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# REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject "The Plague of Bad Books."

TEXT: "And the frogs came up and covered the land of Egypt. And the magicians did so with their enchantments, and brought up frogs upon the land of Egypt."

—Ex. viii., 6, 7.

There is almost a universal aversion to frogs, and yet with the Egyptian they were honored, they were sacred, and they were objects of worship while alive, and after death they were embalmed, and to-day their remains may be found among the sepulchres of Thebes. These creatures, so attractive once to the Egyptians, at divine behest became obnoxious and loathsome, and they went croaking and hopping and leaping into the palace of the king, and into the bread trays and the couches of the people, and even the ovens, which now are uplifted above the earth and on the side of chimneys, but then were small holes in the earth, with sunken pottery, were filled with frogs when the were small holes in the earth, with sunken pottery, were filled with frogs when the housekeepers came to look at them. If a man sat down to eat a frog alighted on his plate. If he attempted to put on a shoe it was precequied by a frog. If he attempted to put his head upon a pillow it had been taken possession of by a frog.

Frogs high and low and everywhere; loathesome 1707s, slimy frogs, hesieging frogs, in-

some trogs, slimy frogs, besieging frogs, in-numerable frogs, great plague of frogs. What made the matter worse the magicians said there was no miracle in this, and they could by sleight of hand produce the same thing, and they seemed to succeed, for by aleight of hand wonders may be wrought. After Moses had thrown down his staff and by miracle it became a serpent, and then he took hold of it and by miracle it again became a staff, the serpent charmers imitated the same thing, and knowing that there were serpents in Egypt which by a peculiar pres-sure on the neck would become as rigid as a stick of wood, they seemed to change the ser-pent into the staff, and then, throwing it down the staff became the serpent.

down, the staff became the serpent.

So likewise these magicians tried to imitate the plague of frogs, and perhaps by smell of food attracting a great number of them to a certain point, or by shaking them out from a hidden place, the magicians some-times seemed to accomplish the same mira-cle. While these magicians made the plague worse, none of them tried to make it better. "Frogs came up and covered the land of Egypt, and the magicians did so with their enchantment, and brought up frogs upon the land of Egypt."

Now that plague of frogs has come back upon the earth. It is abroad to-day. It is smitting this nation. It comes in the shape of corrupt literature. These frogs hop into the store, the shop, the office, the banking house, the factory—into the home, into the cellar, into the garret, on the drawing room table, on the shelf of the library. While the lad is reading the bad book the teacher's face is turned the other way. One of these faces is turned the other way. One of these frogs hops upon the page. While the young woman is reading the forbidden novelette after retiring at night, reading by gaslight, one of these frogs leaps upon the page. Indeed they have hopped upon the news stands of the country and the mails at the postoffice shake out in the letter trough hundreds of them. The plague has taken at different times possession of this country. It is one of the most loathsome, one of the most frightful, one of the most ghastly of the ten plagues

There is a vast number of books and newspapers printed and published which ought ver to see the light. They are filled with a pestilence that makes the land swelter with a moral epidemic. The greatest blessing that ever came to this nation is that of an elevated literature, and the greatest scourge has been that of unclean literature. This last has its victims in all occupations and departments. It has helped to fill insane asylums and penitentiaries and almshouses and dens of shame. The bodies of this infection lie in the hospitals and in the graves, while their souls are being tossed over into a lost eternity, an avalanche of horror and

despair.

The London plague was nothing to it.
That counted its victims by thousands, but this modern pest has already shoveled its millions into the charnel house of the morally dead. The longest rail train that ever rai over the Erie or Hudson tracks was not long enough nor large enough to carry the beast-liness and the putrefaction which have been gathered up in bad books and newspapers of this land in the last twenty years. The literature of a nation decides the fate of a Good books, good morals. Bad books, bad morals.

I begin with the lowest of all the litera-

ture, that which does not even pretend to ture, that which does not even pretend to be respectable—from cover to cover a blotch of leprosy. There are many whose entire business it is to dispose of that kind of lit-erature. They display it before the school-boy on his way home. They get the cata-logues of schools and colleges, take the names and postoffice addresses, and send their advertisements, and their circulars, and their paramblats and their books to every and their pamphlets, and their books to every

In the possession of these dealers in bad literature were found nine hundred thousand names and postoffice addresses, to whom it was thought it might be profitable to and these corrupt things. In the year 1873 there were one hundred and sixty-five establishments engaged in publishing cheap, corrupt literature. From one publishing corrupt literature. house there went out twenty different styles of corrupt books. Although over thirty tons of vile literature have been destroyed by the Society for the Suppression of Vica, till there is enough of it left in this country to being down when the suppression of the country to being down when the country to being down when the country to be the country to the country to be the country to be the country to t to bring down upon us the just anger of an aroused God.

aroused God.

