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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN-DAY SERMON.

Subject; "A Cheerful Church."

TEXT "Behold, thou art fair, my love," Solomon's Song iv., 1. "Higher criticism" says that this book of

Solomon's song is a love scene, a forlorn maiden sighing for her beau. If so, it is an anclean and debauched utterance inserted n the pure word of God and is not fit for ommon reading. My opinion is that it is an Inspired ode setting forth the feeling of Christ toward the church and of the church toward Christ. Christ is the bridegroom, and the church is the bride. The same words we can utterto-day truthfully, whether in regard to the church of God in general or this church in particular, "Behold, thou art fair, my love."

The past week has been one of prolonged congratulation for that we have for twentyfive years been permitted to associate with each other in the relation of pastor and people. When I came to Brooklyn, I found a small band of Christian disciples who from various causes had become less and less until hey stood upon the very verge of extinction as a church, and the question was being agitated from time to time whether it would be possible to maintain a church life longer. Indeed, had not those men and women been consecrated and earnest, they would have surrendered to the adverse circumstances. hey marshaled a congregational meeting, ad gathering up all the forces possible they east nineteen votes for a pastor, all of which I am happy to have received.

It was not through any spirit of personal ourage or reckless adventure that I was led from one of the warmest and most congenial pastorates in Philadelphia that a man ever njoyed to this then most uninviting field, ut it was the feeling that God had called me o the work, and I was sure He would see me

I have thought that it might be profitable

o us to state briefly what kind of a church e have been trying to establish. In the first place, I remark that we have een trying to build here a Christian church -distinctively such-in other words, a church where we should preach the Lord esus Christ and Him crucified. Mytheology is all gone into five letters-Jesus. Jesus. the pardon of all offenses. Jesus, the foundation for all structures. Jesus, the balm for all wounds. Jesus, the eye salve for all blindness. Jesus, the guide through all perplexities. Jesus, the hope for all disecuragements. Jesus, the reform for all

I have faith to believe that there is more power in one drop of the blood of Jesus Christ to cure the wees of the world than in an ocean full of human quackery. Jesus is the grandest note in any minstrelsy. is the brightest gem in any crown; height overtopping all height; the centre of every circumference; the circumference to every centre; the pacifier of all turbulence; the umpire of all disputes. Jesus, Jesus! At His table all nations are to sit. Around His throne all worlds are to revolve. He is to be the irradiation of the universe. Jesus, Jesus! It is that truth that we have tried

to preach in this Tabernacle. Do you ask more minutely what we believe? I can tell you. We have no dry, withered, juiceless theology. We believe in God, the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, the deliverer of the distressed, the home for the homeless, the friend for the frientless. We believe in Jesus Christ, able to save to the uttermost, pardoning the guilty, imputing His righteousness to the believer. We believe in the Holy Ghost, the comforter, the sanctifler, cheering up the heart in life's ills and kindling bright lights in every dark landing place. lieve that the whole race is so sunken in sin that nothing but the omnipotent arm of God can ever lift it out. We believe in gracefree grace, sovereign grace, triumphant grace, eternal grace. We believe in a Bible -authentic in its statements, immaculate in its teachings, glorious in its promises. We believe in heaven, the abode of the righteous, and in hell, the residence of those who are soul suicides-of their own free choice refusing the di in mercy. We beeve in the salvation of all men who accept Christ by faith, be they sprinkled or immersed, worship they in cathedral or in log cabin, believe they in Presbyterianism or Episcopacy, dwell they under Italian skies or in Siberian snewstorms, be they Ethiopian or American. All one in Christ. One Lord, one faith, one baptism, on the way to heaven. We built this Tabernrele for the purpose of setting forth these great theories of the gospel of the Son of God. Would that we had been more faithful in the pulpit! Would that we had been more faithful in the pew! I remark, further, that we have tried here to build a church distinctively unconventional. Instead of asking, as some people are disposed to do, how other people do it, we have asked the question how people do not do it. Imperious custom has decided that churches shall be angular, cheerless, gloomy, unsympathetic, forgetting that what men call a pieus gloom is impious, and that that church has the best architecture where the people are the most comfortable, and that that is the most efficient Christian service where the people are made most sick of

sin and most anxious after Christ and heaven. And so we called the architects together for our first church building and said "Give us an amphitheater"-that is, a large family ircle, gathered around a fireplace. For many years we had felt that an amphitheater was the only proper shape for an audience room. The prominent architects of the country said: "It cannot be done. You need a church building." And so we had plan after plan of churchly buildings presented, but in duetime God sent a man who grasped our idea and executed it. So far from being a failure, it satisfied our want, and all our three churches were built on the

amphitheatrical plan, and scores of churches all over the country have adopted the same And, my brethren and sisters, we fail in our work just in proportion as we try to be like other churches. We believe that God intended every church, like every man, to be individual, gathering up all its peculiarities and idiosyncracies and hurling them all toward some good and grand object. In other words, no two churches ought ever to be just alike. Here is a church, for instance, whose object is to prepare philosophers and artists and critics for heaven. God speed them in the difficult work! Here is a church, on the poor into the kingdom of Jesus Christ, looking not after the rich. God speed such a to the feet of the Saviour is a failure. I care church in its undertaking! But there is a not how fine the building, or how sweet the larger idea that a church may take—bringing in the rich and the poor, the wise and the ignorant, the high and the low, so that kneel-

