HIGHLAND RECORDER

VOL. VI. MONTEREY, HIGHLAND COUNTY, VA., JANUARY 20, 1893. NO. 8.

THROUGH PLUCK, NOT LUCK,

Have We Gained the Lofty Position as One of

Staunton's Leading Housse.

Through Feats That Others Deem Impossible, We Hold Our Highest Aim, the Mighty Good-Will of the People.

WE INVITE COMPARISON.

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VERY SPECIAL.

We proudly offer the handsomest collection of highest grade Novelties of LADIES' and MISSES' JACKETS just arrived.

On account of the advanced season, we have bought 500 Fur-Lined and Plain Jackets, for Ladies' and Misses' at about one-half their actual value, and will sell them with a small advance of COST, to secure QUICK SALES.

You will also find a large Lot of all-Wool Dress Goods in the latest designs, thrown on our counters and marked down for less than other merchants can buy them.

CALL EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.

Yours for Bargains,

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SEND FOR SAMPLES.

☞Don't forget our full assortment of MISSES', LADIES and MEN'S SHOES.

☞In 4 years time the good people of this and surrounding country have been convinced that we sell the Best Shoes for the least money.

☞We are Agents for E. P. REED ROCHESTER SHOES. Every pair guaranteed, or money refunded.

Remember the Place,

6 and 8 N. Augusta St.

STAUNTON, VA.

The New York Bankrupt Company.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

The Latest News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

THE supervisors of King George county have contracted with Mr. B. F. Smith, of Richmond, at a cost of $2,200, for the erection of a fire-proof steel vault in the clerk's office for the security of the public records of the county.

MRS. SOPHIE WALKER died in Richmond aged eighty-nine years. She was seven years old when the Richmond Theatre was destroyed in 1811, and went with her mother to the scene of the great conflagration.

REV. Berryman Green, of Tappahannock, has received a call from the vestry of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, Leesburg, to fill the vacancy cause by the death of the late Dr. Davis.

MR. O. B. Louding who has been presiden of the Upshur County Court since 1880, retired from the Court with the close of last year. He declined a re-election.

EX-SENATOR CAMDEN has secured from the National Government 2,000 bass which will be turned loose in Gauley river at Camden-on Gauley.

AT Christiansburg F. W. Meade was convicted of bigamy and sentenced to six years in the pentitentiary.

THE new Henrico county jail is ready for occupancy.

AT an early hour the other morning, at Rapidan Station, a south-bound C. & O. freight train ran into the rear end of a Midland freight train, the collision resulting in eight or ten cars (some of each train) being wrecked, some of them knocked down the embankment there and the C. & O. Engine being disabled. Engineer Wright, Fireman Hughes and Brakeman Haney, of the C. & O. train, and Brakeman Shotwell, of the Midland train, were injured, but none of them seriously, though Shotwell is the most painfully hurt.

SILAS NASH, tried in the County Court of Buckingham for killing his father, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. His counsel moved for a new trial which was overruled.

GOV. MCKINNEY has pardoned D. E. T. Davis, of Henry county, who was convicted in Februrary 1890, of murder in the first degree and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

THE residence of James W. Shirley, in Albemarle county, was burned with its contents, including the clothing of its occupants.

GEORGE NEALIS, one of the oldest citizens of Hampshire county, died at his home on Little Capon River, last week. He was a native of Ireland.

MRS. BETSY SARVER, an aged lady was burned to death in Montgomery county last week.

THERE is a promising outlook for a revival of business in the early Spring at Basic City.

DR. D. K. PEARSONS, of Chicago, the gentleman who is devoting his large fortune to aiding Western colleges, has turned his attention to Colorado College. He promises to give it $50,000 on condition that $150,000 more shall be raised within two years.

ONLY four men out of 129 in the Missouri house of Representatives demurred to indorsing ex-Governor Francis for a Cabinet place.

THE CHILDHOOD OF THE HEART.

Oh, the rosy days of childhood,
How blissfully they sped,
When not a charm had vanished,
And not a wonder fled!
The year was full of promise then,
The tongue was full of praise—
But I think the cup is sweeter now
Than in the childish days.

Oh, the laughing world of childhood,
Of ignorance and ease!
The lightest touch could quicken,
And the least pleasure please;
Yet the upward paths are dearer,
With all the thorns they bear,
Than a garden of a hundred flowers
When Ignorance is there!

