

The Michigan House of Representatives has passed the bill granting women the right to vote in municipal elections.

The Connecticut House of Representatives on Thursday last week defeated a proposed constitutional amendment designed to elect State officers by a plurality instead of a majority vote.

Wages have advanced from \$10 to 10 per cent since the advent of the Democratic party into power and the rain that was supposed would follow when the Republican party got the bounce has failed to materialize.

The latest is that Mr. Blaine has passed the crisis of his disease and is steadily improving, although he will not be able to travel east from Indian Territory, where he now is, for a week or more. It is admitted, however, that Mr. Blaine is still stronger than his party.

The Supreme court of this State has again ruled that a married woman is not competent to testify to matters of a confidential nature, which occurred between her and her husband during the existence of their marriage relation even though a divorce has intervened before she testifies.

The last number of B. Street's summarizes their thousand reports concerning the number of industrial employes at work in the country at this time as compared with two years ago, together with the changes in wages during that period and figures that there are at least four hundred thousand more industrial employes at work now than in 1884, and that wages are now as high as in 1881-82, when the "boom" which began in 1876 was at its height.

It is hard to ride two horses at any time and especially hard when the horses are going in opposite directions. In riding the Prohibition horse in Michigan the B. politicians have offended the German voters. Now that Prohibition has been defeated it is proposed to recover lost ground by making a high whisky and low beer issue. The Teuton loves his beer, but he will hardly walk back into the Republican camp on such a shallow and hypocritical inducement.

In view of the fact that non-resident aliens who have no intention of becoming citizens are purchasing large bodies of land in this country and holding them for speculative purposes to the detriment of the best interests of the people, the Illinois House of Representatives has a bill compelling non-resident aliens holding land in this State to dispose of it within three years after the acquisition of the title and providing in case of failure to do so, that the land shall revert to the State.

The Boral of the Gypsy Queen, Jennie Jeffrey Harrison, at Dayton, Ohio, reveals the number of these strange bands that make Dayton their headquarters. The father and mother of the late queen Henry and Talie Jeffreys, own large tracts about Dayton, and are related to the Shaker who reign over twenty tribes in the region. The queen died in Mississippi in December, but her body was embalmed and sent home, she being the fourth queen buried in Dayton in 94 years. The funeral was a religious ceremony in charge of a pastor, and drew together some 100 gypsies and crowds of outsiders.

The New Orleans Phrygians propose, as a means of counteracting the terrible dry seasons with which the people living in Western Texas are liable to be afflicted, that dams should be thrown across the several rivers that penetrate that region and artificial bodies of water formed. The resultant increase of humidity from evaporation and the use of the water supply for irrigating purposes in this of itself would improve the climate and insure the successful cultivation of areas that must otherwise remain waste. The Phrygians say the rivers may be easily dammed near their headwaters in the deep canyons they have worn through the hills.

The Washington Gazette says: The Presidential election is occupied by a man all over a physically as well as mentally a man whose bodily health is as sound and robust as his mental health is bright and good. He is a young man yet—only fifty. He hasn't done growing yet. He will be in splendid trim to lead the Conservatives of the country to 1888 to victory in another Presidential race, and after that as a trained leader, for more than a generation, of incalculable value to the Conservative elements of his country. How people could have got the idea that Mr. Cleveland was in poor health we cannot imagine. They certainly could not have seen as talked with him. No man looking in his bright, clear eye and observing his firm, springy step, could possibly say he was in other than the most robust and vigorous health.

The first application of the law against imported contract labor in Boston, was on Saturday when eight emigrants were debarr'd from landing. They are an intelligent lot of persons; all are females, ranging in age from eighteen to forty years, and one has a child 10 months old with her. They came out under contract with the company of Providence, R. I., and their way was paid through to Providence. The contract provides that they shall work for one year at velvet weaving and are to pay \$1.25 per week throughout the year to cover the passage pay advanced to them. They are natives of Manchester, England, and vicinity. Their detention is a most discouraging affair for the women, who believed that they were exempt from the provisions of the law since they were, as they supposed, to begin a new industry, for which the law allows immigrants to enter.

A Cheering Spring Outlook.

