Investigation for Boston

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PITTSEURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

TWELVE PAGES

TOO RADICAL FOR THE SENATE. Elsewhere will be found an account of the bill which is so far the crowning effort of Senator Peffer's political life. Its thirty-nine articles are little likely to pass into law, and their particulars, or even the remarkably comprehensive title of the measure, are too long for repetition here. The immense revenue which would be obtained if Senator Peffer's suggestions became law, and the useful purposes to which he proposes to put it, together with the minority of the persons who would have to pay the amounts, make it very probable that the measure would be carried by acclamation if it were put to the direct vote of the nation. Fortunately for the owners of millions and for those who do not believe that the accumulation of wealth should be discriminated against by taxation, laws cannot be enacted by any such crude method.

Slight as is Peffer's chance of success in this matter, there are principles in the bill which will at least provide food for thought. There is no doubt that the accumulation of vast wealth in the hands of a comparative few is in many respects a danger to our social life in several directions. The rates of taxation suggested are not such as to seriously hamper or retard private enterprise, and are no more than could well be afforded by those who would have to pay them.

On the whole, there is much in the bill which is in keeping with the growing tendencies of the age, and there is a probability that modifications of many of its features will be adopted at no very distant be specially gentle with a measure aimed at the pockets of the millionaire, but the treatment of the bill will be watched with interest. Peffer will no doubt be ridicaled for his audacity, and love for him will not grow among the wealthy, but it is likely that the time will come when he will be looked back to and pointed out as the pioneer in a new region of revenue.

A TWO-EDGED SWORD,

The Quixotic raid on the newsdealers by the few people of the Law and Order Society and their agents-which is as pracof La Mancha's tilt with the wind-millhas now gotten the length of the indictment of the Society's Agent for perjury. This is a sort of reverse progression. The true bill vesterday returned by the Grand Jury will develop during its trial whether the newsdealers have any rights at all which the L. and O. agent and the L. and O. Alderman are bound to respect; or whether it is the thing to swear them guilty and fine them anyhow no matter whether they sell or not.

There has been a delightful summariness about many of these L. and O. proceedings so far. The newsdealers have not been hurt-as up to date they have not been obliged to pay a penny of fine or costs; both the Sunday and Monday editions of the newspapers issue, of course, as usual only with larger circulation than ever; and the L. and O. people have had congenial postime in watching the wheels of Alderman Rohe's justice mill spin round and round as new victims were hauled up.

That has been fine fun-but it looks as if it is about to be discovered that the Law is a dangerous plaything-a two-edged sword-and it remains to be seen whether those who invoked it have not already got hold of the sharper edge.

WE HAVE THE MATERIAL,

Secretary Tracy's suggestion that Pittsburg should have the building of a gunboat is a good one. We have here the necessary material, and the building of one boat would probably be the first step in the establishment of a large industry of the kind. Whether we get the boat or not, we have the armor to supply and we lead in the quality turned out. With a continuance of the efforts made to push the production of armor plates as rapidly as possible, Pittsburg's importance to the navy cannot but increase, and as its imand more recognized by the receipt of fresh orders. Whether we make the boats in toto or only their defensive covering, our supremacy in iron and steel making insures us an important share in the manufactures necessary for the growing

ROOM FOR MORE PHILANTHROPISTS, However much people may differ as to the question of teetotalism and temperance, no one can deny that Lady Henry Somerset's life is actuated by a noble devotion to the interests of her less fortunately situated fellow beings. She stands forth as one who makes her life effort the improvement of the lot of the masses, and one whose greatest happiness is obtained by working for others in a spirit of selfforgetfulness.

We have need of more such women, and of men of like kind. The mere giving of alms, large or small, and for whatever purpose, is an insignificant virtue as compared with painstaking effort to thoroughly understand the lives of the wretched in order to make them brighter and happier. Hundreds of women to-day, and men blessed with health and wealth find their lives empty for want of ideals to strive after. There is no higher ideal for any life than the improvement of the conditions which occupy every moment of the existence of the immense numbers of those who live from hand to mouth, or

Poverty is a matter of degree, and there are in Pittsburg thousands who suffer from a poverty which does not necessarily

imply scarcity of food, clothing or roofing, but which does necessitate a devotion to labor which leaves far too little time, and often none at all, for any kind of culture or recreation. We want more people to study these things here, and we want such an institution as Toynbee Hall in London, or Andover House in Boston, which offers opportunities for the association of classes which can meet in no other way and which at the same time is itself a factor in the solution of the problem.