Oh, the beating heart of childhood—
That little heart of show,
That doubt has never entered,
Nor sorrow has brought low!
Trust me, not all the rapture
Its eager life can span
Can shadow forth the perfect love
That warms the breast of man.

—Dora Read Goodale, in Harper's Weekly.

A DOMESTIC REVOLUTION.

LUKE MARPOD was neither better nor worse than the general run of mortals, and Mrs. Sarah Marpod, his wife, was, as the world goes, a very fair sample of a woman. Luke Marpod was a farmer, hence Sarah Marpod was a farmer's wife; both hard-working, unsophisticated people, conscientiously pursuing the straight path of life, while, on the other hand, a little keener insight into human nature and its motives might have shielded them from many a blow, and materially aided their right economy.

In spite of hard work they advanced slowly in the acquisition of home comforts. Disappointments and misfortunes accumulated with pitiful rapidity and froze the fountains of domestic happiness. Before marriage the happiest of couples, they looked with sanguine hope to the future, not expecting great rewards, but trusting in Providence and loving each other fervently.

They never had a lover's quarrel and the idea of post-nuptial disagreements dawned not upon their youthful imagination. A comfortable home, contentment and love was all they bargained for; all they sought, and surely fate might yield this to any one who means well and thinks honorably.

Thus they thought, and thus they expected it would be, but the path of life runs continually into the dark. What jagged rocks may pierce the feet of the traveler on this highway no one can foretell. We can only judge by the light of the past, and to people of limited experience this light is a line so narrow as not to reveal the rocks and thorns on either side.

Luke Marpod was simple, honest and narrow-minded. Mrs. Marpod was was simple, honest and narrow-minded also, and perhaps the trouble lay in this very uniformity of tastes and temperament.

Luke's little farm was mortgaged at the outset, and the few hundred dollars that Sarah received from her father disappeared in a twinkling and left no trace or footprint. Their first season was a bad one; crops were a general failure and weeds and creditors arose on every side.

The neighbors, who always liked Luke's conscientious good nature, began to look askance at him, for they saw the tables turned, and, paradoxical as it may appear, found it much more convenient to be Luke's creditor than his debtor. As time passed without bettering their condition and creditors became importunate, Luke and Sarah took to brooding over their troubles and occasionally finding fault with the ways and means of the other, which might never have led to anything serious had the second year's crop proved a good one and helped to make up for the deficiencies of the first.

This, however, was not the case, for, whereas, the year before the drought had baked the soil and scorched the growing blades of wheat and rye, the second year, it began to rain in April—a very good prognostication, everybody thought, of a bountiful harvest, but Pluvus, having other aims in view, refused to recognize limits and give the farmers time to plow and sow. Through April, May and June the rain poured down incessantly, day after day, until at last all hopes were abandoned and the Marpods entered upon their second year of infelicity.

Luke, who began to think that the cause of all his troubles lay in his marriage, was rash enough one day to hint the same, and received a retort from his spouse that roused his latent dignity of marital lordship. Words were exchanged, and the result of their first pronounced disagreement ended by Luke's slamming the door behind him, and going hastily across the lot after the cows. That night he whipped the dog for letting the brindle heifer escape through the bars into the cornfield, had trouble with the same member of the bovine genius at milking time, and rose wrathfully to his feet after extricating the cow's hoof from the milk pail, to swear an unmistakable oath for the first time in his life. Then he beat the animal and made such a hubbub that Sarah came in hot haste to remonstrate on his brutality.

"Shut up; mind your business, will you?" shouted Luke, as he hurled the milking stool after the cow and chased her around the yard.

The same evening Mrs. Marpod, condoling over the loss of milk, gave vent to her indignation at her other half's carelessness, and the quarrel was renewed with vigor.

These first storm clouds in the domestic atmosphere soon cleared away, but each had discovered the other's lack of infallibility, and accordingly, while Luke lost a little of manly pride, Sarah lost also in gentleness of disposition.

For more than a month all went well, but aggravating things will happen, especially during harvest time when reapers and mowers are constantly getting out of repair. Luke one day went to cut wheat in a field from which every stone and stump had been carefully eradicated. The sky was lowering and he wished to finish before a storm.

Around and around the field went the horse, faster and faster fell the grain before the sickle. Luke's blood was warming with hope, when suddenly, smash—chunk—chunk went the machine and the horses were jerked violently back upon their haunches. The big cast iron seat hurled Luke clear across the sickle-bar into the grain.