In the year 1863 the evil had become so great in this country that the Congress of the United States passed a law forbidding the transmission of bad literature through the United States mails, but there were large loops in that law through which was the states mails in the law was inals might crawl out, and the law was a dead failure-that law of 1868. But in 1878 another law was passed by the Congress of the United States against the transp of corrupt literature through the mails—a grand law, a potent law, a Christian law—and under that law multitudes of these se pulces have been arrested, their property confiscated and they themselves thrown into

the penitentiaries, where they belonged. Now, my friends, how are we to war against this corrupt literature, and how are agginst this corrupt literature, and how are the from of this Egyptian plague to be slain? First of all by the prompt and inex-orable execution of the law. Let all good postmasters, and United States district attorneys, and detectives, and reformers concert in their action to stop this plague.
When Sir Rowland till spent his life in trying to secure cheap postage not only for
England, but for all the world, and to open the blessing of the postoffice to all honest business, and to all messages of charity, and kindness, and affection, for all health-ful intercommunication, he did not mean to make vice easy or to fill the mail bags of the United States with the scabs of such a

ought not to be in the power of every bad man who can raise a one-cent stamp for a circular or a two-cent stamp for a letter to

tion of the letter box.

There are thousands of men and women in this country, some for personal gain, some through innate depravity, some through a spirit of revenge, who wish to use this great avenue of convenience and intelligence for purposes revengeful, salacious and diabolic. Wake up the law. Wake up the penalties. Let every court room on this subject be a Sinai thunderous and affame. Let the convicted offenders be sent for the full term to victed offenders be sent for the full term to

Sing Sing or Harrisburg.

I am not talking about what cannot be done. I am talking now about what is being done. A great many of the printing presses that gave themselves entirely to the publica-tion of vile literature have been stopped or have gone into business less obnoxious. What has thrown off, what has kept off the rail trains of this country for some time back nearly all the leprous periodicals? Those of us who have been on the rail trains have noticed a great change in the last few months and the last year or two. Why have nearly all those vile periodicals been kept off the rail trains for some time back? Who effected it? These societies for the purification

of railroad literature gave warning to the publishers and warning to railroad compan-ies, and warning to conductors, and warning to newsboys, to keep the infernal stuff off the trains.

Many of the cities have successfully pro-hibited the most of that literature even from going on the news stands. Terror has seized upon the publishers and the dealers in impure literature, from the fact that over a thousand arrests have been made, and the aggregate time for which the convicted have been sentenced to the prison is over one hundred and ninety years, and from the fact that about two millions of their circulars have been destroyed, and the business is not as

profitable as it used to be.

How have so many of the news stands of our great cities been purified? How has so much of this iniquity been balked? By moral sussion? Oh, no. You might as well go into the jungle of the East Indies and pat a cobra on the neck, and with profound argument try to persuade it that it is morally wrong to bite and to sting and to poison anything. The only answer to your argument would be an uplifted head and a hiss and a sharp, reeking tooth struck into your arteries. The only argument for a cobra is a shotgun, and the only argument for these dealers in impure literature is the clutch of the police and the bean soup in a poniten-tiary. The law! I invoke to consummate the work so grandly begun!

Another way in which we are to drive back this plague of Egyptian frogs is by filling the minds of our young people with a healthful literature. I do not mean to say that all the books and newspapers in our families ought to be religious books and newspapers, or that every song ought to be sung to the tune of "Old Hundred." I have no sympathy with the attempt to make the young old. I would rather join in a crusade to keep the young young. Boyhood and girl-hood must not be abbreviated. But there are good books, good histories, good biogra-phies, good works of fiction, good books of phies, good works of fiction, good books all styles with which we are to fill the minds all styles with which we are to fill the more. of the young, so that there will be no more room for the useless and the vicious than there is room for chaff in a bushel measure which is already filled with Michigan wheat.