LESS PERVERSION WANTED.

Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, made a great hit in the House Wednesday by the force of his oratorical abilities, and an unusual capacity to show even an appearance of logic in a long-continued speech against the tariff. The value of the gentleman's logic may be well gauged by an examination of the best of the illustrations which formed a feature of his speech. He said the protection theory reminded him of his days on the farm, when they used to raise sunken corners of fences by putting a beam under the corner, placing a chuck in the middle and then bearing down on the other end. It raised the fence, but the burden was felt somewhere. The Pro-tectionist, he said, took hold of an infant industry, then looked around for a good fat lot of consumers to serve as a chuck. "Up went the infant industry, but down went the consumers," said Mr. Bryan, and his colleagues applauded.

If this illustration were given in good faith, Mr. Bryan's lack of perspicuity is to blame for the perversion of a good metaphor. Anyone with a vision which enables him to see things as they are will realize that only one alteration in the simile is necessary to make it truthful. But the alteration is an important one, and simply consists in a substitution of foreign manufacturers for the consumers which Mr. Bryan described as the chuck for the Protectionist lever.

Our industries are raised by the lever of protection in the firm grip of statesmanship and by the power of public opinion working on the fulcrum of foreign manufacturers. The result is that our industries are placed out of danger and within the reach of our people, while foreign competition is simultaneously crushed out of existence. A little more truthfulness would abolish most of the free trader's specious arguments, and save him the trouble of a useless endeavor to hoodwink the people as to the direction in which their interests lie.

ONE THING OR THE OTHER,

Laws laxly administered are worse than useless. The statutes should either be rigidly executed or repealed. The preservation of capital punishment as a deterrent measure, side by side with a system which makes it a mere harmless scarecrow, is not calculated to add to the dignity of constituted authority, but rather to bring it into general contempt.

It is doubtful whether murderers weigh the possible results of crime before committing it, and it is impossible to say just how far the number of murders is related to the frequency of pardons and the rarity of death penalties. But the sentences of time. The Senate is not a body likely to the courts should be carried to a logical

We are to have another trial for murder, the outcome of a brutal tragedy last evening. The probability is that it will result in a conviction, and it is certain that a conviction should be followed by an execution. We believe that capital punishment is a necessity, but its legal abolition would be better than its retention in theory and its evasion in practice.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.

Notwithstanding wind and weatherboth adverse as is not unusual on St. tical and as likely of success as the Knight | Patrick's Day-the anniversary of Ireand's natron Saint was coloher spirit in Pittsburg. The falling snow covered the processionists, but it did not obscure the "Sun-burst," which is the national emblem, even if it did hide old Sol in the heavens.

Whatever the outcome of the struggle of the Irish people for independent existence as a nation, there is a fine sentiment in their devotion always to the memories of their native land. This attachment may be all the more admired from the fact that it in no wise impairs the enthusiasm and practical allegiance of the Irish immigrant for the country of his adoption. The spirit which responds to tender recollections of whatever is best in the old country is sure to develop similar fidelity to the new.

NO CAUSE FOR FEAR.

Irrigation has an immense future in this country. It has already made vast progress, but the fields yet undeveloped are so immense as to almost eclipse the area already under its influence. We have 600,000,000 acres in the United States absolutely useless for purposes of cuitivation without recourse to irrigation. For all kinds of grain, and for potatoes, the yield is higher for land under irrigation than for that dependent on rainfall, while still greater advantages are obtained by the artificial process where fruit is cultivated. The success obtained hitherto has been so great as to warrant the assumption that the system will increase in favor and gradually embrace the whole area open to its usefulness.

In a recent article upon this subject the Philadelphia Press concludes with the following warning: "It is generally omitted, or altogether forgotten, however, in urging irrigation that there is no land on earth in which irrigation has been long practiced which is not cursed with fever and ague. This has not yet begun to portance grows its usefulness will be more affect all Western irrigated lands. It has some. Malaria and ague are sure in time to appear in all of them."

