

The Senate at Harrisburg passed the Prohibitory Amendment resolution a second time on Wednesday. Various amendments were offered, but they were rejected.

PETITIONS have been presented in the Pennsylvania Legislature praying for laws to prohibit the adulteration of candy and confections and the sale of tobacco to minors.

The citizens of Indiana and New Jersey are added to the list of citizens in several other States who believe there ought to be a change in the method of electing United States Senators.

An effort is being made to have the National Constitution amended so as to give Congress authority to establish uniform divorce laws throughout the country. The plan has many arguments in its favor.

AFTER A long, tedious fight, the Democrats of the Indiana Legislature have finally won by electing Judge Torpie United States senator. The New Jersey battle still goes on.

War news to be waited on every breeze from across the sea, and any country which is not now preparing to defend its shores and borders there is certainly too self-complacent for these turbulent times.

Why is it that the alleged illegal coal and truck law combination has been so completely ignored since the restoration of the Republican line to the gubernatorial chair? Will some admiring Beaverite please explain?

It is said that Mrs. Sherman, wife of Senator Sherman, of Ohio, called first upon the wife of a member of the Cabinet, whereas the latter should have called first, and Washington society has had a "commotion" about it ever since. Let us hope that the breach will not result in a resort to arms.

The President on Monday signed the Mexican Pension bill, which provides for the payment of \$8 a month to any person who served sixty days in the war with Mexico, and is now sixty-two years of age, or to his widow of that age, or when she may arrive at the required age.

Another pension bill, called the Disability Pension bill, has been held over in the Senate or a motion to reconsider.—The pension business carried to such an extent that it has become difficult to know where to draw the line. If it continues as the indications seem to point to, the question of the Treasury surplus will soon be settled without further legislation.

The employment of Frank James in a St. Louis shoe store solves one of the problems that has taxed the minds of legislators from time immemorial, namely the providing of employment for ex-convicts. Let them gain a national reputation as a notorious bandit and like Mr. James they can look happily forward to a bright future as a drawing card at a highly remunerative salary in some mercantile establishment. It might be considered a reflection on the moral status of St. Louis society, at first thought, that such is the case, but James reported that the store at which all its receipt-clerk has greatly increased on customer confidence. It is characteristic of the individual who has figured in so many desperate deeds of robbery and cruelty that he is able to establish a firm on a highly remunerative salary in some mercantile establishment. It might be considered a reflection on the moral status of St. Louis society, at first thought, that such is the case, but James reported that the store at which all its receipt-clerk has greatly increased on customer confidence. It is characteristic of the individual who has figured in so many desperate deeds of robbery and cruelty that he is able to establish a firm on a highly remunerative salary in some mercantile establishment.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported adversely on the Senate bill granting Mrs. Logan a pension. The press has been amazed. Mrs. Logan in advocating a pensioner in the right light, looking at the report may be considered. It argues that the granting of the pension to Mrs. Logan would be establishing a bad precedent, and that should Congress pass the bill, and by future legislation maintain that fairness and consistency which should characterize all legislation, the widows of two hundred and fifty-nine majors and two admirals would be given each a pension of \$2,000 per year. Since it is not claimed that the death of General Logan was attributed to his military services it would simply be a Government donation to Mrs. Logan to grant her a pension. She is undoubtedly a very worthy and estimable widow lady, but there are thousands of them in the country who are not merely and just as worthy as she. If, therefore, the basis of granting pensions is the amount of credit and sympathy due a bereaved widow, then let every widow in the land have in her affidavit and receive her two thousand-dollar annuity. If the Government is not going into the arms-disfranchising business, the line had better be drawn between the pension roll and Mrs. Logan.

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Time to Stop.

There can be no solid property in any country in which labor and capital are constantly at war. These wealth-producing forces are mutually interdependent, and must work together in harmony in order that success in the industries in which they are employed may ensue.—What is called "organized labor" has been almost constant conflict with its employers during the past twelve months. This element constitutes only about one eighth of the entire working force of the country, yet it seems to have such a degree that all trades and industries suffer great injury. It is not to be denied that capital is answerable for much of the present industrial disturbance. In some trades labor is underpaid, and unjustifiable lockouts have been resorted to. But "strikes" are not a remedy for the wrongs of labor. They always cost the workmen more than they come to. They are often precipitated by the unwarrantable and unscrupulous course of capital, and the result is the ruin of both. While they are ruinous to the working people who engage in them, they inflict great injury upon the mass of the people who are entirely innocent of any concern with the causes that produce them. Hence some other method should be devised for the settlement of disputes between labor and capital.