Why ar the jails and penitentiaries of the United States to-day under twenty-one years of age? Many of them under seventeen, under sixteen, under fifteen, under fourteen, under thirteen. Walk along one of the corridors of the Tombs prison in New York and look for yourselves. Bad books, bad newspapers bewitched them as soon as they got out of the cradle. Beware of all those stories which end wrong. Beware of all those books which make the road that ends in perdition seem to end in Paradise. Do not glorify the dirk and the pistol. Do not call the desperado brave or the libertine gallant. Teach our young people that if they go down swamps and marshes to watch the jack-o'-lanterns dance on the decay and rottenness they will catch the malaria and

"Ob," says some one, "I am a business man, and I have no time to examine what my children read. I have no time to inspect the books that come into my household." If your children were threatened with typhoid fever, would you have time to go for the doctor? Would you have time to watch the progress of the disease? Would you have time for the funeral? In the presence of my God I warn you of the fact that your children are threatened with moral and spiritual typhoid, and that unless the thing be stopped it will be to them funeral of body, ral of mind, funeral of soul. Three funerals in one day.

My word is to this vast multitude of young people: Do not touch, do not borrow, do not buy a corrupt book or a corrupt picture. A book will decide a man's destiny for good or for evil. The book you read yesterday may have decided you for time and for eter-

nto your possessions to morrow.

A good book—who can exaggerate its power? Benjamin Franklin said that his reading of Cotton Mather's "Essays to Do Good" in childhood gave him holy aspira-tions for all the rest of his life. George Law declared that a biography he read in child-hood gave him all his subsequent prosperi-A clergyman, many years ago, passing to the far west, stopped at a hotel. woman copying something from Dodd-ridge's "Rise and Progress." It seemed that the had borrowed the book, and there were some things she wanted especially to re-

The ciergyman had in his sachel a copy of Doddridge's "Rise and Progress," and so he made her a present of it. Thirty years passed on. The clergyman came that way, and he asked where the woman was whom he had seen so long ago. "She lives yonder in that beautiful house." He want there and aid to her, "Do you remember me?" She said, "No, I do not." He said, "Do you remember a man gave you Doddridge's 'Rise and Progress' thirty years ago?" "Ob, yes, I remember. That book saved my soul. I remember. That book saved my soul. I remember. oened the book to all my neighbors, they read it and they were converted to God, and we had a revival of religion which swept through the whole community. We built a church and called a pastor. You see that spire yonder, don't you? That church spire yonder, don't you? That church was built as the result of that book you gave me thirty years ago." Oh, the nower of a good book! But, alas! for the influence of a

John Augel James, than whom England never had a holier minister, stood in his pul-pit at Birmingham and said: "Twenty-five years ago a lad loaned to me an intamous book. He would loan it only iffeen minutes, and then I had to give it back, but that book has haunted me like a specter ever since. I have in agony of soul, on my knees before God, prayed that he would obliterate from my soul the memory of it, but I shall carry the damage of it until the day of my denth." The assessin of Sir William Russell declared that he got the inspiration for his crime by reading what was then a now and popular novel, "Jack Shappard." Homer's "lind" made Alexander the war-rior. Alexander said so. The story of

blast a man or destroy a home. The postal service of this country must be clean, must be kept clean, and we must all understand that the swift retributions of the United States Government hover over every violation of the letter box.

Alexander made Julius Cæsar and Charles XII. both men of blood. Have you in yout pocket, or in your trunk, or in your desk are business a bad book, a bad picture, a bad pamphlet? In God's name I warn you to destroy it.

Another way in which we shall fight back this corrupt literature and kill the frogs of Egypt is by rolling over them the Christian printing press, which shall give plenty of healthful reading to all adults. All these healthful reading to all adults. All these men and women are reading men and women. What are you reading? Abstain from all those books which, while they had some good things about them, had also an admixture of evil. You have read books that had two elements in them—the good and the bad. Which stuck to you? The bad! The heart of most people is like a sieve, which lets the small particles of gold fall through, but keeps the great cinders. Once in a while there is a mind like a loadstone, which, there is a mind like a loadstone, which, plunged amid steel and brass filings, gathers up the steel and repels the brass. But it is plunged amid steel and brass filings, gathers up the steel and repels the brass. But it is generally the opposite. If you attempt to plunge through a fence of burrs to get one blackberry, you will get more burrs than

You cannot afford to read a bad book, however good you are. You say, "The influence is insignificant." I tell you that the scratch of a pin has sometimes produced lockjaw. Alas, if through curiosity, as many do, you pry into an evil book, your curiosity is cerous as that of the man who would take a torch into a gunpowder mill merely to see whether it would really blow up or not. In a menagerie a man put his arn through the bars of a black leopard's cage The animal's bide looked so sleek and bright and beautiful. He just stroked it once. Th monster seized him; and he drew forth a hand

torn and mangled and bleeding.

