of James B. Canby, of Philadelphia. Seven children survive him.

TRIED TO BLOW UP CAPRIVI.

An Infernal Machine Sent From France to the German Chancellor.

A parcel directed to Chancellor Caprivi was received at the Chancellor's. The police placed the parcel, which was suspicious looking in water and gave it a thorough soaking, after which they examined it. When the wrappings were removed a striking cap was found attached to what proved beyond a doubt to be an infernal machine.

The box came from Orleans, France. The letter accompanying it was in French. It was written appartently by an illiterate person, as the penmanship was bad and several words were spelled incorrectly. The sender evidently was aware that the Chancellor's hobby is gardening.

If Col. Ebmeyer had not seen powder leaking out, the box would have exploded when forced open, as the mechanism was perfectly arranged. The president of police, who was called at once to the chancellerie, wished to keep the affair quiet, lest other enemies of the chancellor might be encouraged to make attempts upon his life. Caprivi however, refused to let him do so. The chancellor said he wished the country to know the facts. No clue of the identity of the sender of the box has been obtained.

KILLED BY CANNIBALS.

Experience of an American and Two Natives in the South Seas.

Information was received by the Alameda of another tragedy committed by the natives of Island of Penticost, in the New Hebrides group.

The victims were George Lifen, a copra-maker, of Ambrim, and two natives forming a portion of the crew of his vessel, a small cutter sailing under the American flag. Lifen visited Penticost for the purpose of recruiting labor, and early one morning, accompanied by two natives, left his vessel in a small boat for the purpose of bringing off several native recruits. Not returning at a late hour, those on board the American vessel became alarmed, and on the second boat landing it was discovered that the natives had seized the first boat and massacred its occupants.

The bodies of Lifen and one of the two natives were found badly mutilated. No trace could be obtained of the body of the other native, and it is concluded that the savages had taken it to their village for a cannibalistic feast.