Scrambling to his feet he found that a sad accident had happened. A large stone had been lifted to the surface of the ground and left for removal. He had forgotten all about it, and hence a serious loss of time right in the busy season.

It took several days to obtain repairs, and in the meantime the rain came on apace, levelling the wheat to the ground and causing great damage. Luke became gloomy, and Sarah could not help speaking regretfully of the loss her husband's forgetfulness had incurred.

Everything was propitious for a quarrel and the quarrel came. Mutual recriminations became frequent and seldom did a day pass without unlovable scenes between the two Marpods. The neighbors began to make comments. Gossips took occasion to condole with Mrs. Marpod respecting the unreasonableness of her spouse, and, seeing her take their sympathy kindly, grew bold enough to betray all the rash things Luke had been guilty of prior to his marriage, acts which ought to have been buried long before in the graveyard of oblivion, so extremely remote was their connection with the present.

Poor Mrs. Marpod! She took them to heart and at the next opportunity hurled them at the head of the astonished Luke. He owned up to everything, not even trying to soften his wife's too serious interpretation of his escapades, as he might easily have done, for the sinfulness was more against conventionalism than morals. He was in no mood to extenuate, and declared coldly that he didn't "care a cent about it" and that he "would do the same thing over again for all of meddling neighbors and ill-natured wife." Life gradually lost it charms for the Marpods. Through perpetual clouds and storms they pursued their gloomy pathway to the grave.

Sarah had begun to think seriously of preferring charges against Luke for cruelty and praying for a divorce, when an event happeued that temporarily dismissed the idea from her mind and made Luke more solicitous and tender. A little girl was born to them, and because it was in the spring time of the year they named her Flora. She came like a ray of sunshine to brighten the hearts of the parents and show them their dependence on each other for happiness, but by the time Flora was able to toddle around by herself and lisp the names of papa and mamma the parents had resumed their old fault finding habits, and having once resumed them they were not long in regaining their former facility in the use of sarcasm and taunts.

Luke in the first place found fault with the mother's method of nursing and declared it a miracle if Flora did not prove a weak, sickly child. He was sure that so much fussing would engender a frail constitution, yet as she grew older she seemed as strong and robust as a child ever is that breathes pure, country air.

On the other hand, Mrs. Marpod declared that Luke's example was enough to contaminate the family, and that seeds sown in so young a mind would some day bring sorrow upon their heads.

"Mercy on me, man!" she would shout, "don't touch that child with those dirty hands of yours. If you don't know how to be civilized, you had better not try to bring up children."

One day, atfer a quarrel had been brewing between the parents for some time, they came to an understanding that something must be done at once. They seemed tacitly to agree that the time had come for them to separate forever. Dispassionately they sat down to discuss terms, and to an outside party all evidence of ill-temper had passed away.

There was no question as to the division of property. Luke was willing to do more than Sarah wished, but regarding little Flora both were keenly sensitive. After discussing the matter for some time they agreed to hitch up the team and drive to town to see Lawyer Hobbes.

Not wishing to go before a court, they decided that Mr. Hobbes should draw up all necessary papers and arbitrate as to the possession of the child. By this decision they were willing to abide. So, with Flora on the seat between them, they drove to town.

In sad and faltering accents they told Mr. Hobbes how matters stood. Mr. Hobbes, a benignant gentleman, with long, white locks that had never been put to shame by a single mean act in all his life, and whos heart was as tender as a child's, tried to remonstrate, but both Luke and Sarah were sure that the old life would be revived and that it would be better to separate kindly; and in this they stood firm; so Mr. Hobbes, much troubled, entered upon the business. Little Flora listened with open-eyed wonder throughout the discussion.

At last she seemed to comprehend, and the tears coming to her eyes, she toddled to her father, and grasping his coat in her tiny hands, lisped plaintively: "I want to stay wiv oo, papa," and then turning, she ran, and burying her face in her mother's lap she sobbed out: "I luv oo and want to stay wiv oo."

Mrs. Marpod's eyes swam with tears, Luke's lips worked convulsively, and Lawyer Hobbes brushed something from his eyes.

Raising her head, she laid her face against her mother's cheek and murmured: "I luv oof bof, I want to liv wiv oo bof."

The long silence that followed was broken suddenly by Lawyer Hobbes. "The little girl is right!" he cried, emphatically. "She ought to live with both. Luke, confound your pate, you've got a good wife to be proud of; and you, Mrs. Marpod, have a husband to be proud of; and by gosh," cried Mr. Hobbes, becoming red in the face and striking the desk a heavy blow with his fist, "I'll have nothing more to do with it. I tied the knot when I was magistrate, and it looks as though you had lost confidence in me."