Oh, touch not the evil even with the faintest stroke! Though it may be glossy and beautiful, touch it not lest you pull forth your soul torn and bleeding under the clutch of the black leopard. "But," you say, "how can I find out whether a book is good or bad There is always somewithout reading it?" thing suspicious about a bad book. I never knew an exception-something suspicious in the index or style of illustration. This venomous reptile aimost always carries a warn-

The clock strikes midnight. A fair form bends over a romance. The eyes flash fire. The breath is quick and irregular. Occasionally the color dashes to the cheek. and then dies out. The hands tremble as though a guardian spirit were trying to shake the deadly book out of the grasp. Hot tears fall. She laughs with a shrill voice that drops dead at its own sound. The sweat on her brow is the spray dashed up from the river of death. The clock strikes four, an t the rosy dawn soon after begins to look through the lattice upon the pale form that looks like a detained specter of the night. Soon in a madhouse she will mistake her ringlets for curling serpeants, and thrust her white hand through the bars of the rison, and smite her head, rubbing it back as though to push the scalp from the skull, shrieking: "My brain! my brain!" Oh, stand off from that! Why will you go sounding your way amid the reefs and warning buoys, when there is such a vast ocean which you may voyage, all sail set?

We see so many books we do not under-Measure it—the height of it, the depth of it, the length of it, the breadth of it. You cannot do it. Examine the paper and estimate the progress made from the time of the impressions on clay, and then on the bark of rees, and from the bark of trees to papyrus, and from papyrus to the hide of wild beasts, and from the hide of wild beasts on down until the miracles of our modern paper manufactories, and then see the paper, white and pure as an infant's soul, waiting for God's in-

A book! Examine the type of it. Examine the printing of it, and see the progress from the time when Solon's laws were written on ask planks, and Hesiod's poems were written on tables of lead, and the Siniatic commands were written on tables of stone, on down to Hoe's perfecting printing press.

A book! It took all the universities of the past, all the martyr fires, all the civilizations, all the battles, all the victories, all the de feats, all the glooms, all the brightness, all

the centuries to make it possible.

A book! It is the chorus of all ages; it is the drawing room in which kings and queens and orators and poets and historians come out to greet you. If I worshiped anything on earth I would worship that. If I burned incense to any idol I would build an altar to Thank God for good books, healthful books, inspiring books, Christian books books of men, books of women, Book of God It is with these good books that we are to overcome corrupt literature. Upon the frogs swoop with these eagles. I depend much for the overthrow of iniquitous literature upon the mortality of books. Even good books have a hard struggle to live.

Polybius wrote forty books; only five of

them left. Thirty books of Tacitus have Twenty books of Pliny have shed. Livy wrote one hundred and forty books; only thirty-five of them remain. Eschylus wrote one hundred dramas; only seven remain. Euripides wrote over a hundred; only nineteen remain. Vatro wrote the biographies of over seven hundred great Romans. All that wealth of biography has perished. If good and valuable books have struggle to live what must be the such a struggle to live, what must be the (ate of those that are diseased and corrupt and blasted at the very start! They will die as the frogs when the Lord turned back the plague. The work of Christianization will go on until there will be nothing left but good books, and they will take the supremacy of the world. May you and I live to see the illustrious day!

Against every bad pamphlet send a good pamphlet; against every unclean picture send an innocent picture; against every scur-rilous song send a Christian song; against every bad book send a good book; and then it will be as it was in ancient Toledo, where the Toletum missals were kept by the saints in six churches, and the sacrilegious Romans demanded that those missals be destroyed, and that the Roman missals be substituted; and the war came on, and I am glad to say that the whole matter having been referred to champions, the champion of the Toletum missals with one blow brought down the

champion of the Roman missals. So it will be in our day. The good literature, the Christian literature, in its cham-pionship for God, and the truth, will bring lown the evil literature in its championship for the devil. I feel tingling to the tips of my fingers and through all the nerves of my body, and all the depths of my soul, the certainty of our triumph. Cheer up, oh,

men and women who are tolling for the purification of society! Toil with your faces in the sunlight. "If God be for us, who, who can be against us!" Lady Hester Stanhope was the daughter of the third Earl of Stanhope, and after her

nearest friends had died she went to the far east, took possession of a deserted convent threw up fortresses amid the mountains of Lebanon, opened the castle to the poor, and the wretched, and the sick who would come in. She made her castle a home for the unfortunate. She was a devout Christian woman. She was waiting for the coming of the Lord. She expected that the Lord would descend in person, and she thought upon it until it was too much for her reason. In the magnificent stables of her palace she had two horses groomed and brilled and saddled and caparisoned and all ready for the day in

