Intelligencer. APPEN, HARON, S. 180.

Will Stay Where We Are. Which we may have more than the destricts, to which num-the destricts imited the legis-result. It has always appeared to hymna's mind that the Leg-could create no more or less than the destricts, though the consti-ment of cities, though the consti-ment sothing about the number the mede, simply prohibiling the made, simply prohibiting because is and there has been this that the supreme court on that the supreme court on its own account, in the Legislature to create three of cities and no more. The has begun to suspect that the is not so sound as it might In some to help the Legislature to s estimated or arrangement of the By its suggestion the municipal is a mended so as to provide only rtered under the act of 1574 these that have accepted the proall those towns that have been

a in the unchartered cold, through on of the supreme court in knockoir charters out for unconstituaves in the warm nests in which

have hitherto dwelt contentedly. les that were chartered under al acts prior to 1874 and that were anough not to accept the provisions a unhappy act. Lancaster is one and Wilkesbarre, Titusville and We stay where we were and we are, if we wish to do so; and we no doubt do wish unanimously, the present at least, and until we see arter. It is a good thing to have old suit to wear, which is comfortable which we know all about. It may ewhat shabby and worn, but we the defects and that its comfort out them all. But when we get a suit we do not know where or how it inch us, and we need to be cautious sutting it on if we are not permitted

by it off when we please. There is one thing about our keeping id charter that may in time grow so serious an evil that we will have on it : and that is that we can mamend it. No special law can ever ed to patch it. We will have to -100 and upon general legislation, which not be likely to mend our garment it needs it most. But sufficient unday is the evil thereof, and we will to our old clothes as long as they cover us.

Lost His Logic.

tor Colquitt, of Georgia, must have long cars. He has come into this rite argument he uses, in reply to the at that Prohibition does not proa is in the statement he makes that for does the law stop murder. Is thinks it would be as wise to refure Burbid murder as to refuse to prohibit r, upon the claim that murder and will continue to exist dethe law. To Sepator Colquitt's this reasoning seemed conclusive ; al this to us speaks badly for the mind. rbeing a crime, the law forbids and

wishes it, but still does not stop it; difficult requirement.

" will be on hand to catch the good business as soon as Uncle Sam has developed it. A feature of his plan is that ships of

these lines shall be built after requirements of the navy department, so as to be used as cruisers and transports in case of war.

Then he comes to the second section of his brilliant plan and asks Congress to give a special charter for a bank "with a capital sufficient to enable it to have agencies in all the principal cities of Central and South America, this being a requisite of the charter; and to guarantee this bank three, four or five per cent. on its capital, which should not be less than \$10,000,000." Shades of Jackson, what a power in politics that bank would wield !

In conclusion this pet of the Tribung figures out that all this would cost the government about \$7,000,000 a year, and would therefore, be highly desirable as a means of keeping down that surplus. The whole scheme appears almost too wild for setious notice ; but it is gravely commended by Whitelaw Reid's paper, and that gentleman has just been highly favored by President Harrison and his brilliant premier.

> A Lor of drunken Yale students (?) pulled down and damaged the \$10,000 statue of the famous Professor Sullman.

This Yale vandalism suggests that excessive athletic education in some colleges is developing in modern Americans the taste for atrocities so posuliar to the noble red man.

UNDER the head of "Spring Street Scenes" the Philadelphia North American notes "the able-bodied tramp who just wants ten cents to finish out the price of the railroad fare to Lancaster, where he has a chance to get work on a farm." Shades of tall sycamores ! The tramp here "works" the farmer, and his bread must be well buttered before he accepts it.

WILL Reid's Tribune contain a sketch of

the careers of each of the officials under Harrison's administration ? The Tribune published last year the Listory of President Cleveland's appointments and heaped the basest calumnies upon the Damoeratic office holders. Some were denominated jalibirds, forgers, and in fact they were alleged to be guilty of every offense upon the state and federal statutes. Respectable Republican journalists refused to reprint the slanders, and Democratic newspaper retrained from criticising the article. Nov Editor Reid is to be an office-holder. Hel fit to be plucked, but we drop the pen here for the present. His action at the French mission may be such as to merit furthe stiones from his political opponents.

THE church yards of Trinity and Si

Paul's, Now York, have been carefully searched three times of late for the grave o Colonel Theodorick Bland, of Revolutionary fame, known to have been buried in one of them. It is unfortunate that in these days a soft red sandstone was often used for marking graves and many valuable records have been totally destroyed by the solion of the weather. Our climste is particularly unfavorable to the preservation of carved inscriptions and monuments, and even the obslisk is only preserved by a weather coat of parafline. A thousand years will hardly leave as plain a trace in tone of our elvisization, as many thousand years have been unable to efface from Egypt; but after all, who caros? Men do not live to build tombs or temples,

PERSONAL.

Philadelphia.

astice Matthews.

First Epicurean-Will you kindly pas

is coming this way.

maniy to give up .- Puck.