There appears to be little foundation for these fears. There is no reason why irrigation should be the cause of fever and ague, though it may occasionally be accompanied thereby. As a rule, irrigation may be expected to lessen the danger of these diseases, since ill-drained land and uncultivated tracts are certainly most often ravaged by them, while the object of irrigation is perpetual tillage and a necessity for its success is careful drainage. The only danger of such diseases from irrigation would arise from the initial steps, since the first disturbance of virgin soil is always attended with risk. California, Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, Arizona, Utah and New Mexico, the most irrigated portions of this country, are not usually associated with thoughts of malarial sick-

The fact that parts of California have been under irrigation for a quarter of a century with no concomitant of fever or ague argues against the baseless theory quoted above. In this, as in other matters, care should be taken to avoid the mistake of assuming as cause and effect what is merely a coincidence. On the whole, there is much cause for congratulation on the progress which irrigation has made already, hope for its spread in the future, and no reason to fear that its effect will be deleterious to the health of the com-

THE cablegram sent from St. Petersburg by the Committee of American Citizens

should cause renewed efforts here to alleviate more of the distress. Vast supplies must be necessary when twenty million people are in danger of death from starva-

SECRETARY FOSTER denies having used a slangy and vuigar epithet in speaking of the emigration from Ireland. It is very well that the Secretary has taken the trouble to repudiate the interview which repre-sented him as speaking coarsely of the Irish people. The latter are not hurt by adjectives which originate in the gutter, and which only evidence the coarseness and low manners of such as use them. But no public man of the slightest pretensions to consid eration could afford to rest under the charge of insulting a race by coarse epithets. Sec-retary Foster has done well in denying the report publicly.

SOME interest has been shown in the marriage of a German girl to a Chinese laundryman at Newark, N. J. The most remarkable feature of the affair is that the accounts all state that a married woman acted as bridesmaid.

THE wily Chinaman has discovered that he can become a citizen of Mexico with very little trouble, and by doing so he will probably seek to enter our country, no longer as an Oriental but as a Mexican. This discovery is likely to give us a good deal of trouble. The only pleasant feature of the matter is the compliment conveyed to our institutions by the amount of trouble to which some folk will put themselves in order to become beneficiaries thereof.

SUPPORTERS of all three candidates in the Texas Senatorial contest are so hopeful that it is evident one or other faction has to learn the sad truth, "Blessed is he that ex-pecteth not, for he shall not be disappointed.

THE execution of two poachers in England, as the result of the fatal termination of their struggle with game-keepers, is likely once more to prove that the surest way to cause the repeal of obnoxions laws is to en-force them. Secretary Matthews, by refusing to exercise his power of pardon, has un-intentionally done much toward the abolition of the game laws.

SALISBURY may postpone the dissolution of his Parliament as long as he can, but he has already delayed enough in answering the questions addressed to him with regard to Bering Sea.

FROM the length of time taken in coming to a decision of any kind with regard to the Collectorship, no great haste need be expected in the confirmation of Miller's appointment. It does not matter that speed would be a convenience for Mr. Miller and the public alike. It is the interest of the politiciaus which has to be consulted in meh matters.

Now that Italy has determined to send us another Minister, it only remains to recall Egan from Chile and the harmony of our diplomatic relations will be completely re-

IT would strike an impartial observer that leading society women could raise money for charities by a little self-denial a good deal more easily than by masquerading as itinerant musicians, shoe-blacks, or pop-corn merchants. But in Michigan they prefer the entertainment and excitement of obtaining money from other folk.

CANADIAN Tories might just about as well try to injure our trade by any commercial measures they can adopt, as might a school boy try to kill an elephant with a pen-CONSIDERABLE astonishment has been

expressed at the serious nature of the duel n which the Marquis de Mores was the victor. The matter is easily explained when ft is remembered that the Marquis has a record for having "pinked" three cowboys and killed another during his sidence in

CHESTNUT coal has already advanced in price as the result of the Reading deal. It is chestnut to remark that this is but the beginning of higher rates for the consumers.

THE accounts of brutal treatment at the Huntingdon Reformatory, given by the boys recently released, are such as to demand a thorough investigation. Such treatment is best calculated to either kill the boys or crush any good there may be in them, and turn out confirmed criminals.

SCHNEIDER'S brutality was phenomenal, even in the annals of murderers, and it appears that Austria is equally remarkable fo the barbarity of its method of execution.