There has been no year since the war when the business outlook was so cheerful as in this spring; and is confined to no particular channel of industry or trade and in no section of country. On every side; in every channel of productive industry; in every market of commerce; in every portion of the Union, there is the same promising outlook for a spring trade of immense volume and a liberal profit. We had in fact during the war times which gave the most semblance of more activity in business, but they were unhealthy, subject to sudden shocks and ended in disaster. Speculation was rife in all classes and people were tempted into extravagance and debt, and the inevitable result was a general prostration and severe losses in all channels of trade.

The cheering outlook of the present spring is based upon the most substantial foundation. Capital is rapidly diffusing itself into productive enterprises; labor is much better remunerated than it was during the exceptionally high wages of war times, as the necessities of life are greatly reduced in cost; the people were never so free from debt and never so able to consume, and there is general hope and confidence throughout all the various producing interests of the entire country. Employers and employees are gradually forming better relations toward each other, and the universal distrust of one year ago, caused by the unfortunate cyclone of labor strikes started in Missouri, has been effaced from business circles.

There is everything to encourage legitimate business enterprise in the present cheering spring outlook. Being based upon the solid foundation of general business solvency of this people, it is no unhealthy inflation; no speculative flow to be followed by the sudden onset of another business depression free from speculative stimulus, and both industry and trade should gather the richest fruits of the season just opened. Altogether the year 1887 should be one of the most prosperous, for the people, the middle class and interest, recorded in the history of our heaven-blessed people.—Phila. Times.

Interstate Commerce Complaints.

Complaints against the operation of the Interstate Commerce law are numerous and increasing. And there are many people who are disposed to take this fact as proof that the law should not have been enacted. Upon close investigation it will be found that in almost every case these complaints come either from individuals who have been favored by the law, or from those who are benefited from sections that have similarly profited. It was the purpose of the law to stop all such favoritism. It was intended to prevent individuals or corporations from using the roads as weapons to strike down their competitors with, as the Standard Oil Company did; and also to prevent those having a vested interest in the roads from enhancing them at the expense of the having interests nearer the seaboard. The law was aimed against evils, and wherever it strikes one there is, naturally, a demand for its repeal. It would not have been called for if it created no outcry. There is no such thing as reform without involving a transition which is more or less painful, and time is required for the establishment of the new and better equilibrium.

Water competition and, possibly, a few other circumstances may interfere with a uniformity of rates, but it is the business of the Commissioners to investigate these and act accordingly. It was not to be expected that the law would be perfect in itself. Its main principle, however, which is fair and equal treatment for all, is one of vital consequence. It is the purpose of the law to let the people feel the chips fall where they will. All regulations consistent with this principle in its large sense that are demanded may be made, and the Commission will doubtless do so in the future. But the complaints are no criticism of their own justice.—N. Y. World.

The venerable historian, George Bancroft, has been on a visit to Mrs. Polk at Nashville, and it is said will write a life of President Polk and a history of his administration, of which he was part secretary of the navy for a year and a half, when Mr. Polk made him minister to Great Britain, where he remained until 1849, having peculiar advantages in collecting material for his history. As secretary of the navy, Bancroft won an honored name in administration by establishing the naval school at Annapolis and the naval observatory at Washington. From 1857 to 1874 he was secretary of the navy, and the acquisition of Mr. Polk has never had justice rendered it, and it will be fortunate if the deed of Bancroft's name is given to the narration of his great achievements. The outline of his extensive work and the acquisition of California, Nevada, New Mexico and other territory marked it as only second to that of Jefferson in extending the national flag, and adding to the glory and power of the Union. Next October Mr. Bancroft will be eighty-seven years of age, but on his visit to Nashville he took his mental powers to their best, and the flow of reminiscence between him and Mrs. Polk of men and events in Washington 40 years was of surprising interest. When a student in Europe 65 years ago, he made the acquaintance of Goethe and Byron, and that distinction can hardly be claimed by any now living on either side of the Atlantic.

Queen Kapulani of the Hawaiian Kingdom, arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday morning from Honolulu on the steamer Australia. She was accompanied by Princess Lilikoukai and a number of high officials of the Hawaiian Government. The principal object of the Queen's voyage is to be present at the Victoria jubilee celebration in London in June next. The royal party remain here about a week, when they will leave for Washington to pay their respects to President and Mrs. Cleveland. After a short stay at the capital they will proceed to New York and thence to London. Before returning Queen Kapulani will also visit the principal cities of the world. She has never before been outside of her kingdom.

