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TWELVE PAGES

A STRONG STAND

Mr. Powderly's outline of the policy which ought to be pursued by the State in pushing the fight against corporations which disobey the Constitution to the point of forfeiture if necessary is a radical one. But the need of such a vigorous policy, especially in this State, is demonstrated in two ways. The first is the fact that the remedy of a judgment of the courts forbidding acquisition or control has been found insufficient in the South Penn case, where the device of accomplishing the forbidden purpose secretly and under cover has been pursued to the extent of practically nullifying the decision of the courts and the ruling of the Constitution. The other is the recently published declaration that the anthracite roads will, if the Constitution is enforced, take refuge under the servile legislation of New Jersey, and claim the right to conduct business created and protected by Pennsylvania legislation in defiance of the Pennsylvania charter.

When such evidences of corporate nullification are sounded abroad, it is time for some one to speak out boldly in favor of using the extreme powers of the State to assert the supremacy of fundamental laws. In taking his radical position Mr. Powderly simply plants himself on the platform of the unyielding defense of the public rights. It is easy to attribute unworthy motives, as some of Mr. Powderly's opponents have done in his case, but it is a great deal easier to attribute the same sort of motives to those who are willing to let the fundamental law be ignored at the dictation of corporate magnates. But the real test of any public position is in the principle involved; and no higher principle can well be enunciated than that the extreme power of the State shall be exerted to maintain the supremacy of law over the rich and powerful as well as over the ignorant and weak

Having indorsed Mr. Powderly's position in the main, we can express our dissent to his sarcasm at those who opposed the Constitutional Convention last year. The fact is that THE DISPATCH opposed it because the present Constitution, contains ample provisions to check corporate aggressions. It would not be wise to open the door to mutilate an instrument which contains such vital provisions. This the convention might have done. We have always held that the full enforcement of the present Constitution is more needed than the making of a new one.

RUSSIA AND THE SEALING DISPUTE.

The report that Russia stands ready to aid the United States in case the Bering Sea difficulty should go to the extent of actual hostilities is doubtless built on insecure foundations. It is more than probable that Russia might make use of such a conflict to further her designs on Asia, if it could be utilized in that manner; but even on that supposition the most improbable course would be for the Czar's Government to serve notice on England that it would do so

Viewing the thing as a possibility the practical results of such an alliance are worth considering. Suppose for the sake of the argument that the aid of Russia would enable us to defeat England on the seas, what would the United States be expected to give in return for that assistance? It is in the contemplation of such a possibility that we find the application of Washington's warning to avoid entangling alliances. Beyond that the only assistance which the United States could expect from Russia would be naval, and the fleets of Russia and the United States combined can hardly be matched against that of England. Russia might find her recompense in the invasion of India: but a Mus. covite conquest of Hindustan would not repay the United States for the suspension of its commerce and the possible destruction of its seacoast cities.

The report is of less importance because sensible men in both countries know that neither England nor the United States can afford to commit the crime against civilization of a war over a lot of seals. Politicians and Jingoes on both sides of the ocean may find satisfaction in exaggerating the dispute, but intelligent men know that neither nation would endure such a war for a year. Six months' experience of its effects would bring the governments of both countries under an overwhelming popular demand for its cessation. We believe that both Englishmen and Americans would be stubborn in the maintenance of the integrity of their governments where national honor is really at stake. But that there is any just cause of war in the question about the seals will be negatived by the intelligence of both

INTERNATIONAL CHARITY.

About a day after the newspapers chronicle the sailing from New York of a vessel laden with a cargo of flour, the free gift of people of the United States to the starving people of Russia, the cable reports the arrival at a Russian port of another shipload previously sent from Philadelphia. These two shiploads of food for a nation suffering from a dreadful famine is a grateful contribution from our abundance to Russia's destitution. It is establishing between nations the rule of charity which more widely obtains between individuals. In none of its international relations does this nation appear to better advantage than in this spentaneous gift to rescue the Russian sufferers in their ex-

But should our people rest satisfied with this good work? It is gratifying to esti-

mate that the supplies thus sent may rescue 50,000 or 75,000 souls from utter starvation. But, with the knowledge that the starving people are counted by the tens of millions, should not the good work

TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. A. B. Farquhar, the new Executive Commissioner of the Pennsylvania Board of World's Fair Managers, is eminently right in his opinion that our State should be in the front rank at the Exposition There is not a word of exaggeration in the importance which he attributes to our industries, and we should lose no opportunity of emphasizing it before the world. Our manufacturers have in the past been content to let orders seek them, instead of bestirring themselves to secure contracts. The time has come for an end of these apathetic tactics, and the inauguration of a new system of enterprising activity. The World's Fair provides a splendid starting point for the new era, and if the opportunity be in any way neglected the future will show that such neglect was the most foolish of all possible policies.

But, so far, there is reason to believe that as a State, and as individuals, we shall make a satisfactory display of our capabilities. It only remains to maintain a vigilance which shall prevent the relaxation of private effort or the misuse of pub lic funds

TO SUPPRESS ANABORY.

It is reported that the King of Belgium proposes to call a conference of European powers to discuss the question of anarchy and to study the best means for its sup pression. The conference is to be in dorsed in the hope that it will lead to s due enlightenment of European monarchs and statesmen as. to the cause of anarchy and the change of policy which must follow such an accession of new informa

If the anti-Anarchist conference gives to the question of Anarchist or Socialist agitation that impartial and exhaustive investigation it requires they will find that its root lies in inequalities which result from the social organization under exist ing government. Natural inequalities do not produce anarchistic opinions. No man will ever propose to blow up society with dynamite because he cannot add a cubit to his stature or because his neighbor was in youth quicker at mastering the Rule of Three. But it is where the inequalities established by government in its broadest sense place burdens or disadvantages on the masses to the advantage of certain favored classes that the dissatisfaction exists which nourishes the theory of reconstructing society with explosives.