ing beside each othershall be the man faring

sumptuously every day and the man who could not get his breakiast. God speed such Ob, my friends, we need to break away from slavery to ecclesiastical custom. We dare not sing if anybody hears us. We dare not preach unless we have rounded off our sentences to suit the criticism of the world. We dare not dress for church until we have examined the fashion plates and would rather stay at home than appear with a coat or a hat not sanctioned by custom. When will the day of deliverance come to the church of God, when, instead of a dead religion laid out in state on a catafalque of pomp and insincerity, we shall have a living, bounding, I remark, further, that we have tried here

ympathetic, glowing Christianity? to build and to conduct a cheerful church. While, as you know, we have not held back the terrors of the law and the sterner doctrines of the gospel, we have tried in this house to present to this people the idea that the gladdest, brightest, happiest thing in all the universe is the Christian religion. There is so much trouble in the world. Business men have so many anxieties. Toiling men have so many fatigues. Orphans have so many desolations. For God's sake, if there be any bright place on earth, show it to them ! Let the church of Jesus Christ be the most

cheerful spot on earth. Let me say that I do not want anybody to come whining around me about the Christian religion. I have no faith in a religion made up of equal parts of wormwood, vinegar and red pepper. If the religion that is presented to us be a depression, we will get along better without it. If it be a joy, let it shine out from your face and from your conversation. If a man comes to my house to talk of | but says that it is not invited. Oh, invite the religion with lugubrious countenance and world to come in! Go out into the highways

manner full of sniffle and dolorousness, I feel like saying to my wife, "You had better lock up the silver before he steals some-thing." I have found it an invariable rule that men who profess faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, priding themselves at the same time on their sanctimoniousness, always turn out badly-I never knew an exception -while those who are the most consistent,

the most useful and the most consecrated have perfume in their conversation and heaven in their face. The happiest Christians that I have ever known have been persons from sixty to eighty ars of age. By that time people get over the shams and the pretenses of society and have no longer any patience with anything like imposture in religion. O Christian, how dare you be gloomy? Is not God you: Father? Is not Jesus Christ your Saviour? Has not your path all through life been strewn with mercies? Are you insensible to the fact that there are glories awaiting you in the better land-doxologies of celestial worship, eternal

chorals, tearless eyes, songs that resound under arches of strength and hosannas that clap their hands at the foot of the throne? Is it nothing to you that all the hills of heaven are radiant with the faces of those who have gone up from you and who are waiting for your coming, ready to keep with you eternal holiday? Is there nothing in songs that never cease, in hearts that never ache, in splendors that never die, to make you glad? Then take no more mercy at the han! of thy God! Give back the marriage ring of love that Jesus put on your finger in the day of your espousal! Plant no more of the flowers of heaven where there ought to be

nothing but nettles and nightshade! We try to make this church a cheerful A man on Saturday afternoon stands in his store and says: "How shall I meet these obligations? How can I endure this new disaster that is coming upon me? He goes home. Sabbath morning finds him in the house of God. Through the song, through the sermon, through the prayer, the Lord Jesus Christ says to that man: "O man, I have watched thee. I have seen all thy struggles. It is enough. I will see thee through. I will stand between thee and thy creditors. I will make up in heavenly treasures what you have lost in earthly treasures. Courage, man, courage! Angels of God, I command you to clear the track for that man; put your wings over his head with your golden scepters strike for his defense; throw around him all the defenses of eternity." What is the consequence? That business man is strengthened. He goes to the store next day feeling that God is with

him and ready to deliver. That same Sunday there is a poor old wo man in the church hearing the gospel. Oh, how shrunken she is! She wears the same dress she wore twenty years ago. How fade I it is and now out of date! She sits and listens as well as she can. Her eyes are so dim she cannot see half way across the church. Her ear is so imperfect that she can only catch occasionally a note of the psalm or a word of the preacher. Some one sitting next to her gives her a book and finds the place for her. She says, "Thank you, miss; thank She holds the book close up to her eyes and with a voice all full of tremors

Jesus, lover of my soul, Let me to Thy bosom fly While the billows near me roll, While the tempest still is high. Hide me, O my Saviour, hide, Till the storm of life is past. Safe into the heaven guide-Oh, rece ve my soul at last.

And Jesus says to her, "Mother, are you weary?" And she says, "Yes, Jesus, I am very tired." Jesus says, "Mother, are you poor?" And she says: "Yes, I am very poor. I cannot sew any more, I cannot knit any more. I am very poor." Jesus says to her, "Mother, would you like to rest?" She says, "Yes, Lord; that is what I want-rest." "Courage, mother." says Jesus. "I will see thee through." She goes home. The next morning in the tenement house some one dwelling on another floor comes to her room and knocks, No answer. The door is opened. She is dead! The night before the chariots of God halted at that pillow of straw, and Jesus kept His promise. He said that He would give her rest, and He has given her rest. Glory be to God for the height, the depth the length and the breadth of such Christian comfort! Oh, that we might have such joy as that which inspired the men at the battle

of Leuthen! They were singing a Christian

song as they went into battle. A general said to the king, "Shall I stop those people singing?" "No," said the king. "Men that sing like that can fight." I would that we had a singing church, a joyful church, a jubilant church, a comforting church, for then we would have a triumphant church. I remark, further, that we have here tried build a church abreast of the times. It is all folly for us to try to do things the way they did fifty or 100 years ago. We might as well be plowing with Elijah's crooked stick. or go into battle with Saul's armor, or prefer canalboat to an express train, as to be linging to old things. What we most need now is a wide awake church. People who are out in the world all the week, jostling against this lightning footed century, cominto the church on the Sabbath and go right