Flora ran to him, and smiling eagerly through her tears, cried out: "Yes, yes; I want 'em bof."

That settled it, for Luke rose to his feet, and taking Sarah's hand in his murmured: "I'll 'low that it's been all my fault, and if you'll forgive me I'll never get mad again."

Mrs. Marpod, on her part, protested that it was she who had been to blame, but Lawyer Hobbes scolded both and sent them home as lovingly as possible.

Flora, who is now a handsome young lady, has a slight remembrance of the event mentioned, but just the tenor of it she does not recollect. She would not believe us were we to tell her how serious that trouble was, so great has been the revolution.—Chicago News.

A Race With a Waterspout.

The British steamship Amur, Captain Rouse, from Caibarein, dropped anchor off Gloucester, N. J., on a recent night and her outward appearances foretold the thrilling experiences she had with the elements. When on the southern edge of the gulf stream, the steamer had an escape from destruction by a waterspout, which fortunately passed under her stern not many yards from the ship.

The first seen of this monstrous disturbance was in the shape of a heavy cloud on the horizon directly to the windward. But as it drew near it appeared as though it would overtake the ship and send all on board to the bottom. It was a desperate struggle to get out of its way and the ship already in a disabled condition, the engineer stood by with the engines wide open, realizing it was a race for life. Nearer and nearer the dangerous water column drew to the ship, but by the time the noise of its approach met the ears of the crew the ship had gotten north to a place of safety. It passed the Amur's stern with a deafening noise. It quickly passed and disappeared.

The same evening the wind freshed up and by midnight was blowing a gale, the ship driving directly under the waves and sweeping from her decks everything movable. The tarpaulins on the hatches were washed away, ports were sealed and boat coverings torn away. A tremendous sea from the northeast still continued and decks were started through the immense pressure brought about by the great quantities of water that was being continually shipped. Everyone on board were more or less injured through the ship's terrific rolling, and Captain Rouse pronounces it the worst passage he ever experienced. —New Orleans Picayune.

Antiquity of the Saw.

The saw is an instrument of high antiquity, its invention being attributed to either Dædalus or to his nephew Perdix, also called Talos, who, having found the jaw of a serpent and divided a piece of wood with it, was led to imitate the teeth in iron. In a bass-relief published by Winckelman, Dædalus is represented holding a saw approaching very closely in form to the Egyptian saw. St. Jerome seems clearly to allude to the circular saw, which was probably used, as at present, in cutting veneers. There are also imitations of the use of the centre bit, and even in the time of Cicero it was employed by thieves. Pliny mentions the use of the saw in Ancient Belgium for cutting white building stone; some of the oolitic and cretaceous rocks are still treated in the same manner, both in that part of the Continent and in the south of England. In this case Pliny must be understood to speak of a proper or toothed saw. The saw without teeth was then used just as it is now by the workers in marble, and the place of teeth was supplied, according to the hardness of the stone, either by emery or by various kinds of sand of inferior hardness. In this manner the ancient artificers were able to cut slabs of the hardest rock, which consequently were adapted to receive the highest polish, such as granite, porphyry, lapis-lazuli and amethyst.—Scientific American.

Danger in Feather Spring Rifles.

Army authorities are in great fear that the new magazine rifles now in use in the British army will be the cause of the death of many soldiers, because it goes off so lightly that a man, after being shot, may in the death spasm pull the trigger and shoot some of his comrades, or that even the moving of the body may discharge the weapon. It is therefore ordered that two men shall be detained from each company to follow the line in action, and when a man falls to immediately remove the magazine from his rifle and carry it away. The opponents to the use of the new rifle say that this looks to them to be a very clumsy arrangement and one likely to counterbalance the rapidity of firing gained by the use of these feather spring weapons. — New York Press.

The Duration of a Dream.

Those learned and scientific gentlemen who have gone into the subject declare the longest dreams hardly last a few minutes. The following instance lends support to their views: One evening Victor Hugo was dictating letters to his secretary. Overcome by fatigue the great man dropped into a slumber. A few moments afterward he awoke, haunted by a dream, which, as he thought, extended over several hours, and he blamed his secretary for sitting there waiting for him instead of wakening him or else going away. What was his surprise when the bewildered secretary told him that he had only just finished writing the last sentence dictated to him.