It is a clear deduction that the way for the European governments to suppress anarchy is to make government so clearly and impartially for the benefit of the whole that the people will defend it as their greatest privilege. When government establishes itself in the popular estimation as a protection and defense, Anarchist seed will find no ground to take root. But to suppress anarchy in that way the people must not be burdened with the maintenance of great armies to gratify an imperial ambition, nor must society open the doors of preferment and fortune to a favored class and close them to the

The lesson which European powers need to learn on this topic is not without value for this country. For, while our government is in theory for the benefit of the whole people, there is sometimes a vast difference between theory and practice.

THE CANAL JOB.

In its last effort on behalf of the Nicaragua Canal the New York Press argues that half of the Naval Policy Board's estimate of \$300,000,000 for a navy sufficient to protect both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts can be saved by building the canal. The Government is not asked to pay anything, the Press declares, but merely to guarantee interest on the \$100,000,000 and "expert authority has estimated that the canal will not cost over \$100,000,000."°

This is a departure from the former statement of the same organ that the engineer's estimates of the cost of the canal were only \$65,000,009, which has since become inconvenient. On the later statement the case is presented of asking the Government to guarantee bonds for the full cost of the canal. On the earlier one it means that the promoters and members of the construction company will pocket \$35,000,000 for doing the Government the favor of accepting its aid. The country has had too much experience with sub sidy tobs not to comprehend the full mean ing of these figures.

As to the naval value of the canal in case of actual war it is simply this: It will be at the service of the power that can assemble at both ends the strongest naval force. If one combatant should be able to have the strongest force at the Atlantic outlet and the other could control the Pacific end it would be simply blockaded. A canal a thousand miles away from its territory is the worst investment with a view to naval warfare that can be made by a power which does not maintain itself in the lead of naval forces.

The United States has not so fully provided for the development and protection of its internal commerce by water-ways that it is ready to dump \$100,000,000 of its credit in Nicaragua to make big fortunes for the canal promoters. If these gentlemen can find private capital to build the canal they are entitled to do so; but the first claim on any surplus funds for that purpose is that of the internal canals.

LAW AND BURIALS.

A novelty in special legislation has appeared in the New York Legislature in the shape of a bill to prohibit the disposition of the dead by any method except burial. Some ultra cremationists have been known to foreshadow the time when the law will forbid burial, but this is the first intimation that the present age could interfere with liberty of the deceased or his relatives to choose between the two systems.

At first the mind may hesitate whether to attribute this remarkable measure to the holders of cemetery stock or to that dignified and solemn cult of undertakers who put themselves in evidence as funeral directors. But the fact that cemetery stock is by no means an active investment, and the well-known, chastened and sorrowful determination of the funeral directors to hold the last sad rites up to the full limits of cost, mark this bill as the peculiar product of the latter. This seems to stamp those undertakers of Pittsburg who have so far given away to the innovating tendencies of the time by erecting crematories in connection with their establishments as not up to the full standard of your real funeral directorunless, indeed, they have added a new terror to death by surrounding cremation with the same accessories of cotton gloves, crape and ruinous bills that the ethics of funeral directing impose as a necessity of

burial. Nevertheless, the melancholy profes should be warned that in securing the in-

troduction of such a bill they have ven tured on thin ice. From the idea of regulating burials by legislation there is only a short step to the regulating of charges for burials. When Legislatures get started on the regulation of the bills of funeral directors, what tearing up there will be in the vested interests of salable solemnity!

NEXT to going to war with England at all, the most foolish thing we could do would be to enter into an alliance with Russia for the purpose. We contribute relief to fam ine-stricken peasants whose sufferings are due to the despotism of their Government and its inability or disinclination to properly manage its immense area, and the g claim to soundness of intel ect suggest that we should strengthen the despotism and increase its dominion

IF the parties responsible for robbing the Washington Arsenal of the price paid for 900 tons of coal never delivered are not severely punished, the nation should know the reason why.

NOTORIETY has a great deal to do with the attention which Hill is attracting in the South, and an ovation of a similar nature would no doubt greet Butler McAlister or Train-Robber Perry. People have a strong desire to see those whom they read about, and in this case they are in a hurry to get their sight before the comet vanishes int the obscurity whence it came.

MR POWDERLY'S ideas on the power and duties of a Governor are so sweeping that it is just as well for himself and the State that the Gubernatorial chair is other vise engaged.

RUSSIA professed great indignation at he suggestion that the murder of the Bulgarian Agent in Constautinople was in any way the result of Russian instigation. The release of a man arrested for the crime, by efforts of the Russian Consulate, is not reas suring of Russian innocence, especially when nown that much damaging testimony against him was available.

RESTRICTION of immigration is likely to get mixed up with the bill providing for the free admission of wool since Secretary Foster has talked of the "flannel-mouthed

It is quite true that the opposition to Quay may be divided into various organizations. But the number and variety of these organizations only show the widespread nature of the feeling that Quay is not the right man for the Senate, and that Pennsylvania has had more than enough of him and his

HILL's Southern speeches indicate that he has some shrewd ideas with regard to the mixture of taffy and vituperation. But they contain no vestige of real statesman-

THE House yesterday wasted about an hour in discussing the proper distribution of patronsge. Time would be saved and iency gained for the nation by dropping the patronage altogether and making ap-pointments dependent on competitive civil ervice examinations, wherever possible.

her pocket picked at Monte Carlo. She is not the first, nor is she likely to be the last, to suffer losses in that beautiful haunt of IT is difficult to believe that there can any doubt as to President Harrison's atti-

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has had

with regard to the Bland bill, but he would do well to put himself on record in some such unmistakable language as that with which he favors foreign governments

THE most popular song for the committee investigating the Pension Office should be the ditty entitled "I've Been Roaming."