to sleep unless they have a spirited service. Men engaged in literary callings all the week, reading pungent, sharp writings, caunot be expected to come and hear our ecclesinstical humdrum. If a man stay at home on Sundays and ends the newspapers, it is because the newsipers are more interesting. We need, my ethren, to rouse up and stop hunting with lank cartridges. The church of God ought o be the leader, the interpeter, the inspirer of the age. It is all folly for us to be disussing old issues-arraigning Nero, hang-

ing Absalom, striking the Philistines with Shamgar's ox goad-when all around about s are iniquities to be slain. Did I say that the church ought to be breast of the times? Itake that back. The church of God ought to be ahead of the times -as far in advance as the cross of Christ is ahead of all human invention. Paul was 1000 years ahead of the day in which he lived. The swift footed years that have passed since Luther died have not yet come up to Luther's grave. Give iniquity 4000 ears the start, and the feet of Carlstianity re so nimble that if you will but give it ful

swing it will catch up and pass it in two bounds. The church of God ought to be head of the times. I remark, further, that we have tried here n the love and fear of God, to build a church hat would be characterized by conversions. I have heard of very good people who could preach on for fifteen or twenty years and see 10 conversions, but yet have faith. It takes a very good man to do that. I do not know the difficult work! Here is a church, on the other hand, that proposes to bring only the not brought to the Lord Jesus Christ. That church that does not bring men and women music, or how eloquent the preaching, or how elegant the surroundings-It is a failure. The church of God was made for just one

thing-to get men out of the world into the kingdom of heaven. The tendency in churches is to spend their time in giving fine touches to Christians already polished. We keep our religion too much indoors and under shelter, when it ought to be climbing the rocks or hewing in the forests. Then it would be a stalwart religion, a robust religion, a religion able to digest the strong meat of the word, instead of being kept on the pap and gruel of spiritual invalidism. It is high time that we threw off the Sunday clothes of sickly sentimentality and put on the working dress of

nn carnest, active Christianity. Here is Brooklyn, here is New York, here world to be converted. It is 1894 years since Christ came, and yet Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America are still unevangelized. More people born every year into the world than are born into the kingdom of God. At that rate I ask anyone who can do a simple sum in arithmetic to calculate when this world will be brought to Jesus. At that rate, never, never, never And yet we know that it is to be brought to Christ. But the church will have to change its tact and take a wider sweep with the gospel net than it has yet taken. I believe that the great mass of the people are now ready

to receive the gospel if we give them a A boy goes along the street at night and sees a fine house beautifully lighted up and hears music, and he says, "I wish I was in there, but I have not been invited," and so he passes on. Here is the church of God, lighted up with festivity and holy mirth, and the world passes along outside, hears the music and sometimes wishes it was inside,

and hedges. Send a ticket of invitation printed in these words, "Come, for all things

are now ready. Some years ago 200 men were buried in the Hartley colliery of England. The Queen of England from her throne telegraphed, "Is there any hope for the men?" After awhile the answer came over the wires: "No hope, They are dead." Here is a whole race buried in sin and darkness and woe. The question that thrills up to the throne of God to-day is, "Is there any hope for the men?" Answering intelligence comes back from the throne of God, thrilling through the world's darkhess, thrilling through the world's woe "Yes. Hope for one, hope for all! Whosoever will let him come. And the spirit and the bride says, 'Come.' And let him that is

We have had conventions all over the country discussing the subject, "How Shall the Great Masses be Brought to Christ?" They have passed splendid resolutions at the close of the meeting-a long list of eight, ten or fifteen have been read, and then the presiding officer has said, "All these in favor of the resolution for the conversion of the world, purifying the cities and re-teeming the masses and making everything all right say aye." "Aye, aye!" say a thousand voices.
"All opposed—no." "The ayes have it." There, the whole world is converted! Ab, we do not seem to get along by such a pro-

If this world is ever to be brought to God, it will not be by the handful of ministers we have in this country. It will be by the great nasses of Christian men and women discharging their duty. If the private church nembership of this country would put on their armor and go forth, I believe that in fifteen years the whole land would be redeemed for Christ. Would God that all the people were prophets! I am never afraid to hear a man say that he is going to preach. If he cannot preach, people will not go to hear him. If he can, he has a message from the Almighty, and I would have him deliver it. Look out how you interfere with him. Since we have been together as pastor and

people how many have been promoted to the glories of heaven? They died sweetly, calmly, as only Christians can die. They have put down the staff of their pilgrimage. They have taken up the palm of the victor. The Lord Jesus has swung His arm through this church a good many times. He has been up and down all these aisles. He has taken the little children-the dear little children. He came down into the garden to gather the Illies and the aged as well. One who sat right here, so that when I used to est put my hand on his nead, when I came back from my summer vacation was gone. Oh, how the glories of heaven shone around that old man's face as he sat here Sabbath after Sabbath! Gone now. Happy spirit. Happy with all those

One army of the living God-To His command we bow,
Part of the host have crossed the flood,
And part are crossing now.

who have passed the flood.

I thank you for all your kindness, for ah your sympathy, for all your prayers for me as pastor. It is a sorrow to me that I am to be absent even for a few months. I have worked to the full extent of physical, mental and spiritual endurance for this church. Now we start out on our twenty-sixth year. How many of us will close it here I know not. But, living or dying, let us cling to Christ. Oh, that all the people would love Him! I wish that I could take this audience this morning and wreath it around the heart f my Lord Jesus Christ! Oh, He is such a lear Saviour! He is such a loving Jesus! He is so precious! He is all the world to me. He is heaven to me. He washel away my sins. He comforted me in days of darkness and trouble. He is mine. Oh, blessed Jesus! Sweetest sound I ever heard or ever expect

to hear is Thy name! My closing prayer this morning is that God will have merey on the dying population of our great cities, an I that the whole earth will put on bridal array for the coming of the Lord. Ride on, King Jesus, ride on! Blessed be the Lord Got of Israel, from everlasting to everlasting, and let the whole earth be filled with His glory! Amen and

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GEORGE GOULD is a telegraph operator. THE King of Italy eats only one meal a

THE Duke of Edinburgh can speak seven modern languages. Zola is the most popular French novelist, with Daudet a good second.