It is just about time that New Orleans should take some step toward the construc tion of a proper sewerage system. It is hardly to the credit of the Crescent City that, even now, the matter is to be taken in hand by private enterprise instead of by the municipal authorities.

It is well that Secretary Foster's health has been improved. But it is unfortunate that a black eye should have resulted from being on the Spree.

HILL has at least the courage of his convictions when he says: "I have no patience with that set of men who are constantly speaking of non-partisanship." He is the result of those partisan methods which are utterly unworthy of support from thoughtful citizens.

FEW and very far between are the visible dgns of spring in the vegetable world, but the streets were resplendent with green yes IF some of the Presidental aspirants

would adopt the tactics of absentee legislators, and make arrangements to pair off, they would save themselves trouble and disappointment and leave the field clearer for contestants who are prepared to make a

PERTINENT PERSONALITIES.

DR. MOTT SMITH, the new Minister from Hawnii, was presented to the President vesterday. ATLANTA is preparing to welcome-Gen.

Dan Sickles with all the proverbial courtesy of "Southern bospitality." SECRETARY ELKINS left Washington vesterday afternoon for New York, where he expects to remain till next Tuesday.

It is very true, as a contemporary asserts, that Dana Gibson, the artist, is a great favorite of young women, but it is also true that the young women have not yet spoiled

SENOR QUESADA, the Argentine Minister, will soon leave the United States for his native country, having been recalled by reason of a change in the Cabinet of the

Republic. THE Pope, who is 82, wears spectacles only when reading; for ordinary uses his evesight remains good. He could see better at 70 than he could at 20, for when young he was very near-sighted.

DR. ANDREW WILSON, the well-known scientist and man of letters, lives a very busy life, lecturing, writing and editing a medical journal to boot. His home is in Edinburgh. but he is constantly in London. EMPEROR WILLIAM has recovered

ufficiently from his indisposition to allow of his again leaving the palace. In company with the Empress he went for a drive yester day afternoon in a closed carriage. NICHOLAS MULLER, whom Governor Flower appointed to succeed John A. Nichols as Quarantine Commissioner,

is fat, rich and good-natured. He made in shipping immigrants to the West on the Eric Railroad. WHEN Alfred C. Chapin was a student at Williams College he belonged to the Greek letter society of which Francis Lynde Stetson was an older member, and it was lucky that he did, for it was through Stetson's efforts that Chapin was first made Speaker

of the Assembly.

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The suggestion, originally made as a joke, that Mr. Harter, of Ohio, and Mr. Bland, of Missouri, leaders of the two extremes of the silver question, should be brought together and allowed to discuss the matter to a finish, has taken a practical formation.

taken a practical form, organizations in both Philadelphia and New York having

proposed a joint debate between the two gentlemen on the silver question. Several

days ago a representative of one of the com-mercial organizations of Philadelphia said

to Messrs. Bland and Harter that they pro-posed having a joint debate, with the silver

question as the topic, and asked them if they would consent to champion their re-spective doctrines. Mr. Bland's health has

they would consent to champion their respective doctrines. Mr. Bland's health has been very poor for some time, keeping him away from, the House a number of days lately, and while agreeing with the suggestion for a joint debate, he asked to be personally excused, and suggested Representative Bartine, of Nevada, as a member well qualified to represent the views of the free coinage men. Mr. Hayter said he was willing to be one of the debaters, and suggested to Mr. Bartine that there be two men on each side. Mr. Bartine did not concur in this suggestion, saying it would not enable any one of the debaters to do himself justice. Since then a labor organization in New York has written here, also suggesting a joint silver debate, and proposing Cooper Institute as the place. The purpose was to have the debate take place in advance of action on the silver bill by the House, but Mr. Bartine said it would not be convenient for him to leave Washington until after the special order of the House for next week is disposed of. Accordingly, it was proposed that the debate take place after action in the House, and prior to action in the Senate on the Bland bill. No conclusion has been reached, but it is quite probable that a joint debate will be arranged between the friends and opponents of free coinage.