THE death of a man performing in a wild beast cage in England will no doubt add largely to the drawing capacity of such ex-hibitions. The risk of accident is the most attractive feature of such perflous enter tainments to the majority of "civilized"

THERE has been so much talk and discus sion of the free bridge question that it is out time some action were taken.

THE sub-committee which is to go to Chicago to audit the accounts of moneys thus far disbursed for the World's Fair, will have to practice an unusual amount of self-con trol if it does not wish to be accused of extravagance in its own expenses during it

THIS is the day for the wearing of the green, and dullest man has no right to feel

THAT executive sessions are constitutional is well known, but that they are advisable under some circumstances is a very doubt ful matter. A reputation which needs close ors to protect it is not of the robust kind which should be essential for office-holders.

SIX-LEAVED shamrocks will be a good deal oner than four-leaved clovers to-night

Now that the law is after the meat con bine, those interested have burnt, not their bridges, but their books. This may be suit able action for an illegal corporation, but i is hardly meet for any but those who fear to

NEW YORK has its Hill, but the hump remains in Pittsburg.

THE latest French duel is of more that ordinary importance, not only from the probability of a fatal termination but from the desire for popularity with the proletariat which was the victor's incentive.

FAVORITES OF FORTUNE.

DURING the last 12 months the late Lore Mayor partook of 250 public dinners.

PRINCESS BEATRICE is fond of trans lating short German stories into English. THE Czarewitch of Russia is fond of Rider Haggard's stories, and delights in all

HENRY M. STANLEY, the explorer, and his wife sailed Tuesday from Adelaide, South Australia, for England. NICHOLAS CROUCH, who wrote "Kath-leen Mavourneen," and who is dying in Bul-timore at the age of 84, is the father of 22

PRINCESS CRISTIAN is the most practical member of the Royal family. She can sew, knit, cook, drive, garden, shoot, fish and

THE German Kaiser ever insists upon due observance of dress on the part of the little Princes. The poor little fellows must change their clothes at least three times

THE Rev. Dr. Newman, of the Tenth Street Congregational Church, in Washington, has been invited to take the Presidency of Marietta, O., College, His church wil

make a great effort to retain him. THE amateur astronomer who discovered that new star in the constellations of Auriga remained unknown for a time, not having signed the postal card on which he men tioned it to Prof. Copeland, Astronome Royal of Scotland. He now proves to be clergyman named Thomas D. Anderson.

The Oid, Old Story Again to the Fore.

New York Advertiser.]
Out in Allegheny City, Pa., John R. Murphy, Superintendent of the Department of Public Safety, has been arrested on a charge of embezziement and blackmail, and conspiracy to defraud the city. Just so. hough charged with looking after the safety of the city, John was after the contents of the city safe. It is the old story of municipal recreascy and dishonesty. The custodians of our cities are the chief enemies of the confiding burghers. Oh, for a Parkhurst in naked through the land! as Mr. Shakespeare would putit,

A WALKING NEWSPAPER.

Eli Perkips Turns Up With a Huge Fund of Intelligence-Few Places in the United Chicago Inter-Ocean. 1 States That He's Not Posted On and Willing to Talk About.

On the Erie train last night was Eli Perkins, just arrived from an extensive trip down through the Southern States. "Yes," he said to a New York Sun reporter, "I am just from Texas and Missouri via Charles-ton, Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham, Vicksburg, San Antonio, Galveston, the Staked Plains of Texas, Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri, and I can give you the last news of the entire United States. What do you want

"Well, how are the cropst" "The immense cotton crop is swamping the entire South. They raised 9,000,000 bales. and a million bales more than the world wants. The price has fallen from 10 cents to

wants. The price has fallen from 10 cents to 5½ in Texas, and the surplus is piled up around the stations with no one to buy it."

"Who is hurt by the low price?"

"The cotton merchant. Many farmers sold at 8 cents, but ruin stares the Southern merchant in the face. The entire South is depressed, and they cry out to the North for sympathy. I saw 80,000 bales piled up in Fort Smith. The Red and Brazos rivers are lined with it. The farmer's corn bin is empty, and the merchants who have not falled are not able to carry him through another crop. Meetings are being held all over the South, recommending the restriction of the crop this year."

"How do they expect to restrict it?"

Trouble in the Sugar Country.

. Trouble in the Sugar Country. "By putting in more sugar, rice and corn. The price dropped too late for a wheat crop. They are in trouble in the sugar country in Texas and Louisiana, because just as they want to plant more sugar Mr. Breckinder, of Kentneky investor and of Kentucky, jumps up in Washington and offers a resolution to take the 2-cent bonus off of sugar. This would destroy the sugar off of sugar. This would destroy the sugar industry and throw 1,003,000 more bales of cotton upon the market. Then South Carolina, which used to make 1,000,000 barrels of rice, and Louisiana, which made 900,000 barrels of rice, want a tariff against cheap Chinese rice, which has about broken up American rice planting."

"What arguments do they use in speaking of a tariff on Chinese rice and Egyptian cotton?"

ton?"
"They say: 'You Yankees put a tariff on tobacco and wheat to help your farmer, and why can't we have a tariff on Chinese rice?'"
"How is the winter wheat crop!"