THE NEWS.

C. M. Hays, general manager of the Wabash, issued a circular denying the demands of the operators for an advance in wages. He says he will investigate some individual cases cited by the operators, and see if an increase can be granted.——A fire at Kensington, a southern suburb of Chicago, destroyed three small business buildings and caused a loss of $10,000. Pipeman Stephen Morgan and James Cunningham, of Engine Company 62, were caught under a falling wall in the first building which burned. The former was instantly killed, and the latter was so severely injured that he cannot recover.——Dr. John B. Rice, ex-congressman, one of the bestknown men in Sandusky county, O., died in Fremont, after a long illness, with Bright's disease, terminating in pneumonia.——Gen. W. H. L. Barnes, one of the most prominent attorneys of San Francisco, was attacked and severely beaten by garroters as he was entering his house. Gen. Barnes made a desperate resistance and drove the men off. Barnes received two scalp wounds and was otherwise bruised.——Burglars broke into the postoffice at Irvington, N. Y., and made a big haul. They secured $600 in cash and stamps, five watches valued at $200, and $50 in silver. The thieves accomplished the job like New York professionals.——Harry Molton, a thirty-year convict who was employed as clerk in the front office, escaped from the Jackson, Mich., prison. Molton's sister is the wife of Russell Harrison's business partner. Rev. Sam Small accepted a position on the editorial staff of the Atlanta Constitution.——In a freight train wreck on the Vandalia road, near Jessup's Station, Ind., the engineer and fireman were killed.

The south-bound limited train on the Illinois Central was wrecked a mile and a-half north of Beauregard, Miss. The engine and mail, express and baggage cars left the track entirely. The engineer, fireman and express messenger were badly injured.——A deal has been concluded with the Nova Scotia mine owners by which the Pennsylvania barons obtain control of their coal fields.——A syndicate formed in New York by Messrs. R. A. Lancaster & Co., under a contract with the Governor and State Treasurer of South Carolina, has placed a large block of new 4½ per cent. refunding bonds of the state of South Carolina, issued for the redemption of the Brown consols, which fall due July 1, 1893, and will in a short time offer for sale the balance of the authorized issue.——A committee of railroad men, representing the Industrial Union of South Carolina, have issued a call for a state convention, to be held in Columbia on the 15th of March next, the purpose of enlarging and solidifying the organization for determined opposition to the present state administration.——John Huntington, the Standard Oil millionaire, died in London. He had been ill but a few days with inflamation of the lungs.——Considerable excitement prevailed at Cecilton, Wis., when it was learned that the Rev. Father Honeyman, pastor of St. Augustine's Catholic Church, was deranged and at large with a loaded revolver in his hands. He was finally captured, and his hands were so badly frozen that he was unable to use the pistol. Both feet and his face were also frozen.

Harry C. Combs, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was accidently killed in Philadelphia.——East Franklin colliery, owned by the Reading Company, was obliged to suspend operations, because of the extreme cold weather. Other collieries, it is said, will also suspend work temporarily.——The Supreme Court of Wisconsin affirmed the ruling of Judge Newton in the celebrated state treasury cases, whereby the state recovers some $500,000 interest money from former treasurers. The decision is confirmed by all the judges.——Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, was inaugurated with military display——The prosecuting committee in the Dr. Briggs case decided to appeal to the General Assembly.——Several men were killed and others injured by the bursting of a fly-wheel in a Pittsburg mill.——A big fire in Boston destroyed property to the value of $1,600,000.——A letter from Goochland Court House, Va., states that James Coleman and Susan and Ellen Winston have been arrested for the murder of Robert Winston, who was the husband of Susan and the father of Ellen. The parties are all colored. The girl says that Coleman killed Winston with an axe, piled wood on the dead body and fired the house. This was on the 27th of November last. The charred remains of Winston was found in the debris next day.——During church services in Forest Chaple, Indiana, the parties to the Lawson-Swinford vendetta had a hard battle, and several on each side were killed and wounded.