which her Lord should descend, and be on one of them and she on the other should start for Jerusalem, the city of the Great King. It was a fanaticism and a delusion; but there was romance, and there was splendor, and there was thrilling expectation in the dream! Ah, my friends, we need no earthly pal-freys groomed and saddled and bridled and caparisoned for our Lord when Ha shall

caparisoned for our Lord when He shall eome. The horse is ready in the equerry of heaven, and the imperial rider is ready to mount. "And I saw, and behold a white horse, and he that sat on him had a bow; and a crown was given unto him; and h went forth conquering and to conquer. And the armies which were in heaven followed Him on white horses and on His vesture and on His thigh were written, King of kings, and Lord of lords." Horse men of Heaven, mount! Cavalry of God, ride on! Charge! charge! until they shall be hurled back on their haunches—the black horse of famine, and the red horse of carnage, and the pals horse of death. Jesus forever!

## WORK AND WORKERS.

THIRTY clerks have been discharged by the Burlington and Missouri Railroad at Omaha and Piattemouth. OVER 300 weavers at the Wanskuck Mill, in Providence, Rhode Island, are on a strike

because of a reduction in wages. THE Sonthern Pacific Railroad Company has settled the matters in dispute with its em

pioyees and there will be not strake. OVER 150 clerks and laborers have been discharged by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, at Burlington, Iowa.

THE Big Mine Run Colliery, at Ashland, Pa., has shut down for an indefinite period The suspension will affect 300 men and boys. DENVER and Rio Grande Railroad officials have reached an understanding with their engineers, and the threatened strike has been averted.

ON ACCOUNT of the scarcity of coke cau el by the recent strikes, the fires of the two large blast furnaces at Hollidaysburg, Pa., hav-been banked, and the employees discharged.

A CONTRACT has been executed between several property owners in Joliet, Illinois, and Lewis Bros., of Pittsburg Pa., and Wales, England, by which South Joliet secures a \$500,000 tin plate plant to occupy 20 acres of ground.

THE puddlers of the Brooke Iron Company, at Birdsboro, Pa., held a meeting to consider whether they should continue work at \$3.50 s ton, they having resumed work a week ago at that figure. They decided to continue at that figure.

THE strike of the electrotypers in Boston has been sanctioned by the International Typographical Union, which means not only ancial aid, but is also interpreted that press men employed in book and job offices will not lo any press work from plates made by nonunion electrotypers.

THE Seattle Typographical Union, in Seattle, Wash., has decided to abolish piece work on all the daily papers, and establish an eight-hour working day, with the minimum scale of \$4 per day. Hereafter work will be-gin on the morning papers at 7.30 P. M. The action of the Union has been adopted by the proprietors.

MASTER WORKMAN JOHN MCCARTHY, of National Trade Assembly, No. 240, Knights of Labor, which embraces all the organizations of the leather workers in this country, was arrested in Lynn, Mass., for an allegeattempt, with other persons, to conspire, combine, confederate and agree" to unlawilly molest and intimidate non-union work employed in the morocco factories of John Donallon & Son, and John T. Moulton.

## CORN AND WHEAT.

#### Estimates of the Grain in the Hands of the Farmers.

The statistical returns of the Department of Agriculture for March are estimates of the corn and wheat in the hands of farmers, the proportion and present value of merchantable corn, the weight of wheat per measured bushel, and other points in the commercial distribution of grain.

The reset of the consolidation makes the farmers' reserve of corn 36.4 per cent, of the crop in comparison with 45.9 per c. nt. last year. In bushels, 542,000,000, against 970,000, 000 last year. It is the lowest recent reserve, except that from the smaller crop of 1887 and that from the erop of 1883. The percentage retained in the seven corn surplus states is less than in others.

The proportion estimated for consumption where grown is relatively large, 87.4 per cent, instead of 81.8 last year. The quantity shipped from the farms is, therefore, only 188,000,000 bushels, or less than half the sur plus of last year.