Superb Prospects for Wheat. "I bring good news about wheat," said Mr. Perkins. "It is simply superb everywhere. I have not seen such a stand of wheat in 16 years. The last Government reoort was made when there was some doubt port was made when there was some doubt about wheat. But there have been recent warm rains from North Carolina to the Staked Plains in Texas, and every kernel sowed has come un. It could not be better in Kentucky and Tennessee, and the farmers in Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio have told me within four davs that they never had such a prospect. The wheat is short. It hugs the ground, but it is even and looks just as they want it to look for a splendid crop. Along the Atolison and Missouri Pacific roads, clear into Colorado, the ground is soaked with a long, warm rain."

"Did you see any political changes?"

"Yes; the Farmers' Alliance is petering out like the old Greenback party. They have all come out for free silver, and

"Yes; the Farmers' Alliance is petering out like the old Greenback party. They have all come out for free silver, and Weaver, the old Greenback candidate, is their man for the Presidency. The Farmers' Alliance in Texas legislated against aliens holding property in the State, and millions of dollars were driven out of Texas. The Texans blame Governor Hogg, the Alliance Governor, for all the depression in Texas. Clarke, who is now running against Hogg, will be triumphantly elected Governor. He says: 'Hogg drove out the Scotch and English aliens, and they now let their money to the Yankees at 4 per cent, and the Yankee comes down and lets it to the Texan at 16 per cent.' The Alliance fellows in Kansas have so ruined the State by talking repudiation and free silver that almost all mortgages in Ransas are now written 'payable in gold.'"
"What about the old Southern Democrat?"
Gorman Solid in the South.

Gorman Solid in the South, "The old cast-iron Democrat has given up Cleveland. The 'Stuffed Prophet' never nthused them, and now that he has spoken against free silver the Democrats have dropped him. They have also begun to talk about Gorman. They say Gorman can carry the solid South and all the silver States because he has traded his giver influence with Wolcott for votes against the election

bill."
"Did you see anything funny in the South?"
I found the Texan is given to making fun.
The Rev. Dr. Prichett, of the Arkanaun. The Rev. Dr. Prichett, President of the Normal College at Hunts-ville, told me that he asked a passenger on the Texas Pacific where he came from.

Whar'd I kum from?' repeated the man "'Whar'd I kum from?' repeated the man, 'why, you're the twentieth man that's asked that to-day. I kum from Arkansaw. Now, dog on you, laugh!"
"At Texarkana, where they burned the negro at the stake," continued Eli, "I saw a little Texas boy in the depot. Patting him on the head, I asked inquiringly:
"'Are you a good little boy?"
"'You bet I am,' he said proudly. 'I'm the best boy in Texas; you ask my father and mother.'

'Do you say your prayers every day?'

continued.

"'No, not every day,' he said thoughtfully. 'I didn't say'em yesterday, and I haven't said 'em to-day-and-it I get along pretty well I shan't say 'em enny more 't all.'

"'Why not?'

"'O, 'caus' paw and maw's goin' to live up in Arkensaw.'"

LIVE WASHINGTON WAIPS Items of Interest Gathered During a Day at

the Capital. WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The sub-Comnittee of the Appropriations Committee

charged with an investigation of the World's Fair expenditures, has definitely decided to begin on the 26th instant in Chicago an investigation into the matter. The sub-committee reached the conclusion that the in vestigation could be more successfully made which might be needed would be more acessible than in Washington. The sub-com mittee has made a call on heads of various mittee has made a call on heads of various branches of the Exposition enterprise for information relative to expenditures, and has received a reply to the effect that the facts desired will be in shape for submission to the sub-committee when it reached Chicago. Representative Dockery, the Chairman, said to-day that the investigation would be thereagh and complete but that the conto-day that the investigation would be thorough and complete, but that the committee would not do anything with respect to the request for Government aid. All that it had to do, he said, was to see if expenditures had been properly made, and also whether or not there had been extravagance in expenditures.

It is learned to-day, semi-officially, that arrangements have been made for a re-es tablishment of full diplomatic relations be tween the United States and Italy, on the same basis as existed before the New Or States Minister to Italy, who has been in been decided, will be ordered to return to his post at Rome without unnecessary delay and it is expected that the appointment of the Italian minister to be accredited to this country will be announced in a short time. It is said to be not at all unlikely that Baron Fava, the former Minister who was recalled soon after the New Orleans affair, will be restored to his former position. He is known to be a warm friend to this country.

THE House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to-day agreed to re port Representative Fithian's bill for th free admission to American registry of ships built in foreign countries after January 1, 1898. A minority report in opposition to the bill will also be made.

THE improvement in the condition of Representative Springer continues, but his progress toward recovery is exceedingly lew and tedious. He is extremely weak an exhausted, so that it will take som him to gain much strength. Secretary Blaine was able to sit up to-day, but is still too weak to leave his room. It is said at his house that he is making good progress

A Very Odd Tory Whimsicality. New York Recorder.

The notion that Canada could ruin New York by transferring the Dominion trade from the United States to England is about the oddest of the whimsicalities of Tory

Great Is the Law! Great Is Reform! Great is the law! The Standard Oil Con pany has figured out a scheme of dissolu tion but will go right along doing business as heretofore. Great is reform! REVOLUTIONIZED BY GOOD ROADS.

The Imperative Demand of the Industria Conditions of Civilization.

