Delly Intelligencer. LANGASTIN. MANCH, 14, MR.

The Office of Senates tion of senator of the United metest. It has grown to be the the presidency, owing chiefly to its sing power upon the executive, it is carved to make its members it is masters, and to mathematers This masters, and to enable them mand the disposition of the as well as the shaping of the policy. The members of the House recontatives are of comparatively recount although they freshly reprein power, seated in office for long and being frequently able to hold in life, have grown so arrogant and the so puffed up with self esteem, they do not hesitate to adopt rules practices which testify to the that they consider them-to be without possible reproach, they wear the senatorial toga. tor to office, we are told that the senter of the body requires that he shall afirmed, without reference to the ee, to whom all other appointees to ant by an inflexible rule. An exc does not receive this distinguished tion. It is seemingly cons hat after he is out of the senatorial office the committee needs to pass upon him ad recommend him to the sansibili in of the company he has left, if only for a day. So Senator Palmer, who has and parrendered the Michigan senatorhip to another millionaire, was referred to the committee to report whether he was fit to go as minister to Spain. A week before, when he was still a senator.

alting to his senatorial dignity. Is not that odd ? But it is an innocent ddity and not mischievous as is that other rule of senatorial courtesy which orbide a Sanate committee from consid oring any resolution or bill which reflects in the conduct by a fellow member of upon the conduct by a fellow member of the committee of a public office; and it may go so far as to call for the closing fellow committeeman's eyes to his aduct in any capacity. It is hard to see where the complaisance of low senators and fellow comman towards each other may not lead them. The particular case which brought this custom of senatorial courtesy to our attention was in relation to a bill that proposed to repay to claimants certain duties that Senator Sherman, while cretary of the treasury, had exacted by a ruling that was afterwards decided by the supreme court to be wrong. These par-ticular sufferers had paid, however, without protest and could have no redress mve from Congress. The bill for their relief went to Sherman's committee and was not acted on. Inquiry from another member of it brought out the information that it was against the rules of the committee to consider any legislation that reflected upon Sherman's administration of the treasury department. Are they not a lively lot of ducks-these senstorial waddlers?

sh a reference would have been deamed

A Talkative Admiral.

An ornamental figure of the day is garrolone old Admiral Porter, who is contioually at work with his pen as few

unfinished part of the Panama cana'. The estimated cost of building the 42 miles of the canal on which very little has been done is \$160,000,-000, and French canal estimates are proverbially low. The ship railway company my that they can cover this distance with their railway system for \$40,000,000, but they want a guarantee from the French government before going ahead. This appears to be a very sensible scheme, but it will be strange if it does not excite the wrath of the several gentlemen in Congress who have been to anxious to kill the French enterprise in Panama. Here we have an American company and invention asking for French support, though most of its stock is held in England, and the American Congress has expressed itself against any operations of the French government in Panama. It is a curious state of things certainly.

Foreign Ministers. The president uses the diplomatic service to satisfy the disappointed for cabinet places. The diplomatic office is one well suited for salve. The diplomat gets a good salary and a place of dignity, with nothing to do. It demands no particular

talent and gives no power. The value of the appointment stops with the man that gets it. It removes him from the country, gives him a good easy time, with abundant opportunity to cultivate his taste, to travel in foreign places, to have his family about him to share in his enoyment, and to enable him to feel that he is the salt of the earth.

It is a post that suits many men constitutionally. They were born with an aptitude for it. Places of honor and profit and ease and strut fit them perfectly. And in fact there are not many politicians probably who would throw a good mission away; even though it takes them out of the active ranks of their party, and gives them no opportunity to reward their friends or increase their influence. It does not compare in value in this regard to a cabinet office. and seems now to be used largely as a featherbed for rejected secretaries.

GEENANY is building sixteen torpedo boats, and as she is supposed to be shaking her fist at us, it behooves the new secretary of the navy to see that our new men-of-war are well drilled and equipped for defense against these swift and dangerous little vessels. High sutborities on naval matters have recently declared against torpedo boats on the ground that experiment has demonstrated that a vessel properly equipped with machine guns, light rifles and protective notting, and with a well drilled crew, could dely a number of torpodo bosts. They would all be destroyed before getting within striking distance. These boats are built with view to sudden and stealthy attack by night, but the electric search lights and the natural vigilance of a crew in danger of being blown up make it almost impossible for them to get close enough to operate. There is siways a possibility that Germany has something new in the torpedo line and her activity should spur us to the building of our navy and the perfection of our own torpedo service. Besides the ships now building there are eight vessels to be built, for which all plane are ready. Secretary Whitney courteously and very properly left the approval of these plans to his successor who was to be responsible for the completed ships. Only one of the n is very large, but all are to be very swift ; and it is hoped that If we get into a war our navy will be able, as in the war of 1812, to choose its own time

A REPORT upon the numbers and values

or fighting by outsailing the enemy.