The proportion of the crop merchantable is 79.5 per cent., against 85.7 per cent. last year. therefore, slightly under the average in quality. The average price of merchantable corn is 55.8 cents per bushel; of unmerchantable, 32.9 cents. The aggregate value of the crop, on this basis, is \$761,000,000, nearly \$7,-000,000 more than the December valuation, an advance of about one per cent., establishing the substantial accuracy of the December

The proportion of wheat still in the hands of tarmers is still lower than an average of the last ten years, the range being from 26 to 33 per cent. It is 28.2 per cent., or 112,000,000 bushels. It has been lower only in two years of the last ten, after the meagre crops of 1881 and 1885, which were smaller than that of Including the visible stocks, the supply is 135,000,000 bushels. The consumption of the last twelve months is estimated at 229, 000,000, weed used 53,000,000, and the exports have been about 98,000,000 from March 1,

The low percentages of the spring wheat states are especially noticeable. Half of the present stocks will be required for spring

The proportion of the crop estimated for onsumption within the country is 52.1 per cent, against 48.1 last year. The average weight per measured bushel is 57.2 pounds. The average of 1889 was 57.7 pounds, which was the precise average of seven crops from 1883. In bushels of sixty pounds the aggregate is 381,000,000, or 90,000,000 less by weight than the preceding crop.

## INTERCEPTING IMMIGRANTS.

### The New Law to Be Strictly Enforced by the Government.

Secretary Foster has sent instructions to his subordinates, intrusted with the administration of the new immigration act, to begin at once the study of its provisions.

Under this law steamship companies will be held respo sible for all immigrants arriving until they are inspected by the Govern-ment officials, and the steamship companies will be obliged to take back to Europe all contract laborers, polygamists, and other persons forbiblies to land under this bill. The new Superintendent of Immigration

will be appointed by the President before he goes on his Western trip. The act will not take effect until the 1st of April, and it is believed will intercept many bumigrants who come into the country every Spring to work during the Summer and return to Europe in

### THE NEWS.

It has been proposed to have the World's Fair opened by the only living descendant of Columbus, the Duke of Seragua, of Madrid. -Trouble is threatened between the whites and the negroes in Oklahoma. --- Wholesale grocers and tobacco men held a meeting in Chi cago to organize a protective association against what is known as the jobbers' contract system.-John Freeman, a clerk in New York city, aged eighteen years, was instantly killed by falling against an electric dynamo. -Margaret Gibney obtained a verdict for \$25,000 in the New York court against Wm. H. McKenzie for breach of promise of marriage. - The furniture manufacturers have organized a national association to hold

semi-annual exhibitions in New York .-John Wigginton and his four sons narrowly escaped lynching at Mount Stirling, Ky., for the poisoning of his two sons-in-law and a granddaughter. - There was some discussion in the Conference of the M. E. Church South at Roanoke, Va., about admitting old preachers to work .- Hiram McConkey, of Springport, Mich., after sleeping eight months, has awakened, and is well as ever .- Celestine Kaltenbach, the oldest postm: s er in the Northwest, died at Potosi, Wis .- Birdie Miller, a school girl near Reading, Pa., was ratally hurt by a bulldog and a bloodhound. -Bella Preusch, a school girl in Virginia. Nev., shot herself because she was suspended from school.-Barney Beckman, George Eilers and another man named Weifenbach were instantly killed by the explos on of a boiler at Beckman's saw-mill, in Effingham,

Ill. The bodies of Eilers and Weifenbach were blown a di tance of eighty feet .- Mr. John E. Carr, of Haverhill, Mass., was gored to death by a mad bull .- The Navy Department has issued an advertisement inviting proposals for the cons ruction of the protected steel cruiser of 7,300 tons displacement.

In San Diego, Cal., Frank Coto shot in a

duel Wm. Trimmer, who was courting his sis-

ter .- Bill Crawford, a condemned murderer in Decatur, Ill., declines to allow any interference by his lawyers .-- There is a strong probability of a general strike and lockout of plasterers in Milwaukee .- Wm. Dabney Strator Taylor, a nephew of President Zachary Taylor, died in Louisville .- Labor waions in St. Louis are boycotting Anheuses. Busch beer .- The family of George Potter, of Boston, was overcome by coal gas. The son is dead .- John Glover and his wife, Sarah Glover, was killed by a P. W. & B. train at Wilmington, Del. - Col. N. S. Goss, the state ornithologist of Missouri, is dead. -A mineral deposit has been found on the farm of John Milman, two miles distant from Coatesville, Ind. An analysis of a specimen shows a large percentage of gold .- The recent storms in Mississippi did great damage. Houses were blown down, the inmates injured and a young woman at Okala was killed by lightning. - Fire in Buffalo destroyed Henry W. Burt's big building, which was ocsupied by Farmer & Co., and other firms, causing a total loss of \$225,000 .- Henry C. Lamar and Miss Louise King Connelly were drowned while rowing on the canal at Augusta, Ga. - A company has been organized with a capital of \$1,500,000, to provide Kansas City with a belt line and railway terminal facilities .- E. C. Mitchell and H. C. Head. members of the Arkansas House of Representatives, engaged in a fight, in which they bruised each other's heads with inkstands and spittoons .- Dudley Hall & Co., of Boston, the second largest teahouse in the United States, made an assignment. Liabilities \$400,000. Senator P. G. Ballingall, president of the coal palace at Ottumwa, Iowa, died at sea on a voyage to Hong Kong.-Thomas Worrall, a prominent citizen of Wil-