THE Governor of New Zealand has just been compelled to pay a fine for fast driving. THE late Dr. Brown-Sequard, the celebrated French specialist, was the son of an

THE Crown Prince of Bulgaria, aged four weeks is already Honorary Colonel of two THE Prince of Wales is the owner of one of the worst slum districts in London, and

refuses to purify it. CHAPLAIN BOOBY makes the shortest prayers that have been heard in the House of Representatives for years. CANCER of the larynx has laid hold of Humbert of Italy, and the sad end of that

monarch cannot be far off. QUEEN VICTORIA, it is said, when she is in doubt about a word, writes it so illegibly that a possible mistake is hidden. THREE United States Senators were born

in foreign lands-McMillan in Canada, Pasco in England and Walsh in Ireland. THE citizens of Raleigh, N. C., have appointed a committee to raise funds for a nonument to the late Senator Zebulon B.

THE widow of Henry Ward Beecher is said to be in great financial straits, and it is reported that her friends are taking steps to raise a fund for her benefit.

MANUEL GARCIA, member of the first opera company heard in New York, is living in London, where he still gives singing lessons. He is eighty-nine years old. THE little Queen of Holland is very popu-

lar, and she has become, if anything, even a greater favorite by being photographed in the typical peasant costume of her country. THE millionaire of the United States Navy is said to be Commodore George E. Perkins. In the army the wealthlest man is General Nelson B. Sweitzer, who is also a famous cavalryman. FRANK HATTON is the fifth cabinet officer

appointed by President Arthur to pass over to the majority. Frelinghuysen, Folger, Timothy O. Howe and Benjamin H. Brewster were the others. ONE of Madame Patti's trials is the mania

people seem to cherish for having her adopt their children. She declares she receives hundreds of offers of babies for adoption in the course of the year. A RECENT visitor describes Tolstoi, the

Russian novelist, as follows: "He wears a | fears old into a kettle of boiling water. She full peasant's smock, a belt round his waist, and has melancholy, deep-set eyes, coarse gray hair, and thoughtful, wrinkled brows. CONGRESSMAN McCLEARY, of Minnesota, is the schoolmaster of the House. He was for many years a professor of political science in the Minnesota State Normal School, and has written a number of schoolbooks that

THE cause of Senator Stockbridge's death is thought to be the nervous shock he sustained by being knocked down and dragged are the United States, here is the whole some distance by a Chicago cable car last summer. The apparent injuries at the time were trifling, but it is said that he was never himself afterward. PEFFER, of Kansas, is the Senator who

affects the greatest luxury in his glasses. He wears a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, and keeps besides, on the lapel of his coat, a pair of gold eye glasses, fastened to a gold clasp and attached to a gold chain that is heavy enough to attract attention. WILLIAM STEINITZ, the chess champion, is in New York under medical treatment for in-

somnia. Emanuel Lasker, who is contend-

ing with him for the chess championship

of the world, is a native of Prussia and is

now only twenty-six years old. He began

playing chess when he was twelve years of age. His career as a phecomenal player began in 1889. THE cat owners of New York City are hastening to secure protection for their pets. They have to buy a \$2 collar from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

RUIN CAUSED BY STORMS.

A GREAT DOWNPOUR IN WIS-CONSIN AND MINNESOTA.

Rains Do Halfa Million Dollars' Damage-Many Bridges Washed Away and Railroad Traffic Paralyzed-Towns Flooded and the Wheat Washed Out of the Ground.

Half a million dollars will scarcely cover the damage done by the late great storm which raged for a day and a night in Minnesota and Western Wisconsin.

The downpour of rain was the greatest

ever known in that section of the Northwest, and in many places was as destructive as a waterspout. The damage was greatest along the St. Croix, Eugallee and Chippswa Rivers, where the rise in the waters was so rapid that bridges could not resist it, and dozens of them were washed away. In several places, also, dams were washed out, and the swift flowing flood did large damage to business property.

The first death list included five, one being killed by lightning near Anoka, Minn., and another near New Richmond, Wis. A wo-

Railway traffic was in a state of paralysis all day, because of the bridges and washouts in the tracks. Reports from the farming dis-tricts indicated that the loss to the farmers would be very large.
On rolling land the rainfall was so heavy as to wash out the tender young wheat. Hundreds of acres of grain were reported ruined in Goodhue, Washington, Pine and Benton Counties. The potato planters of

man and two children were drowned in the

Eugallee River, near Spring Valley, Wis.

Chicago County also reported serious loss. At Stillwater rain fell in solid sheets from 11 o'clock p. m. until 3 o'clock n. m., and the damage done amounted to at least \$100,-At St. Cloud one of the results of the deluge was the drowning of two men. John Mooney and Andrew Swanberg, in attempting to cross a rivulet on horseback in the town of Mindon, Benton County, lost their lives. The water was twelve feet deer, and

their horses became mired in the muddy bottom, throwing off their riders. At Anoka the Rum River rose twelve There was no mail or train on any inches. road all day. There were washouts in all At Sauk Rapids, Minn., the heaviest rain

of the season, accompanied by hail, centred.