The osseous remains of a mastodon were found on Monday near the village of Tiro, on the Northwestern Railroad about twenty-five miles southeast of Tiffin, Ohio. While engaged in ditching on the Water Green farm, a mole and a half east of Tiro, J. M. Michener came upon the decayed bones of mammoth proportions. The remains thus far unearthed were found at a depth of five feet from the surface, and a heavy piece of ground just east of the house and that other bones will yet be found in this spot.

The last of several of unusual proportions, but are mostly so far decayed as to render it impossible to measure them. The teeth of the animal are almost perfectly preserved because of the enamel. The largest tooth found measured six and three-quarters inches in width and twenty inches in circumference; it weighed two pounds and ten ounces. The other teeth diminish in size to the smallest, which is three inches and a half, and weighs less than one pound. These are the second remains of this class found in this section.

The Federal Constitution makes it the imperative duty of the United States to keep the separate States from abandoning a republican form of government. Under the Republican party Pennsylvania is attempting to delegate to corporations its sovereignty as a State; for the right to maintain a standing force is one of the highest prerogatives of sovereignty. The Federal Government has reconstructed States on less provocation. How much more provocation will Pennsylvania have to give before the reconstruction shall begin?

Let England Be Warned.

Sir William Harcourt told no more than the truth when he said in the debate on the Irish Land Bill that the greater part of the American gold which went to Ireland found its way into the pockets of the alien rack rent landlords. This is a fact which should be remembered by the United States, that does not send money to the fatherland to maintain its people on the family lots and acres. If the money were not madly squandered in the hands of the rack renters, it would be used for the benefit of the Irish people. Churchill is fond of alluding to the fact that the rack renters have not sent money to the fatherland; but he, like many another of the so-called nobles of Great Britain, should be the last to disparage dollars which they have gained by industry. Since however the present ruling faction of Great Britain objects to the monetary form American sympathy takes, perhaps they may be prepared to give the Irish people a more substantial benefit. The time seems to have come for the government of the United States to enter a protest, not only in the name of the Irish millions of this land, but in the interests of international comity. England has always been ready to protest against the misgovernment of downtrodden peoples. She went to war to rescue the Turks from Russian aggression. She prepared for war in 1857 to save the Afghans from Muscovite satire. She intervened in Egypt to save the natives from the intolerable burden of Turkish rule. She has repeatedly remonstrated with Russia about the harsh measures dealt against the Poles. She went to the verge of war with Austria on behalf of the Italian provinces. Indeed, people whose lives were happy compared with the Irish have received the diplomatic aid of England. Why, then, should she refuse to help the Irish in their struggle for freedom? The open negotiations with the English Cabinet on the subject of Ireland? Never was a people so oppressed; never was a province given over more ruthlessly to the rule of a foreign power, than the Irish people are now under the despotic rule of the English Government. Under the contemplated Coercion Bill Ireland will be in a worse case than the Tuscan duchies were under the rule of the Emperor, for those unhappy countries preserved the form of autonomy under Austria's archdukes. What the state of Ireland is every one knows—a peasantry ground down by a landlord class, a nobility appointed by alien rulers; parasites and malice devils that foreign greed and avarice deigns. Bad as the present is, it is not the worst that Ireland has known. When the pending coercion measure goes into operation, Ireland will be helplessly under the heel of a handful of marionettes as the South was under the control of the American Government.

The American government has remained silent under this spectacle of savage misrule long enough to prove that intervention is not the passionate wish of the American people, but a necessary condition of the peace of the world. The American people have long looked upon England as a tyrant, and as a blot upon civilization. It is time for the United States to speak officially as it has repeatedly spoken through its legislators. It is time to ask England to withdraw her troops from Ireland, and to let the Irish people determine their own destiny. It is time to ask England to discontinue her trade with the United States, and to let the United States determine its own destiny. It is time to ask England to discontinue her trade with the United States, and to let the United States determine its own destiny. It is time to ask England to discontinue her trade with the United States, and to let the United States determine its own destiny.