The Prudential Insurance Company has voted to increase its capital stock from $800,000 to $2,000,000, and declared an annual dividend of 10 per cent on the first-named figure.——The Wichita Electrical Railroad was sold by the sheriff under a mortgage of $300,000. The property was bought in by the bondholders.——John Cully Campbell was found dead in his room at the Warwick Hotel, in Minneapolis. The gas was turned on, and the man had been asphyxiated.——Jeffersonville, Ind., was shaken by an earthquake.——A test vote in the Illinois legislature on the question of opening the World's Fair on Sunday resulted in a victory for the advocates of opening the Fair on that day.——Frederick Eisensperger, eighty-two years old, who for fifty-six years had served in one capacity or another on the New York Central Railroad, was struck by a train at Conowago, N. Y., and killed.——The knitting mill of Allis McAdam & Co., at Utica, N. Y., was badly damaged by fire.——A broken rail caused a car on the Downington and Lancaster Railroad to be overturned, killing Peter Damman, a passenger.——It is reported in Havana that Ignacio Herrer, who was kidnapped by bandits a day or so ago from a plantation near San Antonio de las Vegas, has been released by the bandits upon the payment to them of $10,000.——Lewis Baker died in Poughkeepsie at the age of 101 years.——David J. Williams celebrated his 103d birthday in Saratoga.

THE report that the Empress of Austria had been captured by brigands while traveling in Spain, was a canard pure and simple. The Empress arrived at Malaga from Granada, where she had been visiting. She will go on board her yacht at Malaga and continue her cruise.

THIRTY miners were drowned in a mine at Penzance, Cornwall, Eng., by the flooding of the mine.

FOUR MEN HANGED.

Execution of the Chestertown, Maryland, Murderers.

How the Last Hours of the Condemned Were Spent.

Four of the eight convicted murderers of Dr. J. Heighe Hill paid the penalty for their crime in the jail yard, Chestertown, shortly after noon. The trap fell at 12:30 o'clock, and in less than an hour the four negroes were dead and buried. The men were Fletcher Williams, Charles W. Brooks, Moses Brown and Frisby Comegys.

Contrary to what was generally expected by every one, Chestertown, outside of the jail precincts, passed a quiet and uneventful night. The streets of the little city were almost entirely deserted, except by the posse summoned a couple of days ago by Sheriff Plummer. These guards, in twos and threes armed with guns, rifles and pistols, patrolled the streets nearly all night long, and until the execution took place. Business during the morning was almost entirely suspended, but the streets were crowded.

Not a single arrest was made by the men, who walked the streets of the town all night and not a single disturbance occurred. The scene in the county court house, however, was quite different from that on the streets. The rooms in which the eight men were tried, condemned and sentenced were crowded with young and old men, armed with all kinds of weapons. They had been summoned to defend the jail should an attempt be made to lynch the four prisoners. But no such attempt was made, and the posse contented itself with emptying sundry bottles and telling what it would do if a mob should appear.

At half-past 1 o'clock Samuel F. Hill and Walter S. Hill, the father and brother of Dr. J. Heighe Hill, the murdered man, were admitted to the jail. The elder Mr. Hill expressed a wish to talk alone with the condemned prisoners, with the view of forcing a confession from them. The colored ministers and other visitors were requested to leave the cell room and the two gentlemen entered the room and were locked up with the prisoners and watchman.

Each of the prisoners was questioned, but the result was unsatisfactory to the visitors. Repeated efforts were made during the night to secure confessions from the negroes, but each man stuck to his story and absolutely denied all knowledge of the crime.

The Rev. A. A. Murray, who had passed the night in the jail, began his religious attentions to the prisoners at 7 o'clock. The preacher began to pray and sing with the prisoners, giving out the hymns line by line.

Then he called separately upon Brooks, Comegys, Williams and Brown to pray. Between each prayer a hymn was sung. Comegys's prayer was the most effecting of all. It was an agonized cry for help and succor, delivered in the peculiar sing-song intonation of the plantation negro, and its burden was: "O Jesus, save my soul."

In strange and discordant contrast to all this was the noise of laughter and ill-timed profanity which was borne to the unwilling ears of those in the corridor from those outside the jail.

A hearty breakfast was served to the prisoners. Shortly after 11 o'clock Sheriff Plummer began the first preparations for the execution. The members of the posse, who were inside the jail, the reporters and the 20 witnesses allowed by law, crowded into the corridor. Watchman Stokes opened the four doors and two deputies entered each cell and handcuffed and pinioned its occupant. The Sheriff ordered the crowd in the corridor to stand back and the short march to the scaffold commenced. Brooks led, with Comegys next, followed by Williams and Moses Brown.

The sheriff was waiting on the scaffold for the men, and he silently motioned each of them to his position.