An investigation will shortly be begun

An investigation will shortly be begun

by a sub-committee of the House Judiciary

Committee into charges that the clerks' of-fices in Boston, of both the District and Cir-

cuit Courts of the United States, are be-

ng used to make all the money possible out

THE Evening Star has this: "It is possible

that the President's proclamation reimpos-

ing duties on certain imports from Vene-zuela, Hayti, and Colombia will lead again to a test of the validity of the reciprocity clause in the McKinley bill. The proclama-

tion opens the way for the direct question

to be brought before the court, and it will be

THE Attorney General has received the

resignations of William Grant, United

States Attorney for the Eastern district of

Louislana, and George A. Knight, United States Marshal for the Northern district of

An effort will be made to-morrow to

ecure the passage in the House of another

risions than any of the measures now on the

anti-Chinese bill, more restrictive in its pro-

statute book. This, is the Geary bill, re-

ported by the House Committee on Foreign

Affairs. This measure seeks to keep out

practically all Chinese merchants and pro-

fessional men as well as laborers. Diplomatic representatives and their retinue of

matic representatives and their retinue of servants, and a few others who may be permitted under license to travel in this country and to exhibit Chinese productions, are the only persons who, under the terms of the bill, are to be permitted to enter the United States. The bill proposes to exclude hereafter those Chinamen now residents of the United States who leave and then ask to return. There is a minority of the committee opposed to the passage of the measure, as in contravention of existing treaty stipulations, but it is believed that a vote can be soon secured.

In a long list of nominations sent by the

President to the Senate to-day are the fol-

owing postmasters for Pennsylvania: Will-

iam F. Brizgs, Honesdale; Jonathan N. Langham, Indiana; William H. Bosserman, Newport: A-sph S. Light, Lebanon; Hiram Young, York, For Ohio: Isuac N. Evelith,

Young. York. For Ohio: Isanc N. Evelith, National Military Home: Henry G. White,

SECRETARY TRACY would like to see the

building of one or two battle ships author

ized, and especially ten torpedo boats and a

each. The torpedo boats would not cost

nore than \$100,000 each, or \$1,000,000 in all

SENATOR PLATT to-day introduced

commissioner from the District of Columbia

artment of Justice was so earnest after the

Chicago beef combine that the members

have found it necessary or expedient to burn their books. "We are endeavoring to

burn their books. "We are endeavoring to execute the anti-trust law, and wherever a concern is found that offers investigation it is pursued to the best of our ability. As soon as the bill became a law I sent a circular letter to all United States District Attorneys, calling attention to its provisions and requesting reports from them as to the existence of any organization within their jurisdiction which was in violation of the law. A special examiner, Mr. Wharton, was detailed for the work, to assist the District Attorneys, and he has been spending his time wherever the best results were promised. I should not wonder if he had found something of interest out in Chicago."

In the matter of the application of the

State of California for the certification of

certain lands in the vicinity of Lake Tulare

as swamp land, the Secretary of the Interior

at the date of the swamp land grant, in 1850,

day denied the application, holding that

something of interest out in Chicago."

Millersburg.

mittee to make the investigatio

Mr. Kimberly, the United States Cousul at Guatemala, contradicting the published rumors of revolutionary movements in that Proposed Public Discussion of the Silver country, and announcing that General Reins Barrios was inaugurated to-day with much ceremony, and that the country was in perfect peace. Question-Harter, of Ohio, to Talk for the Anti-Blandites-Prospects of Another Test of the McKinley Law-An

ACTING SECRETARY NETTLETON, to day instructed collectors of customs to the effect that under the President's proclamstion of the l5th instant, suspending the free list in the case of certain products of Venezuela, Colombia and Haiti, duties will attach to all such articles shipped from those countries on and after the 15th instant, to ports in the United States. This ruling is in pursuance of an opinion of the Attorney General. THE long pending Baltimore and Ohio

Railroad theatrical rate case came up for argument this afternoon in the United States Supreme Court. This case involves the legality of what are called "party rate" tickets, issued at reduced rates, to parties of ten or more, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The tickets were issued for the special benefit of theatrical and other shows.

A SURPRISE FOR LUMBERMEN.

Experiments Show Turpentine Timber

Be Stronger Than the Unboxed. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17 .- Some experiments of considerable importance to the lumber interests are under way by the for-estry division of the Agricultural Department, the object of which is to determine the effect which the practice of gathering resinous matter for the manufacture of tur pentine and naval stores from the long-leaf pine of the South may have upon the strength of the timber of trees subjected to this practice. A preliminary report on the subject has been issued by Mr. B. E. Fernow, chief of the division. The current public belief has been that the timber of these "boxed" trees, sometimes called "turpen-tine timber," is deteriorated by the process, Not only is its durability, in which this

tine timber," is deteriorated by the process. Not only is its durability, in which this species excels, believed to be lessened, but also its strength, and hence its value in the market has been considerably reduced. Since annually from 500,000 to 750,000 acres of this pine are boxed, involving in this assumed deterioration, at the lowest estimate, 1,000,000,000 feet, B. M., of lumber, a considerable loss in values, counting by millions of dollars, is thereby incurred.