A COLLEGE FUE WOREN J. Drezet to Batablish an Institution Mr. at Wayns, Deserare County. A project that has been contemplated for puts, has been put in practical steps by the purchase of the Louella mension at Wayns, base of the institution, as set forth in the charter, its to instruct females batween the ages of 13 and 19 years in all dulies populating to the care of a household, and to teach such trades and businesses as will make them practical women, able to earn a population of clargymen, and, second, to daughters of clargymen, and, second, to daughters of respectable parents, who, in education. The proper training wayne at well known as a summer botel. The present atructure is to be retained as present structure is to be retained as the home or living building, and on the set side Mr. Drezel proposes to erect college and administration buildings. The entire expense of the purchase, new structures and endowment will be met by Mr. Drezel, and the amount, it is said, will reach \$1,-500,000. In connection with the college in-struction will be given upon the plan of the Cooper institute, by which pupils will receive tuition while residing at their own homes. It will be nearly eighteen months from the present time before the college will be

the present time before the college will be in full operation, as the present occupant's lease does not expire until November next and Mr. Drexel cannot obtain possession until that time. About one hundred women will be scoommodated in the be-ginning, and when the new buildings are completed it is expected there will be room for three hundred. Is providing for the management and conduct of the institution Mr. and Mrs. Drexel have selected a board of trustees composed of gentlemen and a board of lady managers. Senator Brown's Blil.

Benator Brown's shit. Benator Brown's anti-discrimination bill is similar to the one introduced by Senator Watres during the last seesion. The bill embraces the "long and short hau!" clause, which prohibits a higher rate proportion-ately for short distance than for long. It also compete railroads to grant terminal facilities to other roads; drawbacks or rebates are prohibited. It makes it com-pulsory on railroad or anal companies to pulsory on railroad or canal companies to post completionally printed schedules, and there is to be no change without (0) days The same restriction applies to freight rates, and the schedules are to be filed with

the secretary of internal affairs within fifteen days after posting. Copies of all contracts or agreements with railroad or canal companies must also be field with the secretary of internal affairs, any overcharge or violation being proved the company must pay to the party overcharged three times the amount of the entire charges made, and for other violations the injured arty can claim three times the amount of plury suffered. No company shall be liable for the violation of a joint agreement by the other party to the agreement. The bill goes a little further than that of Sanator Watres in that

it prohibits the issuing of free passes or passes at a discount to any persons except efficials and employes of the road. The bill prescribes a fine of \$2 000 and imprisonment not exceeding 90 days for any tion of its provisions. viola-

The Underground Wire Bul Amendet. In the Senate of Pennsylvania on Monday night, the bill requiring electric compenies to pisce their wires underground before August next was reported with an amendment exempting railroads which operate wires for their own use. The House bill repealing the fence isw of 1700 was reported as recommitted. In the House a resolution by Mr. Black-burn delaying the Lacebullion by Mr. Blackburn declaring the Legislative Record insecurate and so slow in publication as to be unsides, and declaring that its publication should be discontinued at the close of the mould be dimensionless at the close of the present contrast, was referred to the com-mittee on printing. The bill providing mafer means of exit from places of annuse-ment was passed to third reading. The revenue bill was read a first time on special order. The bills to prevent the formation of trusts and prevent adulteration of food and drugs were reported negatively. Mr. Walk introduced a bill to prevent the de-posit of the carcauses of dead animals ar other noxicus matter in or near the waters of the state used to supply cities or towns

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THE HAT DEPARTMENT

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He talk before him about war with Germany just now with the same confident tone that might be assumed by a man less familiar with war's alarms. Porter always was noted for noise, and the enormous quantity of written and spoken language he has produced has considerably interfered with its efficiency. He wrote a history of the navy so voluminous that no one cares to buy it, yet it has been severely criticized for the mion of important matter. His novel old as a curiosity, and it was truly marbus that so old a man could produce a tale so long and so very trifling. The picturesque old sailor is given to talks at the state of the navy, and what it might do in case of war, and these have more or less value; but not long ago they became so tiresome that a New York paper published an interview with the chost of Farragut by way of rebuke. The ghost of that hero might now speak out with profit, for Porter is heard declaring that we have almost surplus and revonue enough, with taxes now at a minimum point, to carry on a desultory war with Germany until we are in fighting trim.