The Northern Pacific track suffered badly,

all bridges between Rice's and Clear Lake being washed out. At Bloomer a dam, sawmill, planing mill, bridges, houses and six million feet of logs were carried away. In that city great damage was done to streets, bridges and the railroad companies. The Wisconsin Central tracks from Stanley. Wis., to Chippewa Falls, a distance of

thirty-five miles, have been washed out. Not a piece of track half a mile in length was Chippewa Falls suffered the loss of five bridges, cutting off traffic with the Omaha road and causing the loss of the gas works. Chippewa City, six miles north of Chippewa Falls lost a sawmill, dam, barns and lumber yards, and the city was completely wiped out, together with 6,000,000 feet of

The Chippewa River was ten feet above low water mark. It was reported that the Little Falls dam and the Flambeau dam had given way. At River Falls, Wis., the heaviest storm fully twenty feet, and four bridges were

crushed and carried away in a few minutes. The residence of Swan Brolander was carried away, but he, with his wife and several small children, were rescued through the bravery of citizens. The dam of the Prairie and Greenwood mills was carried out, the large starch factory owned by S. J. Mealey, of Monticello, Minn., was entirely swept away, and also Foster Brothers saw mill Thirty thousand dollars will not cover the loss to the city. At Downing, Wis., rain flooded the town. No lives were lost, but the damage to prop-

erty reached well into the thousands.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Pueblo, Col., is to have a bicycle messen-COAL has advanced in Chicago from \$2.75 to \$4 per ton. DANES and Russians are starving in East-

ern Colorado. Ir is estimated that about 3200 lives were lost in the Brazilian rebellion. Japan is to have an exposition in 1895 at Hyogo, the old capital of the empire. THERE is a ministerial and financial crisis in Argentina, and business is paralyzed. In the southern part of Maine the outlook for the hay crop this summer is excellent. In some of the eastern counties of Scot-

land mice have played havoe with the grass. A PROFESSIONAL wolf poisoner is employed by the Montana Stock Growers' Association. THE American exodus to Europe this year promises to be unprecedentedly large. THE forest fires in New Jersey burned over 2000 acres and damaged \$250,000 worth of property. FARMERS in the Panhandle of Texas are

planting a larger acreage of cotton than THE gold production in Montana during the past three months has been double that of last year.

NEW YORK CITY uses 100,000 Dutch bulbs every year for decorating its parks, at a cost of \$17 a thousand. WILLIAM MITTENDORF, of Chicago, tried to shoot himself because he could attain no higher rank than corporal in the Coxeyite army.

MGR. SATOLLI has ordered that the English language shall be used exclusively in all he Roman Catholic cathedral churches in America. THE American straw hat is now in great demand in England, the London made arti-

cle being, like most English manufactures, heavy and ugly. THE policy of coercion in Schleswig-Holstein is to be abandoned, the conquered duchies having been assimilated with the German Empire.

An International Exhibition of Horticulture and fruit culture is to be held in St. Petersburg, Russia, from September 22 to November 12 next. A gust of wind blew open the door of an Ida (Texas) house, and wafted a girl five

BRAZIL'S DEFIANCE. The Portuguese Minister in Rio Given

His Passport.

was latally scalded.

Information has been received from Ric Janeiro, Brazil, that Minister Paraty, Portugal's representative at the Brazilian capital, received his passports from President Peixoto's Government. Brazil also withdraws its Legation from Lisbon, Portugal. The grounds on which the Brazilian Government bases its action in causing the rupture between the two Powers are the Portuguese interference in the Brazilian revolution and the general unfriendly attitude of the European country toward the South American Republic.

The Portuguese corvette Albuquerque put into the harbor of Rio Janeiro with her machinery broken down. The vessel was also Senhor Vianna de Lima, the Brazilian Minister at Lisbon, received instructions from his Govornment at Rio Janeiro to sever all diplomatic relations with the Government of Portugal. He was ordered to withdraw from Lisbon with his staff.

ACCORDING to ometal anglish statistics, the annual mortality per thousant of so diers is 180 at Sierra Leone ; at Jamaica, 121 . Bermuda, 28; Gibraltar, 21, Malta and Canada, 16; Western Cape Colony, 13; Eastern Cape Colony, 9.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. Five thousand persons attended the first part of the civic celebration of the silver jubi-lee of the Rev. Mr. Talmage's pastorate in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Tabernacle. MEMBERS of the Board investigating the

armor plate frauds adjourned indefinitely and left Pittsburg for Washington, RICHARD CROKER made a formal announce ment to the chieftains of Tammany Hall, New York City, of his final and absolute retirement from the field of politics. He also resigned as a member of the Executive Committee and as Chairman of the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall; John McQuade, a contractor, was selected to take his place. HOWARD J. PUGSLEY, Under Sheriff of West chester County, New York, shot and almost instantly killed Joseph Schnellbach, who had shot and assaulted his sister-in-law,

Trp, the unruly five-ton elephant of Cen tral Park, New York City, who had murdered eight men, was killed by the administration of five ounces of potassium cyanide. His death was calm.

Mathilda Schwelling, in Scarsdale, N. Y.

BURGLARS and highwaymen are spreading terror among the residents of New Jersey

Members of the armor plate fraud board will hereafter hold their sittings in Pittsburg, Penn., instead of inside the Carnegie works. MRS. CLEVELAND, wife of the President, with her two children, arrived safely from Washington at the home of her mother, Mrs. Perrine, in Buffalo, N. Y., where she will make a short visit before going to Buzzard's

THE General Term at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. affirmed Judge Barnard's order puntshing McKane for contempt. The hearing of the appeal from McKane's conviction was postponed until June 18, when it will be heard

"DINK" WILSON, the murderer of Detective Harvey, of Syracuse, was executed by electricity at Auburn, N. Y. WILLIE MAHAN, of Newark Valley, N. Y., was killed and a dozen persons hurt in a

wreck on the Anburn division of the Lehigh

Valley Railroad. Five women from Moody's school, in Northfield, Mass., were driving down a steep hill when the harness broke and their horse ran away. All the women were thrown from the carriage. The youngest, Miss Blood, struck an iron grating and was instantly

South and West.