The circular just issued by Mr. Fernow says: "As far as durability is concerned, there seems little doubt that the withdrawal of the resinous matter, which furnishes protection against the penetration of water and seems also to have antiseptic properties, reduces the capacity to withstand rot at least in some parts of the tree: the portion near the scar, where the resin accumulates, of course, becomes more durable. But it did not seem reasonable that the strength in general should suffer. The tests conducted in the test laboratory at St. Louis, in charge of Prof. J. B. Johnson, give countenance to the important conclusion that turpentine' timber seems to possess greater strength than timber from unboxed trees. Although the tests and examinations of this series are not yet completed, and further study will perhaps necessitate modifications of this general statement, the economic importance of the discovery seemed to call for immediate preliminary publication, especially since the investigation had to be luterrupted for lack of funds and may, therefore, not be continued for some time, delaying verification and fuller conclusions.

Mr. Fernow adds after discussing the matter: "We feel, however, justified to main thin that the claimed inferiority of turpentine timber in strength does not exist." ing used to make all the money possible out of them, and that the court officers are engaged in tee-making practices. It is charged that exorbitant fees are being exacted, and that naturalizations are being proceeded with solely in order to increase the emoluments of offices. Attorney General Miller yesterday represented to Benresentative Culberson, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, the condition of affairs alleged to prevail in the Boston Courts, and asked that the matter be investigated. This morning, at the meeting of the committee, Chairman Culberson appointed Messrs. Wolverton, of Pennsylvania, Layton, of Ohio, and Broderick, of Kansas, a sub-committee to make the investigation.

WHAT POWDERLY PREACHES

He Wants the Government to Control the Coul as Well as the Railroads,

tion opens the way for the direct question to be brought before the court, and it will be the policy of those who are interested in discrediting the McKinley act to avail themselves of the opportunity." Speaking of the proclamation to-day, Representative Turner, of Georgia, the lawyer member of the Ways and Means Committee, said: "The restoration of duties on coffee and other commodities from Venezuela, Hayti and Colombia will greatly disturb our trade with these countries, and will operate a great hardship upon Americans engaged in that trade. The question of the constitutionality of the law under which the proclamation is issued may be tested in the courts. The question presented would be very different from that recently decided by the Supreme court. The claim set up in this recent case was that the whole bill was rendered invalid by the presence of this clause in the bill, but the validity of the chause itself was not tested. Now, any importer importing coffee from Venezuela, and being required to pay duty on the import, may contest the validity of this levy of duty imposed merely by an Executive proclamation, and not applicable to similar imports from other countries. He may take the matter into the courts and carry it up to the Supreme Court, and get a decision upon the direct question of the right of Concress to delegate a law-making power to the President." In a speech at Mariboro, Mass., a few days ago Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, said, among other things: "The Government should take possession of all the coal lands, and every railroad should be obliged to carry it to every man who needs it. The letter carriers, for example, do not complain of working for the Government, and the same rule would work in the case of the miners. They said 1 was Socialist when I first advanced this idea but Henry Clews, banker and broker, said a short time since: 'Coal was placed in the ground for the people, and they should have it.' "Thank heaven, the number of Socialists

is growing. The capitalists see the hand-writing on the wall. It is written in Boston; it is written in Omaha. The day will come, and it is not so very far away, when all the railroads will be directed by the people. Such a power as now controls the telegraph and telephone is greater than the power at Washington. We are paying for both forms of government, and the Knights of Labor do nd the Knights of Labor do

of government, and the Knights of Labor do not believe in doing it.