Whatever may be thought this opinion, it is certainly rather undignified and imprudent for an officer of Porter's standing to talk in this way as everything he says will go to lin, and they don't know the admiral there as we do. They only know that he is the head of the American navy der the secretary of the department, and they may conclude that his remarks are ared by brilliant Mr. Blaine. That being the case they will probably see that the war, if there is one, will not be decultory. Nobody thinks war with Germany probable, but if it comes that power will hardly have the kinduess to krep its melads and Krupp cannon at home notil we have built our new navy.

A Delicate Matter.

being

We may not believe all we hear from ington and particularly about the Weahington and particularly about the private conference of the cabinet, but the story about the difference between the president and the secretary of state in the filing of the great foreign missions, as an air of probability to it which is not lessened by the fact that these places were not filled among the first batch of intment, although Mr. Blaine's selecions for them are well known. It is doubtless swkward for the ident to reject the nominations of secretary of state when he has othing in particular to urge against the Mr. Blaine expects that his selections for alice in his department will be adopted. as specific objection exists to them. This seems to be a reasonable expectation mon the part of the real head of the **B** publican party; but if all the secretarice claim the same privilege, the president be appointments of his administration.

A Panama Proposal.

to is a well founded rumor from ing that the directors of the Canal company have requested antapes ship railway company Id a ship rollway in place of the

farm animals just issued by the depart monts of agriculture shows an increase over last year in the numbers of all animals but sheep. These have decreased 495,676. The statistician, claiming to have a fair count of animals on farms and ranches but no account of those held in towns and cities, pisces the number of horses on the farms of these United States at 13,663 294. mules 2,257,574, milch cows, 15,298,625, other cattle, 35,032,417, sheep, 42,599,-079, swine, 50,301,592. Horses have increased 490,358 in the year, and the statistician notes that the low value of estile stimulates attention to horses and an improvement in quality as well as numbers. "Tue popularity of the large French and English breeds is unabated. Enlarged demand for draught horses, locally, is caused by activity in raliroad building. It is gratifying to notice that in some parts of the Bouth, where manufacturing has been introduced or extended, there has arisen an unaccustomed demand for horses. In the territories the establishment of horse ranches has increased the numbers of these useful animals. They are found to be thrifty and profitable stock for the range. They are not exemp', however, from losses and disabilities, as there are local complaints of the depredations of wolves and mountain lions, which prey upon the young colts." In January, 1889, there were in Pennsylvania 600 922 horses of an average price of

\$95.06 and a total value of \$57,121,786. Texas, Illinois, Iows, Missouri, Ohio, New York, Kansas, Indiana all surpasse us in the number of horses, Texas having 1,323 867 and the others following in the order named. The report contains an interesting table of the farm animals of the world,-inter esting as a specimen of bold guessing and ussizes lator. Of more value are the European erop reports, carefully concealed in the same book, with no hint of their presence in the title. In France all the autumn sown grain is looking well and the land is being prepared under excelient conditions for spring sowing. In Russia the outlook is not so cheerful for the Rus sians, the great severity of the winter having prostrated all trade and the farmers discouraged by the low prices recoived for last year's crops and the high price of labor and aupplies. ---THE JONES COUNTY CALF CASE.

Iwcive Years of Luigation Over \$15 Worth A Waterico, lows, special to the Chicago Tribune says : There appears to be a pros-pect for a flux suttlement of the celebrated THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Tribune says: There appears to be a pros-port for a final stillement of the celebrated Jones coulty oaif case. One of the stiorneys for the plaintiff was in the city to day, sud stated that Jodge Lenchan, before whom the last trial of the case was bad, was ex-pected to be here during the term of court which begins this week, and a motion by defendants will be argued before him asking that judgment be rendered against plaintiff of the special findings of the jury at the last trial. These special fludings, the defense ordict. If this motion is overruled, as the prosecution expect, it is believed that there will be no further litigation, and that the defendants will be accepted by both parties. The case has been in the courts since 1877, such has been tried six times. The action was for malicious prosecution, and at each rist, with one exception, the plaintiff se-cated a verdict ranging from \$1,000 to \$7,600. The tast that was held in this county in heptember last, and a verdict of \$1,000 to \$2,600. The tast the was held in this county in the trial of plaintiff. The value of the cales court costs thus far are shout \$3,500, and the lawyers' fees run into something like \$20,000. (2)COMPLEXION FOWDER. COMPLEXION POWDER. LADIES' POZZONIS MEDICATED POWDER.

A Canard,

of Live Veal.

Regarding the reported killing of five French tourists in Yellowstone park, related in dispatches on Monday, General Passenger Agent Charles S. Fee, of the Morthern Pacific, makes statements which demonstrate the story as a canard.



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TLOTHING.