SANDERS and his 409 Commonwealers, with their seized Missonri Pacific train, surrendered to a posse of United States Deputy Marshals at Scott City, Kan. Two Marshals were shot during a fight with Coxeyites in Washington State.

THE Secretary of the Navy and a party of experts while in San Francisco, Cal., examining the Monterey found blow-holes in her THE great Pullman Palace Car Works

Pullman, Ill., were closed by a strike of the men for higher wages. WHILE Mrs. E. S. White, the wife of a painter, was sitting in her home at Houston, Texas, discussing with a neighbor her pending divorce suit, her husband walked in and

and shot her dead. He then mortally

wounded himself. Two train-seizing Commonwealers were vounded and 120 captured at Yakima, Wash. Four who left Yakima in a boat were drowned. A Commonweal commander named Palisley was shot dead at Rocklin, Cal., by a constable. The 450 Commonweal prisoners who surrendered to United States Marshal Neely at Scott City, Kan., went in camp at Topeka ever known there occurred. The river rose | with tents furnished by Governor Lewelling. The Portland (Oregon) army dwindled from

600 to 40. The torpedo boat Eriesson was launched at Dubuque, Iowa. CHIEF JUSTICE GEORGE P. RANEY, of the Florida Supreme Court, sent his resignation

o the Governor of that State. No reasons were made public for this action. THE bodies of two young Englishmen, W. I. Rogers and W. McDonald, were found in Harquhala Desert, sixty miles from Phoenix, Arizona. The men were prospectors, and perished from thirst while attempting to cross forty miles of desert on foot.

Much damage to property was done by the bursting of a dam in Montana. MAYOR HOPKINS and Health Commissioner Reynolds issued a proclamation to the pubic, requiring every one in Chicago to be

Hogan, the leader of the train-seizing commonwealers in Montana, was sentenced six months in jail, while his forty-two folowers were sentenced to sixty days each. The Coxevites overpowered a United States Marshal of Idaho at Montpelier, Wyoming and captured a Union Pacific train, on which

they went East. THE General Assembly at Baton Rouge La., elected Senator Donelson Caffery for the long term as United States Senator, beginning March 5, 1895. Senator Caffery was appointed by the Governor to fill the vaancy caused by the death of Randall Lee Gibson.

WYATT TATE, the noted Monroe County (Ala.) desperado, was shot and killed in that county by Murdock Fountain, a young farmer.

Washington.

CHAIRMAN WILSON returned to Washington much improved in health. THE cruiser New York was ordered to join he San Francisco at Bluefields to protect American interests, the situation having be-

THE President nominated Charles D. Walcott, of New York, to be director of the Geological Survey, vice John W. Powell, resigned. Professor Walcott lives in Utica, N. Y. He has been Chief Geologist of the Sur-

RECENT advices from Hawaii received by the State Department say that Japan is demanding the franchise for her subjects in the islands, and that Hawaii is resisting the demand, and may appeal to Uncle Sam. THE President, accompanied by Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle and Commander Evans, boarded the lighthouse tender Maple and sailed down the Potomac on a fishing

Coxey's army removed from Washington to Camp Liberty, in Maryland. THE Government has begun to take pre cautionary against the admission of yellow ver into the country. The Republican Senators decided in caucus on the Tariff bill that each should vote as he

Considerable excitement was caused i the House of Representatives by a colored man, Matthew A. Cherry, in the public gal-The man arose and addressed the Speaker, saying that if the Coxey bill was as could be learned, there was no excuse for not passed the White House, Treasury and Capitol would be destroyed by thunder and lightning. The Speaker directed the doorkeeper to remove the man, which was done

with some difficulty. JOHN Y. McKane's appeal for a habeas corpus was overruled by the United States Supreme Court.

Foreign. GENERAL ANDRE AVELING CACERES has been elected President of Peru. General Caceres was President from 1886 to 1890. THE Government ordered the German war ships now in Brazilian waters to proceed at once to Samoa. THE delegates elected to the Hawaiian Constitutional Convention favor annexa-

THE cholera is spreading with alarming rapidity in the districts of Warsaw, Koveno, Plotzk, Badom, Podolia and Kieff, Russia. Although exceptionally eareful preventive measures have been taken it is generally feared that the epidemic will be as serious as Mexico is cutting down salaries in her effort to get money enough to pay the interest

Two children of a poor widow in Vienna, Austria, drowned themselves in the Dunube because they felt they were a burden. Five German war ships will be at Apla shortly, but even this force is considered in-

on her foreign gold debt.

sufficient to protect German interests at Samoa, and the colonial party are asking that a battalion of marine infantry be sent

there immediately. In a bloody battle near the city of Santa Ann, Salvador, the Government army de-feated the rebels. In the battle six federal officers and seventy-four men were killed. and one hundred and eighty wounded and taken prisoners.