mington, Del., died at the age of eighty-three. -A delegation of the citizens of Atlanta, Ga., presented the new cruiser Atlanta with a splendid service. --- Mrs. O. S. Hanson, of Pelican Rapids, Minn., hanged herself and her one-year-old baby .-- David H. Poston, a lawyer, shot and mortally wounded Col. H. Clay King, a lawyer, at Memphis, Tenn

An Indian squaw has caused a sensation in the Michigan legislature, by charging that Representative Friedlander, a Democrat, who married her in 1854, had deserted her and without a divorce had married a woman in Alpena.

-The Ridgely Constitutional Convention bill passed the Delaware House .-- Unless the wages of the men on the Sandusky branch of the Big Four are raised, there is likely to be a tie-up of that whole railroad system. ---Secretary Proctor opened negotiations with land-owners at Chicamaugua, for the purchase of 7,000 acres for the national park .---G. M. Robertson was killed at Danville, Va., in a railroad smashup.--Jimmie Dime knocked out Dennis Shaughnessy in nineteen rounds at Troy, N. Y .- George D. Peoples has been elected treasurer of New Castle county, Del .- Charles E. Cook, formerly an officer of the defunct Park National Bank of Chicago, and part owner in two Wisconsin banks that failed when the Park National went under, was arrested in Chicago, charged with illegal banking .- Daniel P. Goulding, a clerk in the postoffice at Eastport, Me., has been arrested, charged with robbing the mails. - A careless boy, accidentally setting fire to a can of varnish, caused a \$200,000 fire in Chicago. - A natural gas explosion in Pittsburg caused the burning of valuable business buildings .- Guatemala has contracted with the Cosmos Steamship Company to run a monthly line between her ports and Hamburg, Germany .--- A bill to prohibit the employment by corporations of Pinkerton's detectives in strikes has passed the New York State Assembly.

THE Mikado of Japan is to visit Wiesbaden THE Mikado of Japan is to visit Wiesbaden next Summer, partly for the waters and partly for the spectacle "of innocent merriment." Six villas have been engaged for the Emperor and his suite, which will comprise at least sixty persons. No Mikado has ever before left his own dominion.

MARK TWAIN, among other equally big investments, has \$170,000 sunk in a typesetting

# ENGLAND'S BLIZZARD.

## Eighty Persons Perish During the Great Storm.

Big British Ship Goes Down With All Hands-Several Schooners Wrecked -- Cornwall Cut Off.

Following the blizzard, a severe frost has et in all over England. The front is greatly hindering the clearing of the railroad lines. which were blocked by snowndrifts during the storm. Cornwall continues isolated from the rest of England. Many wrecks are reported to have occurred on that coast, and at Land's End a number of people have been frozen to death. It is rumored at Newport that the steamer Trinidad has been lost, and that all the crew have been drowned.

A foreign steamship, the name of which is inknown, was wrecked off Start Point, near Dartmouth, Devoushire, England, during the recent blizzard. All the crew and passengers were drowned.

The British ship Dryad, Captain Thomas, bound from Shields for Valparaiso, has also been wrecked off start Point. Her crew, conisting of twenty-four men and officers, have een drowned.

The Dryad was an iron vessel of 1,035 tons burden. She was built at Liverpool, and was owned by J. B. Wamsley, of that city. Among the schooners lost off Start Point was the Lunesdale. Four of her crew were

drowned. Her captain was saved.
It is already known that at least seventyfive lives have been lost off the coast during; the blizzard, and in addition at least ten men perished from cold and exposure after reach ug the shore.

It is feared that the list of wrecks and the record of lives lost is far from being complete as several vessels are known to be missing. Many points inland, where the storm was most severely felt, are still isolated from the surrounding country, and days must clapse before th ough freight and passenger traffic ere entirely restored on the branch lines of

The severity of the storm, and the difficulty of restoring the lines of communication to their usual state of usefulness, may be judged from the fact than an express train was blocked up between Plymouth and the Brent river for four days. The passengers all suffered

Severely from exposure.

Gangs of laborers, numbering hundreds, have been sent from all directions to clear the railroad lines in Devoushire and Cornwall, where the snow drifts have piled up so heavily that cuttings twelve feet deep have to be made through the snow, which is now frozen into an almost solid mass.