The heavy, awkward-looking cotton nooses, with their tremendous knots, were soon arranged about the necks of the four men after the black caps were pulled over their faces and their legs bound at the ankles. The Sheriff took a last look at the beam, the ropes, the traps and finally at the men themselves. The people waiting in the yard below could see nothing, so effectively was the gallows boarded up. They heard the creaking of the traps, however, and waited with bated breath for the noise of the lever. In a minute it came. At 12:30 o'clock the bar controlling the triggers slipped easily along the greased surface. There was a crash as the eight battened trap-doors fell to the ground and four black bodies shot through the holes.

Four of the murderers of Dr. Hill had expiated their crime on the gallows.

As soon as the drop fell a shout of exultation arose from the men who crowded into the jail yard and surrounded the scaffold. Fletcher Williams and Moses Brown died almost without a struggle; their necks were broken. Brooks and Comegys went through the most appalling contortions. The latter died from strangulation and the former's death was due to the dislocation of his neck. Comegys, the youngest of the quartette, was conscious for at least five minutes while hanging. He twisted his legs, struggled with the handcuffs and drew his knees to his neck. Brooks went through similiar movements. His frame swayed several minutes, and when the crowd thought him dead he started the most desperate contortions.

At 12:50 the bodies were cut down, placed in pine coffins at once, and two express wagons conveyed them to potter's field.

STORY OF DR. HILL'S MURDER.

The crime for which Charles Brooks, Fletcher Williams, Moses Brown and Frisby Comegys paid the death penalty was the murder of Dr. James Heige Hill, of Millington, Kent county, Md.

It was on Saturday night, April 23, 1892, that Dr. Hill received an urgent call to visit a sick child between Millington and Massey's Station. He was presiding over a political meeting at the time, but immediately left the hall to attend the stricken child. A few moments afterward he had hitched up his road cart, and, with a cheery good-bye to his young wife, started on his fatal ride. At Fords Hill, about midway between Millington and Massey's, and within a hundred yards of the farm house where the sick child lay, a gang of negroes ordered him to stop. "Don't hurt me," entreated the physician, but instantly one of the negroes hurled a stone which struck him on the head and produced unconsciousness. Then another of the gang held the horse while others cut their victim's throat, jammed the body beneath the seat-supports and started the horse, with its ghastly burden, toward Massey's. At four o'clock Sunday morning Mrs. Hill was awakened by the returning team. Waiting a reasonable time for the doctor to enter the house she became apprehensive, and upon investigating found her husband bleeding and unconscious in the vehicle. Summoning help, the physician was with difficulty removed to his home, and died that afternoon.

Subsequently the four who were just hanged and Pere Bradshaw, Charles Emory, Louis Benson, Henry Hurtt and Joshua Baynard, all negroes living in the vicinity, were arrested for the crime. Bradshaw turned State's evidence, his testimony implicating all the prisoners, who were convicted of murder in the first degree at the October term of the Kent county court and sentenced to be hanged. On Wednesday last, in response to numerous petitions, Governor Brown commuted the sentence of Emory, Benson, Hurtt and Baynard, all boys under 19 years, to imprisonment for life. Bradshaw escaped the gallows by turning State's evidence.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Senate.

17TH DAY.—After the disposition of routine business, Mr. McPherson spoke upon the joint resolution introduced by him directing the secretary to suspend purchases of silver bullion. Mr. Aldrich gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment, but his argument was shut off by a demand made by Mr. Harris for the regular order, which was the Quarantine bill. Several amendments were offered, and the bill went over.——Senator Dawes introduced a bill to ratify and confirm the agreement with the Pawnee tribe of Indians in Oklahoma Territory, and to make appropriation for this purpose.

18TH DAY.—The bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties on the Marine Hospital service was passed after the seventh section had been amended so as to give the President power to prohibit in whole or part the introduction of persons or property into this country. The bill prohibiting immigration for one year was permitted to lapse. The Anti-option bill was then taken up and was under consideration at the time of adjournment.

19TH DAY.—Mr. Kenna's death was announced in the Senate at the opening of the proceedings by Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky in the absence in West Virginia of the dead Senator's colleague, Mr. Faulkner. The Senate thereupon adjourned.

20TH DAY.—The Senate passed the bill extending to the North Pacific Ocean the provision of the statute for the protection of fur seals. Bill to establish a public library and reading room in Washington was referred. The McGarrahan bill was then considered, but after a speech against it by Mr. Mills, went over and the Anti-option bill came up. Several amendments were offered and rejected. Senator Hale gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the Fortification bill providing for the purchase of ground for commencing the work of fortifications on Cushings Island, Maine, providing for the construction of gun and mortar batteries, as submitted by the Secretary of war, at a cost of $250,000.