Hood's Farsaparilla

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 19, 199. However the weather was

You can come to-day and

Chestnut street front. Quick elevators or easy stairways.

Cream Foule, with border of fancy stripes. A graceful stuff

Southeast of centre

75c-colors too. The creamlest of the cream is a soc quality at 37 %c. We never had its equal at the price.

lour Curtains, \$35 a pair. Same \$45 New lot of Bagdad Curtains,

"Opening" of Parasols too. New styles and colors. A

their proper counters.



the fact that prohibiting liquor not stop drunkenness is no argument hibition. That is the senator's a. If the senator had stated that tes is a crime that is not d by its punishment, his illustration wild have been analagous, and his arguin favor of the punishment of would have been sound.

it that was not what he seeks to es his aim being to show that to drunkenness it is advisable to prodrinking. He should then have that to stop murder, it is proper to abit all firing of pistols or the use mives, bludgeons and other deathling weapons ; or, to get closer to the urged the propriety of forbidding tation and sale of such weapons the state. Then the senator would been logical in comparing the sof the probibition of murderous ons with the failure of the prohibi-of liquor; and might have gone on to prove that liquor prohibition chi, though it has not succeeded

w, to most minds it will be a suffidemnation of liquor Prohibition simit that it will not correct the evil to suppress ; though this Senator sitt seems to cheerfully admit, while claiming that it is no argument Prohibition.

Dazzling Brilliancy.

Tribune gave a great deal of space It to the views of a representative mahip line on the development of with South America and the deof the surplus. He wants a comgenetion appointed by Congress to study genetion and lay out all the routes to up the trade ; then Congress is a law authorizing the president tine for a fast regular steamship to these ports weekly, fortnightly thly; "and then," said he, "let the at guarantee to the stockholders my or companies which may of for this purpose 10 per cent. on Ital for ten years."

hinks 10 per cent. quite his because he allows five for depreciation in the the property, although if is worth anything at all the y should appreciate after the curr charming feature of his scheme lained: "To compensate the at for this guarantee let it that the rates of passage be kept are so low that it will induce o our ports. The freight rates are of themselves, or rather on care of by the British ocean to is always careful to be on

rhes a good freight is going, or arras else has built up and de-a good business." is not quite clear. It would to we are to offer the South the light of their countenances.

of the success of his plan but the success of his plan but profit by the reaction when people begin to a first all the "British ocean realize that the true aim of a college is very

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH listened quietly the other night to the dissertation of the Rev. R. B. Howard, secretary of the Peace society, upon the horrors of war. The reverend secretary argued that except among barbarous people war would be no more waged, because Christianity and the advance of civilization had created a kindred feeling among the nations of the world. Professor Goldwin Smith then arose and replied, admitting that these influences have in a large degree abolished war. " Commercial differences can, should and undoubledly will be settled by arbitration, but it would fail in a case where a nation's honor had been injured, where the controversy was one in which the people folt that their manhood had been insulted by an affront offered to their country. War has not been without its virtues. It has done more than anything eise to elevate our standard of humanity. As a proof of this, witness the kindly treatment of the wounded and of prisoners in recent wars and compare that treatment with the herrible butcheries of wounded and prisoners in the earlier coufficis. The wars of Americs, and I speak as an Englishman, certainly have been necessary, and resulted in incalculable good, which could only have been accomplished by strife. "

THE prohibition issue is before the voters of Massachusetts, and Professor Thayer, of Harvard, has published a strong article on the subject. He says : " Nothing could so clearly mark how little the wisdom of our ancestors is appreciated, even at this cen. tennial period when we are celebrating it, as the fact that we should be asked now to insert in our constitution such a clause as

this. Our state constitutions, besides providing for the framework of government, the qualifications of electors and the like, were made to be the guaranty and charter of a few simple, well-established, uncontroverted principles-lest in moments of passion or inadvertence, or under the temporary pressure of special interest, these be disregarded. They were not made to be codes of laws, or to embody the opinion of a momentary majority upon an ntirely unsettled question, like this of the best way to deal with the drink question. That other states have forgotten the true conception and purpose of a constitution and have inserted this and other like provisions of detailed legislation is no reason why we should follow them. The process of using constitutions in this way is a process of degradation from the example of our fathers."

In commenting on the above the Pittsburg Dispatch notes that in Pennsylvania "it will take five years to convince the Prohibitionists they have mistaken their remedy, and five years more to strike prohibition from the constitution and return to the high license system. In the meantime there will be a carnival of free whisky, with the milder beverages driven out of use, and a generation will be educated in contempt of law and in the devices of law breaking."

THE Reformed Church Messenger sppeals to the moneyed men of the church to come to the aid of Franklin and Marshall college. "The needs of the college are great and both additional professors and buildings would put it where it ought to be, next to any institution in the land." This is heartily seconded and we are pleased to

note that the need of professors is placed first. The college is in urgent need of a larger and better paid force of professors, and now that other institutions of learning are going wild about sci-entific training, it would be well to encourage a steady, well balanced and conservative advance of Franklin and Marshall college so that it may be ready to