Carlisle Defines Democracy. Speaker Carlisle in his speech at Covington, Kentucky, said: I want to say to all Democrats that we would be unwise if we were to let the number of reverses to dishearten us. The growth of the Democratic party in the last twenty-five years has been wonderful. At the close of the war we were a party of a few hundred offices or patronage, and were practically ostracized from a share in the affairs of the Government. The Democracy has since been founded on the principles of Jefferson, and they fought for it gallantly, without hope of reward. There has never been a time since 1876 when the majority of the people have been so united in their support of the Democratic party. I want to impress upon you the necessity of standing to your principles in any emergency, and at all elections, no matter how small, and in any emergency, they may seem to be. No party can be successful in any country unless it has principles upon which it will stake its existence before the people. This country is now in a state of transition, and it is the duty of every citizen to stand to his principles, and to let the people know that he is doing so. I want to impress upon you the necessity of standing to your principles in any emergency, and at all elections, no matter how small, and in any emergency, they may seem to be. No party can be successful in any country unless it has principles upon which it will stake its existence before the people. This country is now in a state of transition, and it is the duty of every citizen to stand to his principles, and to let the people know that he is doing so.

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On Saturday afternoon George Werner, a teacher in a suburban village school in the town of Williamsburg, Wisconsin, pinched a refractory pupil named Henry Zuebsch by applying a ruler sharply to his wrists, and the latter fell back unconscious. The teacher then went to the boy's father, claiming that Werner choked him to death.

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WOMEN

—Tax Collector Metz, of Reading, who resigned his office some time ago, has been found to be about \$2,000 short in his accounts. His bondsmen will have to make the shortage good.

—James Timers, known in the theatrical profession as James Reynolds, shot his wife and then shot himself at Philadelphia on Tuesday afternoon. The wife's injuries are only slight, but Timers is not expected to live.

In a runaway accident on last Tuesday, Major James P. Ryan, of Reading, who is thought to be about \$2,000 short in his accounts, his bondsmen will have to make the shortage good.

—The house of a man named Brewster, in Smith county, Va., was destroyed by fire on Monday night, in which two of his daughters, aged 10 and 21 years, were burned to death and three other persons so severely injured that they cannot survive. The fire was caused by a defective chimney.

—Joseph Burch, a well-to-do farmer, living six miles west of Lima, Ohio, on Wednesday last, killed his sick wife with a hammer, and then went to the woods near by, twisted some bark into a noose, and hanged himself. Burch was temperate but weak-minded, and the pair had had frequent quarrels.

—Assistant Paymaster Joseph Fitch, of the United States steamer Michigan, was mortally wounded on Monday near Erie, Pa., while out gunning. He used the butt of his gun to start a balky horse. In the operation the horse kicked, discharging the weapon, shooting Fitch's arm off. He lies dying in St. Vincent's hospital.

—Mrs. B. S. Smead, aged 17, a bride of eight weeks committed suicide by taking a dose of strychnine salts at Topeka, Kansas on Saturday. Her husband is an engineer on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. She had in her pocket at the time of her death the photograph of a young man to whom she was at one time engaged.

—At Menasha, Wisconsin, all the girls in the carding department of the Menasha woolen mills went on a strike Friday afternoon. The proprietors of the mill ordered the strikers to leave the street and to return to their homes. The girls refused to attend strictly to business and were not permitted to watch passers-by. The girls refuse to return unless the paint is removed.

—The town of Washington was shaken on Saturday as if by a small earthquake. After shooting oil wells with nitro-glycerine, the cans that had contained the explosives were actually exploded and placed around the excess of an old cow and exploded. The noise was deafening, and many homes in Washington were shaken. Not six hairs were afterward found of the cow.

—Near Dorados, Argentine Republic, there was recently a shower of stones. A few moments after the plains were covered with the bodies of geese, storks, and other birds that were killed by the stones. One inhabitant of the village, who was engaged in geese home in the space of half an hour, Great loss was sustained. Many animals were killed and crops and trees destroyed.

—During a terrific storm at Pikeville Station, N. C., on Tuesday, the house of Taylor Eastman, a prominent farmer, was struck by lightning. Mrs. Eastman was sitting near the window and Eastman and his son at another window. A daughter had a seat in front of the fireplace. Eastman and his son were killed outright and Mrs. Eastman and her daughter were rendered unconscious.

—John Lemcke, a night watchman at Edward McCauley & Co.'s coal yard, Philadelphia, was seized in the office by four men about 1 o'clock on Saturday night, bound and gagged and tied to a chair with ropes. The men then broke open the money-drawer, took the contents to \$100 in cash and departed. Lemcke liberated himself by freeing one hand and cutting the ropes which bound him to the chair.

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