The loss to farm stock is enormous, and will entail much suffering among the farmers, who have already lost considerable money by the terrible weather experienced at the end of last year.

The water mains at Plymouth are snowed up to such an extent that a force of two hunired soldiers from the garrison has been sent to assist the waterworks employes in clearing them to an extent which will enable them to be used. As it is, no water has passed through he mains for several days, and a water famine is now added to the other sufferings which the people of Plymouth have had to endure through the terrible blizzard which has aused so much distress in England.

# SHOT DOWN IN THE STREET.

#### Tragic Sequel to a Celebrated Case in Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. David H. Poston, a prominent lawyer of Memphis, Tenn., was shot and mortally wounded by Colonel H. Clay King, a wellknown citizen and also a member of the Mem-

Mr. Poston is a member of the law firm of Poston & Poston, and his family is one of the most prominent in the city and well-known throughout the South.

The causes which led to the shooting have their origin in the lawsuit which has become a case celebrated both in Tennesses and Arkansas judicial annals and to which H. Clay King and Mrs. Gideon J. Pillow, wife of Gideon J. Pillow, of Fort Pillow fame, were the principals. The litigation has been pending for a number of years and grew out of certain transactions between these parties with regard to Arkansas lands, Mrs. Pillow claiming the tit's through certain deeds signed by King, and which he claimed were never executed as far as delivery was concerned, alleging that she obtained surreptitious poston was of counsel for Mrs. Pillow, the complainant and had prosecuted her title vigor-

ously.

A bitter feeling was aroused between the parties to the litigation, and evidence hurtful to the social reputation of both was freely adduced. King's bitterness against Mrs. low was in a measure transferred to David Poston, the leading counsel. The main case is now pending in the Supreme Court of this State, and is set for the April term of that tri-bunal, it having been decided in the lower court in King's favor.

Colonel King was standing in front of Lee's cigar store at half-past eleven with a large pistol in his hand. A moment later Mr. Pos-ton came along. Without a word of warning King stepped out from the doorway, and placing the pistol—a forty-four caliber—against Mr. Poston's abdomen, fired. The wounded man staggered blindly for a tew seconds, when friends rushed to his assistance and carried him into a nearby restaurant. King stood still, pistol in hand, and was arrested a few moments later. Mr. Poston was rested a few moments later. Mr. Poston was taken to an infirmary.

## MARKETS.

BALTIMORE-Flour-City Mills, extra.\$5.15 @85.37 Wheat—Southern Fultz, 1.04@1.05. Corn—Southern White, 62@634c., Yellow. 63@64c., Oats—Southern and Pennsylvania 50@52c. Rye—Maryland and Pennsylvania 50@52c. Rye—Maryland and Pennsylvania 85@88c. Hay.—Maryland and Pennsylvania 10.50@\$11.00. Straw — Wheat. 7.50@\$8.50. Butter—Eastern Creamery, 29@30c., near-by-receipts 19@20c. Cheese—Eastern Fancy-Cream, 104@11c., Western, 8@91c Eggs-15 @16c. Tobacco, Leaf—Interior, 1@\$1.50, Good Common, 4@\$5.00, Middling, 6@\$8.00, Good to fine red, 9@\$11.00. Fancy 12@\$13.00. New York—Flour.—Southern Good to

NEW YORK-Flour - Southern Good to choice extra, 4.25@\$5.85. Wheat-No.1 White 109@110. Rye-State 58@60c. Corn-Southern Yellow, 65@654c. Oats-White, State 544@55c. Butter-State, 11@24c. Cheese-

State, 7(9) fc. Eggs - 18(3) fc.
PHILADELPHIA - Flour - Pennsylvania fancy, 4.25(3) 4.50. Wheat, Pennsylvania and Southern Red, 1.04(3) 05. Rye-Pennsylvania, 56(3) 7c. Corn-Southern Yellow, 63(3) nia, 56@57c. Corn—Southern Yellow, 63@64c. Oats—47@474c. Butter—State, 27@28c. Cheese—New York Factory, 10@104c. Eggs—State, 17@18c.

CATTLE.

BALTIMORE—Beef—4.50@\$4.75. Sheep—4.50@\$5.25. Hogs—3.50@\$3.75. New York—Beef—6.00@\$7.00. Sheep—5.00@\$6.25. Hogs—3.40@\$3.92. EAST LIBERTY—Beef—4.40@\$4.70. Sheep—4.00@\$5.20. Hogs—3.90@\$4.00.