Something like appreciation of the importance of good roads in their practical uses is aroused in the minds of the farmers, merchants and all people who have to de with or are in any way dependent upon teaming. When in spring the condition of rural roads interferes with the getting of produce to market the inconvenience and oss would seem to be a sufficient incentive to the construction of roads that would be serviceable at all seasons of the year. Just now there is complaint of obstructed transportation, as there has been every spring these 20 years, and the complaint is made against bad roads, as though they were a vital evil animated by vicious motives that ought to be ashamed of themselves and in a spirit of contrition reform and do better. It is foolish to have bad roads against which to rail, for the reason that there is greater rail, for the reason that there is greater loss to the people at large by reason of bad roads than would be the sum of judicious expenditure to secure good roads throughout the populated country. People are beginning to understand this and the art of road building that the old Romans knew so well and appreciated so thoroughly is engaging attention. With good roads, substantially and systematically constructed, the farmer could haul larger loads more expeditously, thereby securing a larger profit on his produce, besides making a great saving in wear and tear; suburban and rural population would increase by reason of the facility and convenience of travel between those districts and the city; there would be less necessity for farmers and others to live contiguous to railroads; rural congestion would be relieved; rides, walks and drives into the country would become the pleasantest of physical recreations, and in a multitude of ways the general society would be benefited, and industrial interests would correspondingly profit.

Defective and bad roads are the result of loss to the people at large by reason ngly profit.

Defective and bad roads are the result of

ingly profit.

Defective and bad roads are the result of a mistaken notion as to the cost of constructing and maintaining first class roads. Objections of this sort are traversed by Albert A. Poe in an article in the Forum, and disposed of effectually. For obvious reasons everyone in the State is interested in all the roads of the State, and for that reason, Mr. Poe urges, the State should require all its citizens to contribute their due proportion to the construction and management of these roads. He says: "I would have the State divide the expenses of this scheme of road betterment in the tax levy, so that a part of it should be apportioned to the whole State, part to the counties through which the road ran, and part to the towns. I would have this tax levy kept small and the investment adequate and quickly made by the business man's method of borrowing the money on long loans. It would thus be easily paid out of the profits by thus sharing them." Farmers could then, as now, work out a part of their tax, and the distribution of the tax would be such as to make the per capata inconsiderable as compared with the great increase of benefits to the individual from a system of thoroughly good roads ramifying the State and connecting with roads of neighboring States for traffic between towns. The suggestion is one worthy the consideration of the various State Legislatures, especially in well settled States, some such scheme is the themperative demand of our industrial conditions and of our growing civilization. ng civilization.

THE POPE'S BLESSING

Bestowed Upon the World's Fair as

Memorial to Columbus. Rome, March 16.-The following is the text of a letter written by the Pope to Thomas B. sioner to Italy for the Chicago World's Fair: "While we see on all sides the preparations that are eagerly being made for the celebra-tion of the Columbian quadro-centenary feasts in memory of a man most illustrious and deserving of Christianity and all cultured humanity, we hear with great pleasure that the United States have, among other nations, entered this competition of praise in such manner as belits both the vastness

in such manner as befits both the vastness and richness of the country and the memory of the man so great as he to whom these honors are being shown.

"Nothing, certainly, could be more splendid than what is told us of the grand and magnificent exposition which the nation will hold at Chicago, bringing together every kind of produce and work which fruitful nature bears and the artful industry of man creates. The success of this effort will surely be another proof of the great spirit and active energy of this people, who undertake enormous and difficult tasks with such great and happy daring. We rejoice, moreover, in the nobility of purpose, which is equal in greatness to the undertaking itself. It is a testimony of honor and gratitude to that immortal man of whom we have that immortal man of whom we have spoken, who, desirous of finding a road by which the light and truth and all the adornments of civil culture might be carrie to the most distant parts of the world, cou neither be deterred by dangers nor wear adornments of civil culture might be carried to the most distant parts of the world, could neither be deterred by dangers nor wearied by labors until, having in a certain manner renewed the bonds between two parts of the human race so long separated, he bestowed upon both such great benefits that he in justice must be said to have few equals or superiors.

he in justice must be said to have few equals or superiors.

"While, therefore, we bestow on the citizens of the Great Republic well-merited praise, we express the fervent hope that their noble undertaking may, other nations uniting with them and lending their aid, have a most prosperous issue that will prove of great use in stimulating the ingenuity of man, in promoting the development of nature and in encouraging all the fine arts."

One of the Jokes of the Season. Boston Herald.]

Indiana Holman in the Presidency, it may be well to say to the uninitiated, is strictly one of the jokes of the season.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Nehemiah D. Welch, Abolitionist. Nehemiah D. Welch died on the 12 inst. at Nehemiah D. Welch died on the 12 inst. at Milton, Del., aged 81. He was a man of great resolution, stagularly persuasive in his address and a stanch supporter of the Union in the turbulent times in Lower Delaware during the Civil War. Though many times threatened with assassination he never went armed. Mr. Welch and four of his intimate friends cast the only votes polied in Sussex county for Fremont in 1856. When the slaves were liberated some of the weaker Republicans, whom he had helped to encourage, began to waver in their adherence, but he reasoned them into sounder faith and broader philanthropy. Many a poor unfortunate negro had cause to remember in their adherence, but he reasoned them int sounder faith and broader philanthropy. Many poor unfortunate negro had cause to remembe him with gratitude, and he once saved a negro whe was sentenced to be nanged, on what was generally believed to be perjured testimony, from being lynched, tearing away the rope which has been thrown about his neck and putting him into the hands of the Sheriff. He held several Federal offices with conspicuous ability.