"We demand, among other things," said Mr. Powderly, "that the improvement in machinery shall bring about the eight-hour day. This cannot come by edlet alone, it must be backed up by united action on the part of the people. I believe that the manufacturers are willing to grant the shorter day if the men are united in the matter. We do not want these two hours for idleness—to spend in the saloon, or even to witness ball games. You have heard in your city what has been said eisewhere, that the two hours will be spent in the saloon. That is not true to-day. Where thice men will waste their time in liquor stores, 97 will be at home." The position of the K. of L. in regard to

The position of the K. of L. in regard to convist libbr was touched on. The speaker said that convict labor must not be brought into contact with that of men outside the jails. Child labor was also mentioned, and the lack that the Knights of Labor require that a child be educated until he is 15. Textbooks for all classes of children should be furnished live. The Government should have control of all telegraph lines, taking them by the right of eminent domain, and the same is true of railroads.

TINKERING WITH SUNDAY LAWS. leasures That Are Finical Soon Becom

Farcical, if Pressed. New York Advertiser.)

It looks as though our police censors of what euphemistically are called "Sunday concerts" were getting things down to a pretty fine point when they forbid Sunday singers and performers to wear wigs. Two or more of our most distinguished clergyfew small gunboats of from 800 to 1,000 tons men wear wigs on Sunday-as well as on other days of the week-and go through the more than \$100,000 each, or \$1,000,000 in all, and the gunbouts would not cost more than \$300,000 each. The torpedo boats, the Secretary believes, could be built at a variety of points along the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and some of them could be built on the lakes if the trenty with Great Britain permitted. He thinks the distribution of the building of three boats among different American manufacturers would be beneficial to the iron and steel industries, and would encourage study of the shipbuilding art at the leading ports on the coast and on the rivers. A boat apiece, he thinks, might perhaps be assigned to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Dubuque. entire service, thus disguised, with credit to tions. There is alto gether too much tinkering with the whole Sunday business. Measure that are finical soon become farcical. In different parts of the country spasmodic at tempts are made to prevent the sale on Sunday of newspapers, cigars, peanuts and gingersnaps, when, in the same places, and in spite of the most restrictive local laws, rum can be bought and drunk on almost every

can be ought and drain on almost every corner.

It is so in this city—detectives will hamper and forbid an innocent, possibly instructive, Sunday-evening entertainment, and will wink at the 3,000 saloon side doors open during the day and on the same Sunday night. The compulsory observance of Sunday, as distinguished from other days,ought to be regulated and controlled by common sense. Every good citizen desires that the day shall be decently and properly observed. But ordinances that are too restrictive become inoperative—they kill themselves. Every man of common sense knows this. joint resolution for the appointment of a to act with commissioners appointed by the several States, to secure uniformity of the laws of marriage and divorce, insolvency, etc. This course was recommended by the American Bar Association. "IT is very likely," said Attorney General Miller, talking to a gentleman who had asked him if it was true that the De-

Ex-Postmaster General James Defends the Welsh Race at the Elsteddfod.

WILKESBARRE, March 17 .- The great St. Pat rick's Day Eisteddfod, which was held here to-day under the auspices of the Cambro-American Society, and attracted so much at tention throughout the State, bringing crowds from Pittsburg and other cities, as well as distinguished men, among them being ex-Postmaster General James, ex-Mayor Grace and ex-Justice Noah Davis, of New York, was a success. The \$25 prize went to the Gwents, of Edwardsville. The results of the other contests have not yet been an-Hon. Thomas L. James made an address in

affair as sublime, and in reply to the interances that "It is a shame the interances that "It is a shame the Welsi language should be perpetuated," said there was ano comparison between the lower clusses of Welsh and the middle classes of English. The former led in general culture. The Pittsburg and Newark choirs sang with great effect, and also the extensive choirs from various other points.

New York Recorder. 1

INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES.

They Have Been Productive of a Vast

Herald.] The divorce which has been obtained by the American wife of M. Clemenceau is one of the not unlikely conclusions to inter-national matrimonial arrangements. While marriage is said to be a lottery, with quite marriage is said to be a lottery, with quite as many blanks as prizes, the union which connects a woman of American birth and associations with a European husband is a lottery in which the blanks very largely ex-ceed the prizes, and this for a number of sufficiently obvious reasons. The chances are more favorable when the husband is an Englishman than in those cases where he is born and has his home in France, Germany, Italy or Spain. The similarity of customs between the people of the United States and those of England makes it relatively

easy for a woman of American birth and training to conform to the new conditions of life, though the sense of mental and social inferiority, which is constantly imposed upon her, must be, for a time at least, intensely galling to a young American woman who has been brought up with our national ideas of the deference which should be accorded to what is thought to be in certain respects the superior set.

woman who has been brought up with our national ideas of the deference which should be accorded to what is thought to be in certain respects the superior sex.