21ST DAY.—Mr. Donelson Caffery, the new Senator from Louisiana—appointed to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Gibson—took the oath of office, and exercised twice his right to vote, each time in antagonism to the Anti-options bill. That measure came up late in the afternoon, but was antagonized by two motions, on neither of which was there a quorum voting. At Mr. Sherman's suggestion, Mr. Washburn gave notice that he would ask the Senate to remain in session next Wednesday until a final vote on the Anti-option bill was reached. Most of the session was occupied by Mr. Moran, of Alabama, on the Nicaragua canal bill.

House.

19TH DAY.—The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was passed.——No final action was taken on the bill to promote the efficiency of the militia.——A strong fight was made for and against the bill authorizing the Norfolk and Western to extend its lines into the District of Columbia, and, pending discussion, the House, instead of adjourning, took a recess.——Mr. Watson, of Georgia, introduced in the House a bill to create the office of national inspector of cotton and grain, to provide for the issuance of certificates of deposit and for the issuance of post-office money orders thereon, and to provide for the payment of such orders.

20TH DAY.—Consideration of the bill for the admission of the Norfolk and Western Railroad into the District of Columbia was resumed and the measure was passed. The Crain resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution substituting the 31st day of December for the 4th day of March as the commencement and termination of the official terms of members of Congress, and providing that Congress should hold its annual meeting on the second Monday in January and substituting the 30th of April for the 4th of March, as the date for the commencement and termination of the President and Vice-President was taken up and defeated.

21ST DAY.—No business but the reception of the Banking Committee's majority and minority reports on the appeal of the Sherman act was done in the House. Senator Kenna's death was announced, and the House adjourned.

22nd Day—The speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury showing that $19,996 has been paid to informers and seizing officers during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1892. Mr. Baker, of Kansas, introduced a bill for the free coinage of silver and making it unlawful for any person to make any contract, note, draft or bill payable in any specific coin or currency. Mr. Payne, of New York, introduced a bill appropriating $200,000 for the construction of new buildings and the enlargement of the military post at Oswego, New York.

23RD DAY.—The time of the House was principally consumed in consideration of the bill ratifying the agreement with the Cherokee Nation of Indians for the session to the United States of that tract of land known as the "Cherokee Outlet," the government to appropriate $8,000,000 to carry out its part of the contract. The measure was amended so as to allow the United States six years in which to pay the compensation, in the meantime the government to pay five per cent. interest upon the sum.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE Crown Prince Ferdinand of Roumania and Princess Marie of Edinburge were married at Sigmaringen, Germany.

FRANCE has determined not to tolerate foreign intervention in Morocco or the acquisition in that country of any privilege by another power.

SIR FRANCIS KNOLLYS, private secretary to the Prince of Wales, says the Prince has no intention of visiting the Chicago Columbian Exposition.

The miners' strike in the Saar district of Rhenish Prussia is weakening and the prospect of the men winning a victory becomes more hopeless daily.

IN a battle in British Burmah between British forces and natives, the British Commander and five Sepoys was killed. Fifteen of the natives were killed.

CHOLERA has been discovered aboard the Spanish steamer Murciano at the port of Hamburg, Germany. The vessel left New Orleans December 7 with a clean bill of health.

Two men were overcome by foul air while engaged in cleaning the double bottom of the British cruiser Medea, at Chatham, England, and died before medical assistance could reach them.

THE delegations of the English Miner's Federation, in session at Birmingham, Eng., have adopted a resolution asking parliament to pass a bill making eight hours a legal day's work.

AN envoy of the Argentine government charged with bringing an end to the insurrection in the Province of Corrientes, in that republic, has succeeded in stopping the fighting between the provincial and rebel troops at Santa Lucia.

THE French ministry resigned, owing to differences in the cabinet on the arrest of ex-Minister of Public Works Baihaut and other matters growing out of the Panama canal scandal. A new misistry was formed, with M. Ribot as premier.

IN view of the danger of a cholera epidemic in the Spring the managers of the Allan, the Dominion and the Deaver steamship lines have instructed all their European agents to refuse to book any German emigrants for the United states or for Canada, unless the would-be passengers had been removed from German territory three weeks previous to the sailing date.

WHEN the judge pronounces sentence the criminal is apt not to think much of his pronunciation.