Jacob S. Lawrence, Coat Operator. Jacob S. Lawrence, of Minersville, or Jacob S. Lawrence, of Minersville, one of the pioneer coal operators of the anthracite region, died yesterday morning at Pottaville. He was born July 15, 1825, at Milton, Pa. He became an Iron molder at the age of 14 years, and then learned the drug and hardware business, later forming the firm of Lawrence & Brown, Mr. Lawrence was president of the Minersville Coal and Iron Company about two years, and for many years was President of the First National Bank in Minersville. In 1836 J. S. and Franklin C. Lawrence, Michael Merkel and P. Mongold, under the firm name of Lawrence, Brown, Merkel & Co., secured a lesse of some valuable coal lands at Mahanoy Plant, and operated the Lawrence Coillery. A few weeks ago the firm made an assignment.

Captain Alexander Frazier. Captain Alexander Frazier, a member of

the State Board of Agriculture, organizer of the State Board of Agriculture, organizer of the Farmers' Alliance for Western Pennsylvania, an a leading Democratic politician for years, died his home in Cooperstown yesterday afternoon. He was well known throughout the biate as a leadin and wealthy agriculturist.

William Rea, senior member of the Rob

inson-Rea Manufacturing Company, died at his late residence, at Penn and Lang avenues, resterday afternoon, after a brief lilness of heart failure. Mr. Rea was in his 72nd year, and was born in Dauphin county. No time has been set for the funeral services. Obituary Notes.

THE MOST REV. WILLIAM SMITH, Catholic Archbisnop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, is dead. He was 61 years old, and was appointed in 1885. DR. TIDY, the eminent analyst for the Britis Government, who testified for the prosecution is the case against Mrs. Maybrick, on the trial for polsoning her husband, is dead. ARTHUR LYMAN TUCKERMAN, manager of the

art school of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, died Tuesday at Monte Carlo. His father was Charles Tuckerman, Minister to Greece. REV. J. T. WHITE, the colored minister of the Second Baptist Church of Helena, Ark., died Sur day morning of pneumonia. He was a noted politician in reconstruction days, and had had greatinfluence over his people.

MAUDE STEWART, leading actress in Osmond Tearle's company, traveling through Great Britain, died recently in Rochdale, England. She was un-der 20, yet she had made a name for herself by her powerful acting in emotional roles. JOHN MANLEY, one of the oldest operatic mana-gers in the world, is dead in London, aged 77. For more than 40 years he had been associated with the largest opera troupes as stage manager or director. He leaves a daughter, known on the musical stage as Mand Roelers. HER LADYSHIP IN TOWN.

Lady Henry Somerset With Miss Willard to Spend To-Day in Pittsburg-They Will See for Themselves How the Mills

Grind Slow-A Lenten Wedding. OUR Chicago correspondent writes THE DISPATCH as follows: Lady Henry Somerset, who has been spending some months in this city, associated with Miss Frances Willard in editing the Union Signal, the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, departed for the East yesterday afternoon. She was accompanied by Miss Willard and Miss Anna Gordon. The three well-known Pa., where they will visit for a time, after which Lady Somerset and Miss Gordon will go to England. Many friends were at the

SINCE Lady Henry Somerset's connection

with the Union Signal, the W. C. T. U. organ, she has contributed several interesting

articles, not the least readable of which is one in the ensuing month on the noted American, Hannah Whitall Smith. Among other things Lady Henry particularly dwells upon her meeting with the famous Bible woman. "I first," she writes, "me Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith in the winter of 1889 in London. I had begged my sister, the Duchess of Bedford, who knew and admire d her, to write and say how much I longed to meet her, and to ask her to appoint an hour to call at my hotel and try to arrange to give some Bible readings in my country home. The evening had set in after a long day's work, and I was told set in after a long day's work, and I was told a lady desired to speak to me in the public parlor. It would be difficult to record my emotions when first I saw the face of the woman I had so wished to meet; calm and restful, she looked as though life's sorrows had but touched the surface of her nature; had but touched the surface of her nature; because her spirit dwelt in the fathomless depth of the peace that passeth understanding. The grand face, the leatures, large blue eyes and clear cut outlines framed in the round Quaker bonnet, the tall, strong figure, all betokened that rarest combination—the gentleness of strength. Her genial welcome gave me at once an insight into the kindly, great heart which is essentially the characteristic of the woman. Mrs. Smith speaks with equal case to a dozen friends gathered in a homely parlor or to immense audiences, such as those she addressed in 1975, when no hall was large enough to accommodate the crowds.

"In 1874," continues Lady Henry, "when Mrs. Smith was on a visit to England, she first met Lord and Lady Mount Temple, an acquaintance which afterward ripened into devoted friendship. A series of conferences by her suggestion was held at Broadlands, the beautiful country home which Lord Mount Temple had inherited from his stepfather, Lord Palmerster. At one of these meetings, a Broadland's guest writes of her: "Her set face gains a soft Madonna like beauty, and her tones were of an urgent but restrained sweetness. Since the death of Lord Mount Temple, Mrs. Smith has been the greatest solace to the beautiful and gifted woman who shared his early life." ecause her spirit dwelt in the fath

LADY HENRY SOMERSET will arrive from Chicago at the Union station this morning at 7 o'clock. The early hour probably will at the station, and she will at once proceed Seventh Avenue Hotel, which will be her headquarters for the day. It is planned by the local W. C. T. U. that Lady Henry will spend part of the day visiting some of the leading manufactories, and thus achieve her deeply-set purpose of addressing the men at work. She will be accompanied by representatives of the committee. At 2 o'clock to-day Miss Willard will address a mass meeting in the Smithfield Street M. E. Church, Old City Hall being at that time in the hands of the decorators for the evening, when Lady Henry makes an address to the Weish workers. Both meetings are free, and everybody is invited to attend. Seventh Avenue Hotel, which will be her

MR. CHARLES H. ADAMS will give the second lecture in his series of illustrated journeys, under Miss Killikelly's patronage, to-night in the Pittsburg Club Theater. The subject will be the "Bay of Naples."