ONE man was killed and several injured. in a fight between Catholics and Orangemen at Portadown on the Bawn, in Ireland. PRINCE BISMARCK'S Sciatica grew worse and his journey to Varzin was postponed. The Italian Chamber of Deputies approved the war budget by a majority of nine, after a stormy debate.

rying 350 tons of wheat, collided with the Italian steamer Remo, from Genoa, off San Pepro, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The Thyra went down almost immediately, and seven of her crew were drowned. A sevene earthquake shook Mioko, in the

THE small Argentine steamer Thyra, car

Bismarck archipelago. Nearly all the dwellings were levelled to the ground. Missionaries and traders suffered heavy losses.

LATER NEWS.

EUGENE BRADY, a mantac, killed his mother, aged sixty-five, at Albany, N. Y., and attempted to kill four other persons. With knives in his hands he ran wildly about the streets cutting right and left, assaulting

every one he met. FROST over New York State and Massahusetts damaged fruit beds and strawberries. Ice formed at Monticello, N. Y. A successful test of armor plate for the

Monadnock, Puritan and Maine was made at the Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Company's proving ground. BISHOP LITTLEJOHN'S twenty-fifth anniversary of his office was held in the Cathedral in Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., and the

presentation of the pastoral staff was a most imposing affair. THE eighth Brooklyn Handicap, a mile and a quarter, worth \$17,000 to the winner, \$5000 to the second horse and \$2000 to the third, was un over the Gravesend (N. Y.) race cours in the presence of over thirty thousand people. It was won by Fred Foster's four-yearold chestnut colt, Dr. Rice, ridden by Fred Taral, with Byron McClelland's three-yearold chestnut colt Henry of Navarre, ridden by A. Clayton, second, and Oneek Stable's oay colt Sir Walter, ridden by Doggett, third. The time was 2.0714.

JACOB S. COXEY, the originator of the Commonweal, was nominated at Canton by he Populists for Congress from the Eighteenth Ohio District.

JUDGE MILLER denied the motion for a new trial in the cases of Coxey, Browne and fones, the Commonwealers, and ordered the defendants to appear for sentence. THE excess of Government expenditures

over receipts for the ten and a half months

of the fiscal year to date is \$70,000,000, the ound figures standing : Receipts, \$257,000. 000; expenditures, \$327,000,000. TAILOR Dowe's bullet proof armor was subject to further tests, a few days since, at Spandau, Germany, with satisfactory re-

The Brazilian Congress unanimously approved President Peixoto's action in severing diplomatic relations with Brazil; it was believed in Lisbon that the trouble would be amicably settled.

The levy of an extra assessment of \$525 in Philadelphia by the Supreme Council of the Order of Tonti was followed by an application there for the appointment of a receiver for the Order. The complainants allege that in a year hence the obligations of the Order will amount to about \$7,500,000 and that its assets will not exceed \$2,000,000.

THE pavilions and other buildings of Jones's Woods, a pleasure resort in New York City, and three blocks of surrounding houses were burned and fifty horses roasted to death, causing a possible loss of over \$700,000.

Two men were killed and two burt by a cave-in in the Owensburg (Ind.) tunnel. THE Naval Inspection Board severely criti-

Marblehead. Charges that money was offered by a lobbyist to Senators Kyle and Hunton tor their votes on the Tariff bill may be investi-

COUNT PARATY, Portuguese Minister to

Brazil, turned over the archives of his legation to the British Minister in Rio Janeiro. AMBASSADOR BAYARD intimated to the British Government the desire of the Administration to withdraw from the Samoan THE United States Consul-General, William Hayden Edwards, died at Berlin, Ger-

many, of brain fever. He leaves a widow

and two children. The burial took place at

Potsdam. Mr. Edwards was appointed from

Ohio, and had been for almost seventeen

years in the service of the State Department. A MATRICIDE.

The Terrible Double Crime of a De-

spondent New Yorker. Charles Samsmuller, a shademaker, who lived with his mother, Lena Samsmuller, at | hour all the buildings on this block were in 641 East Twelfth street, New York City, ruins. It burned on until it reached Rugkilled his mother a few nights ago. Then he killed himself. She was more than ninety years old. He was fifty. They had lived together in East Twelfth street about nine years. Charles was to all appearances devoted to his mother, as she was to him. He had been out of work for some time, but he had money in the bank and there was money in the house. So far the crime. He probably was despondent because he was out of work, and was not con-

tent to die alone. Mrs. Samsmuller was weak from age, and she had not been out of her house for more than a year. Her apartments were on the second floor of the rear frame tenement. She was so feeble at times that she wasn't able to get around to do her housework, and then she would send in to Mrs. Annie Bolen, the housekeeper, and Mrs. Bolen would clean up and do the cooking for her. did it willingly and without pay, for Mrs. Samsmuller was a kind-hearted old woman, and everybody in the neighborhood liked

ACRES OF FLAME.

Half a Million Loss in Ships, Houses, Coal and Lumber. Fire which raged along the water front at Pawtucket, R. L. did a fearful amount of

All the coal and lumber yards in that place have been destroyed. Also a twonasted schooner and four dwelling houses. There is great damage to shipping especially. The loss will reach \$500,000 to \$750,-

It is supposed that the blaze was started by a tramp in one of the big lumber yards. Many acres were burned over.