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It is true that the conflicting industrial forces comprise their differences. If "organized labor" and "organized capital" in certain industries are to be able to settle their disputes, the latter will have to be forced to organize for their own protection. In other words, the people must not be left to the mercy of a few thousand unscrupulous employers, but all the rest of the producers and consumers must unite to compel the discipline of a settlement of their disputes. When the people are united in a body, tribunals which will do justice to both sides will be established. To this conclusion many it come at last, and the sooner the better.

A Battered Boy. Democrats in Congress should not be deterred from voting for the floor to reduce the needless war taxes by the state trick of changing a "Free Trade" boy before their eyes.

The "Free Trade" boys should all be gone from the floor by this time. The people of New York supported three "Free Traders" for Mayor last year, and elected the ablest of them. At two Congressional elections the people have elected a majority of the lower House from a party pledged to "revise the tariff," and reduce the war taxes as a means of preventing the surplus. And in 1886 they elected a President upon a platform distinctly declaring the same policy.

Every man of ordinary intelligence who reads the news of the day, and who proposes "Free Trade," or anything remotely resembling it. The pending Morrison bill would leave the average duty at least one hundred per cent above the war. It would not effect the 20 per cent reduction recommended by a Republican President, strongly urged by the Republican Secretaries of the Treasury and the War Department, and the tariff Commission, and falsely claimed to have been made by a Republican Congress.—No nonsense and what disloyalty.

Neither Democrats nor honest Republicans should have any doubts about being frightened from their duty by this battered old "Free Trade" boy.—N. Y. World.

The Constitution Centennial. The President has sent a message to Congress recommending that it take some action with reference to the centennial celebration of what Mr. Gladstone pronounced to be "the greatest work ever achieved by the intellect of man, in the same space of time" — the Constitution of the United States.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether or not this should be done, and Mr. Cleveland declines to admit himself upon the complicated laboratorial Conventions of 1857. After action by the Senate on September 13, 1886, the new Congress met under its provisions on March 4, 1879. The first President took the oath of office on April 30, 1789.

The Committee formed of delegates from the different States, which met some time ago, has recommended that the first named date be chosen, and that Philadelphia be the place. As the bill and there that the instrument was completed, and the real work done, this suggestion is the most natural one. It will not prevent New York from having a demonstration around the statue of Washington on Wall street two years later. It would seem that Philadelphia is the place for the centennial business, but the facts favor New York.

The next question is as to who is worthy to be the orator of the occasion.—World.

The Old Story. Again the old story comes from Washington: "Debt reduction for the month, about \$3,000,000; tax reduction, 0."

It is an injustice to the people and a reproach to the Government to grant pensions in the amount of credit and sympathy due a bereaved widow, then let every widow in the land have in her affidavit and receive her two thousand-dollar annuity. If the Government is not going into the arms-disfranchising business, the line had better be drawn between the pension roll and Mrs. Logan.

The current gossip concerning Brigham Young's re-appearance on earth, or more strictly speaking his re-appearance on this continent—for if he does come it will be from London instead of the grave—seems to have aroused much interest both in the Mormon and the Gentile world. If it should transpire that such a delusion has been practiced, it would evince the desperate straits to which the Mormon church was driven by its fanatical and perpetual belief in its doctrine. If it does not appear, it will be a disappointment to his followers, it will cause the unfounded faith of Mormons to be deserted as the occupants of an unstable house flee on the approach of an earthquake. If, however, the whole story is a canard, it may still serve a good purpose in opening the eyes of some of the deluded followers of the self-constituted prophet.

The Additional Magistrates bill, pending some time in the Pennsylvania Legislature, has at last become a law, having received the approval of the majorities of both Houses and the signature of the Governor. The measure was passed against the wishes of the people at large, and was vetoed by Governor Pattison on constitutional grounds. The two Administrations are evidently at variance in their interpretation of the Constitution.

WAR TALK IN EUROPE.

Mr. Nathaniel Paige, an International lawyer, who has returned to Washington after a year's absence abroad, was asked if there was going to be war in Europe, and said: "It appears to me that there is bound to be either war or a general European conflagration, and the latter is the more probable of the two. The various European nations continue to be increased and equipped as fast as and as largely as the utmost resources of the continent permit, and it seems to me that an onward movement is more likely to be made than a sudden retreat, after such preparations have been made for war. I suppose there are not less than ten million men in Europe ready and ready for fight in Europe to-day. The very expense of such armies makes continued peace impossible. Where the outbreak may occur is hard to say, but it is probable that some of the European nations are so entangled in alliances and counter alliances that it makes