A FASHIONABLE wedding with elaborate ceremonies took place last night in the Eighth Street Temple, uniting the fortunes of Miss Ida Werthelmer and Mr. Theodore Wolf, of New York. The religious ceremony was solemnized at 8 o'clock, and so great a audience awaited the arrival of the bridal pair that it was with difficulty they were admitted to the church, while the audience itself could scarcely be accommodated with was conducted by the Rabbi, Dr. L. Mayer. The bridal attendants were composed of the bride's sister Miss Stella Wertheimer, a charming girl, and the bride's maid of honor. Miss Adlex, Miss Blanche Wertheimer, Miss Floersheim and Miss Guiterman, of New York, were the bridesmaids. The entire party, including the maid of honor, wore exquisite white gowns imported from Paris. Mr. Fergus. of New York, the groom's Intimate friend, attended him to the altur as his best man. The ushers were: Mr. Wolf, Mr. Frederick Wolf, Mr. Leon Wertheimer and Mr. Louis Wertheimer.

The wedding gown was a marvelous creation of white satin, made a la princesse, and a masterpiece of Worth. It had an elaborate train, whose richness was increased by the handsome veil which minzled in its folds. The corsage was embroidered in gold and pearls, and the skirt trimmed in Duchesse.

and pointe laces. Pearls were worn on the neck.

The bride is the second daughter of Emanuel Wertheimer, Esq., of North avenue, and is an extremely beautiful girl. The marriage last night coments still closer the connection between the Wertheimer and Wolf families. About two years ago the elder sister of the bride of last night became the wife of Mr. Theodore Wolf's younger brother.

brother.
Miss Wertheimer, now Mrs. Wolf, is a popular girl in her set, who part with her regretfully.

ALGER IS STILL IN IT.

THERE is nothing the matter with me! I'm all right. See documents.-Alger.-Chicago

To be a dark horse is well enough, but when as in Alger's case, it is also a war horse, the dark character seems to run somewhat into the shady. - Philadelphia Times.

GENERAL ALGER was a gallant and efficient

oldier during the Civil War. He is an able

and sincerely patriotic man, an earnest Re-publican, and he deserves the wide popularty which he enjoys .- New York Press. "STILL hunting for something with that lantern of yours, Diogenes. May I ask the object of your search?" "O, certainly. But I am not looking for an honest man how. I

am trying to find Alger's boom."-Louisville THE field is open for all and the greater the number of aspirants the greater will be the interest aroused. The General is a veteran with an honorable record and is sure of a considerable following, at least in his

own State. - Troy Times. ALGER declares himself a candidate for President with due formality. Jerry Rusk hasn't said anything, but if he should send Algera mess of his justly celebrated mushexamine them carefully .- St. Paul Pioneer

GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER has finally consented to the presentation of his name for the Presidental nomination in the Minne apolis Convention. General Alger has many imirers and will receive a vote that h need not be ashamed of. - Minneap

SECRETLY MARRIED LAST SUMMER.

Franklin Social Circles Astonished by

FRANKLIN, March 16 .- [Special.]-A sensa tion was created in Franklin social circles to-day by the announcement that James W. Murrin, a successful young merchant, and Miss Alice Myers, daughter of Nathan Myers, a wealthy banker of Clarlon, had been martheir secret so well that not even their intitheir secret so well that not even their inti-mate friends had an idea of their marriage. Last Sunday Mr. Murrin returned from Clarion, and greatly surprised his mother and sister by telling them that his wire would follow him home Tuesday. The young wife arrived at noon to-day, and all has been forgiven.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. 1

Ex-Governor Gray, of Indiana, says that he is still in the Presidental ring. It is well that Governor Gray has spoken. His pres-ence seemed to be almost forgotten.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-English main roads cost £35 11s. per mile yearly to maintain. -Three times as many herrings are con-

umed as any other kind of fish. -It is said that there are more than 50,000 people of Welsh birth in London.

.- The land covered by new houses in Greater London every year is 1,163 acres. —It is a gross breach of etiquette for a Chinaman to wear eye-glasses or spectacles

-Electricity in its various forms of apdication is said to give employment to -The catalogue of Leland Stanford Uni-

rersity shows a total of 440 students, of -More men have died and are buried in the Isthmus of Panama, along the line of the

proposed canal, than on any equal amount of territory in the world. -"Cool as a cucumber," is scientifically correct. Investigation shows that this vege table has a temperature 1° below that of the surrounding atmosphere.

-A tairly expert deaf and dumb person will speak 43 words per minute. A person in possession of speech will probably speak 150 words in the same space of time. -Homer speaks of "brazen-footed steeds,"

from which we naturally infer that in his day horses were shod with bronze or brass. Two reputable ancient writers tell us that the mules of Nero wore silver shoes. -In certain parts of Africa crickets constitute an article of commerce. People rear

them, feed them in confinement, and sell them. The natives are very fond of their music, being under the impression that it induces sleep. -It is claimed by scientists that all the lime in the world has, at some time, been a portion of some animal. The same atom of lime has some time, no doubt, been a portion of many different animals, and possibly of human beings also.