THE HEART OF THE CITY

SWEPT BY FLAMES. The Fire Started by Boys Under the Seats in the Baseball Grounds Acres of Houses Destroyed and

2000 People Made Homeless - The

Loss Over One Million Dollars. By the torch of an incendiary over a milifor dollars' worth of property in Boston, Mass., was laid in ashes, over five hundred families of the medium and poorer classes consisting of over 2000 people, were made homeless, and many of them who had time to save a portion of their household furniture slept that night in the open air, guarding all that they had in the world, on Madison Park and in open lots, which were liferally piled six feet high with furniture of every description. Women with babes in their arms and little children huddled close together had only the sky for a roof and the few mattresses saved from the burned tene ments for a bed, and no prospects of a break

In less than three hours twelve acres of erritory were burned over. The baseball grand stand and bleachers, a large school iouse, an engine house and 164 wooden and welve brick buildings were destroyed. The second of the series of ball games be ween the Bostons and Baltimores had begun sefore 3500 spectators. Nettled by the deleat of the previous day, the champions were playing ball for all they were worth, and running bases in a way that threatened to

fast in the morning.

earry everything before them. Only 214 innings had been played, and the Baltimores were to take their turn at bat in the last part of the third inning. when the contest was interrupted by flames that could be seen ris-ing from the right fleid bleachers. The cause of this was that some small boys. from Roxbury saw a pile of chips and shav-ings under the baseball structure, applied a match and then left to watch the effect of their work.

A moment afterward the fire had spread

to such an extent that the boys became

frightened at the unexpected result of their olly and ran away. The occupants of the bleachers, feeling the warmth under them, jumped from their seats and tried to extinguish the flames by tearing the rubbish and scattering it, but the blaze refused to be extinguished. Excitement on the ball ground was imnense, for the flames were beyond control sefore the 3500 spectators had time to realize their peril. At first it was regarded as a The spectators began to get impatient hat such a little flame should stop play, and

mpatiently cried, "Play ball! Play ball!"

With the rapidity of a prairie fire, the

flames rushed along, taking in everything of an inflammable nature they encountered. The ball players ran out toward the scene, out it was not long before they were forced ack. The heat was so intense that the ectators who had been driven into the left eld corner began to make their way out of he grounds through a hole in the centrefield fence. Those who managed to get a view outside of the fence saw a magnificent sight as the passive towers toffered and fell, The ball players little dreaming that there

uption, found that it was a case of hustle get their belongings out in time. Captain Nash was one of the last to leave, and it had got pretty hot before he had made his exit. aptain Robinson, of the Baltimores, was iso slow to get out. A number of women fell on the street from sheer exhaustion and had to be carried into the various houses in the vicinity. Some of these women are in a delicate condition, and physicians were summoned from all parts of

he city to assist should their services be re-

ould be anything more than a brief inter-

quired. The streets were full of earts carryng off furniture, and confusion reigned su-A few minutes past 6 o'clock a woman was seen coming from a house on Cabot street, with her clothes all on fire. She made a frantic rush from the street toward the ropes, when Patrolmen Green and Lewis, of Station No. 1, caught her in their arms, rolled her in the street and thereby saved her life, s she escaped with only a few slight burns. A woman on Burke street, wringing her pands, shrieked: "Where are my chil-

Mr. Cusick, of Brookline, who had been attending the ball game. They instantly sprang to the rescue of the ittle ones in a burning building, Mr. Jusick brought out three and Mr. Eaton saved two. They went through clouds of smoke in order to do this and with peril to their lives. The children were turned over to the woman in the street, who took care of Michael Weish, entered his home to save ome personal effects, but the building had cised the equipment of the new cruiser

ignited and the flames spread so rapidly

that his escape was completely out off. He rushed to the roof of the building, and

when enveloped in flames jumped to the

ground, about thirty feet. He landed on his

feet, but was severely injured internally,

Near at hand were Charles W. Eaton and

and was picked up in a semi-conscious condition and taken to the City Hospital, where it was discovered that in addition to internal injuries, one of the small bones of his leg One man was seized with paroxysms of fear when the fire ignited his home, and the result of the attack was complete prostra-

tion. He was rendered insensible and was taken to the hospital. By 6 o'clock the fire had crossed Tremont to Cabot street, and was beyond the control of the firemen. Again and again the gallant fire fighters made a stand and poured thousands of gallons of water upon the flames, but still they swept on, and it seemed as if nothing could stop them. Shortly after 6 o'clock several steamers arrived from Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Brookline and Lawrence, and every effort was made to stop the fire at Cabot street. But it could not be checked, and not until it had burned from Cabot half way through to Warwick street and north to Burke street, was the limit of the burned district on the southwest side of the ball grounds reached. While the firemen were at work on this side the fire was spreading from Walpole street toward Milford place on the south west side of the ball grounds, and in half an gles street at one pohouses on both sides of Chapel street and laid low the structures on Sudbury street. At Ruggles street on the west and Cabot street on the southeast the fire was practically stopped, and at 7.30 it was under control and in no danger of spreading further. On the northwest side of the ball grounds the tracks of the Old Colony Railroad prevented the conflagration from spreading in that direction.

e abandoned because of the heat. After the conflagration was under control he grounds of the Boston baseball team were thronged with thousands of anxious sightseers. The familiar grand stand was no longer there. Nothing remained but the iron work-a mass of smoldering ruins and single pillar of brick. Looking toward Fremont and Cabot streets, one vast waste of fallen walls and smoldering rulns met the gaze. Many West End street railway employes were burned out and hundreds lost all their effects.

The fire was an unusually hot one and one

of the hardest to fight in the history of the

Boston department. Three engines had to

On the streets, just without the burned district, goods were strewn in every direction. Many outfits of entire households were hopelessly mixed up with goods from neighboring houses, and many who owned goods created stirring scenes in their offorts to recover their lost property. Women holding little children frantically looked for relatives without success, and in many cases women were carried off by officers in a fainting condition. Tremont street, for a distance of several hundred yards was strewn with wreckage, broken coils of West End street railway trolleys, and feed wires, bed ticking and hundreds of feet of hose burned to a crisp. Rivers of water covered the street, and on one side were three abandone l fire engines, twisted into an almost unrecognizable shape.