-Flogging 1s so indispensable in Russia that some inventor has perfected a machine which saves the human arm the infamous abor of blows. Under the flageligition of

-The inhabitants of the Cook Peninsula, in Australia, are passionate smokers. Their pipe—a bamboo 3% feet long and 4 inches in diameter—passes round the company after one of the persons present has filled it with smoke from the tube.

-From Eastern Asia comes a plant the flowers of which contain a quantity of juice that rapidly turns black or deep purple on exposure to air. It is used by Chinese ludies for dyeing their hair and eyebrows, and in Japan for blacking shoes. -At Cotta, in Saxony, persons who did

not pay their taxes last year are published in a list which hangs up in all restaurants and saloons of the city. Those that are on the list can get neither meat nor drink at -Granite is the lowest rock in the earth's rust. It is the bed rock of the world. It life. It is from two to ten times as thick as the united thicknesses of all the other rocks. It is the parent rock, from which all other rocks have been either directly or indirectly

together. The little girls have to invite playmates of their own sex; but their games and never lively ones. They generally pre-fer to sit by themselves under the shade of mulberry or pomegranate trees in the gar-den, and listen to fairy tales, which their mothers and nurses can tell very interestngly, indeed. -A Germantown jeweler and watch-

-In Persia boys and girls never play

maker has a curiosity in the shape of a Plymouth Rock hen that has been surprisrymouth sock hen that has been surpris-ing her owner and some of the neighbors for some time past by laying eggs of varied patterns. Her latest effort was one that closely resembles a grub, even to the form of the head. It is about 3 mehes in length, and of a perfectly white color. -Not a great way from Monterey, Mexico, is the famous Carthusian table, or

Mexico, is the famous Cartausian table, one of the greatest natural curiosities on the North American continent. It is a table-land, 1,400 feet high and 2,500 above sea level. The figure of the tableland is an almost perfect crescent, running east and west, and on its summit is more than 30,000 acres of perfectly level land, abounding in running water. -At one time the number of swans in Jovins, writing three and a half centuries

ago, declared that he never saw a river so thickly covered with swans as the Thames; and in 1625, when John Taylor, the Water Poet, rowed from London to Christchurch, and then up the Avon to Salisbury, he was amazed at the swarm of birds on that stream. -Two young city-bred women, daughters of a prominent wholesale merchant in San Francisco named Lowenstein, are living on

Francisco named Lowenstein, are itving on and working a land claim in the State of Washington, between Hadlock and Port Ludiow. They took up the claim two years ago and have lived on it continuously since, built the cabin in which they live, and have cleared and grubbed 20 acres of land. Their nearest neighbor is four miles away. -Some of the younger squaws of the Tarratine tribe of Indians are better looking and better educated than many of their white sisters. Alice, the 18-year-old daughwhite sisters. Alloc, the locyarrous daughter of John Francis, the big hunter and trapper of the Penobscot, is a very pretty and graceful girl, with dark, justrous eyes, and a clear olive complexion. She speaks English, French and the Tarratine dialect,

plays the plane, makes many kinds of fancy work, and has traveled some. -Honey could be immensely improved by the planting of flowers known to yield a e-flavored nectar. Everyone knows the difference in the quality of the comb contents in different parts of the same country and in different parts of the same country and in different regions. The Narbonne honey derives its fine flavor by being harvested chiefly from labiate plants, such as rosemary, etc.; and though it appears that the Maltese honey does not, as often stated, owe its fine aroma to orange blossoms, the latter undeniably periume the Greek honey.

-The mercury has never frozen in Britain. When the cold in any part of Great Britain is described as having been of such intensity as to freeze the mercury in a thermometera statement that has frequently appeared in the newspapers during the past winter-it is the newspapers during the past winter—it is simply not to be believed. Such a degree of cold has never been observed in these islands. The lowest temperature yet ob-served in the United Kingdom was near Kelso, in December, 1879, when 48° of frost, or 16° below zero, was registered by a Fahr-enheit's thermometer.

JOKELETS FROM JUDGE.

Customer-What do you charge for a hair-Proprietor-Ten cents. Customer-All right Customer-All right; but I'll only take a five-cent cut now. Cut her off half way and I'll be around in a few weeks and take the other five

Thou frail purveyor of deserted snipes And secret patron of ill-smelling pipes, Thy hollow cheeks and languid eyes deep set Have built up fortunes on the cigarette.
And now thy puffs, like those of older folk,
Reach e'en to Congress, there to end in smoke;
Or as the bill to thee seems merciful
Thou'lt force it through, thou hast an awful pull, Have built up fortunes on the cign

Rosalie-I like Mr. Foster very much. do I: and he has the best of reference

Briggs-Binger is getting to be a perfect dude lately, isn't be?
Griggs-Yes. You know he failed in business and has gone back to a clerkship. Diggs-Do you think I made a good im-

Griggs-Well, she said to me that you had so us, but that she liked you all the better fo Diggs-That isn't half bad. thought that without th

Griggs-In fact, she rou woud be churiish. Ye Lenten maide, in black arrayed, Demurely walketh up the aisle, Nor underneath her bounet staids Seemeth there coquetrie or guile, With modest air ye book of prayer

She giveth me, and smileth so, I'd lose ye collect full and fair. Then her sweet aide to all forego. "Have mercy, Lord!" No other word Remaineth of ye service And that from rosy lips I heard, Oh, gentle-cruel Lenten maidel

Fiery Orator-Yaw, shentlemens, der time vas ripe for making an end to der so-called righds of private property, und"— Auditor—Lend me your pipe, Hans; you esn't make und talk

smoke und talk, too.

Piery Orator (bridling)—Mine friends, dot vas
my pipe, I bought it, don'd you see.