But on the continent the points of difference are apt to be more numerous than those of similarity. In France, for example, the code of ethics, which is practiced if not preached, is quite different from that which obtains in this country; and for this reason the American wife is compelled to submit to humiliations—and is looked upon as wanting in sense if she does not submit—which she would instantly resent under American conditions of life. We are largely the products of our inherited convictions and immediate surroundings, and, naturally, it is not possible for us to live contentedly where these conditions do not obtain. The proportion of marriages by American young women to foreigners that end in divorce may be no greater than the proportionate number of divorces to marriages in some of the States of the Union that havea notorious reputation in this respect, for it must be a tremendous shock to the pride of an American woman, who has been felicitated by her friends on the fine match that she has made, to have to come back to them a lew years later from foreign parts bearing with her this positive evidence that her fair hopes nave been blighted.

Most of the young women of our race have a sense of personal pride which would make them bear a great deal of domestic misery before consenting to make this open confession; hence it would not be safe to estimate the number of uniortunate international marriages by the number of divorces that they have been productive of a vast deal of personal suffering is well known, so much so that when one hears of one of these international marrimonial alliances it may be safe to assume that the chances are against the peace of mind and happiners of the young American wile, no matter how superficially anspicious and flattering the omens may appear.

STRICKEN BLIND BY THE GRIP.

Two Cases Among Well-Known People Occur at Vicksburg, Miss.

VICKSBURG, March 17.—Two cases of sudden blindness resulting from the grip have oc-curred here recently, the sufferers being well-known persons. One, a lady, has con-sulted the most eminent oculists in New Orleans, who unite in declaring her case hopeless and admitted that they were ignorant of the cause of the loss of sight.

The other is that of a boy, the son of a The other is that of a boy, the son of a well-known merchant, who lost his sight in a few hours. An operation recently performed has partially relieved him. His physicians have hopes of his recovery. His case began with a severe chill culminather in muscular rheumatism. The lady's symptoms were similar, except that her limbs became dreadfully swollen and there was no rheumatism. In neither case are the eyes outwardly affected. Several similar cases are reported among the negroes, but not all well authenticated.

THE BALLOT LAW ALL RIGHT.

Prohibitionists Lose Their Case Against It in a Philadelphia Court.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17 .- Common Pleas Court this afternoon refused to grant the in-junction asked for against city officers to estrain them from carrying into effect the

new ballot law.
The complainants sought to have the new election law declared unconstitutional in whole or in part, alleging that the law made discriminations in favor of the stronger political parties, and that it prohibited the Prohibitionists from having the names of their candidates printed upon the official ballots becar east for the Prohibition candidate in the last election fell below the 3 per cent of the aggregate number of votes cast.

BAD INDIANS COMING BACK The Sioux Hear of It and Are Renewing

,the Messiah Craza. CHICAGO, March 17 .- Intormation was re ceived at General Miles' headquarters here to-day from the Northwest that the Indians

are again interested in the Messiah craze, because of the expected return of Short Bull and the dozen other Sloax chiefs who arrived at New York after sojourning with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show in Europe. Short Bull was the reputed prophet of the

Messiah, and being a very ugly Indian, it is Messian, and being a very unity indian, it is believed that if released and allowed to re-turn to his people he will again inflame the Sioux. Kicking Bear is also said to be still a very bad Indian. The chiefs are expected to reach Fort Sheridan Saturday or Monday. Carlessly Made Ballots Are Valid.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17 .- The Indiana Supreme Court to-day handed down an opinion on the new Australian ballot law. It is held that this Legislature has the right to enact such a law; that the failure to stamp a ballot such a law; that the failure to stamp a ballot did not invalidate it; that a board should not refuse to count a ballot because the clerk had written his name in the right hand corner instead or the left, and that where county and State boxes were used a ballot should be counted, no matter which box it was deposited in.

Still Osening the Markets of the World.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.] President Carnot, of France, yesterday signed the commercial treaty with the United States. The McKinley act and rec! procity are opening the greatest markets of the world to the American producer.

A World of Envious Detraction hicago Times. This is a world of envious detraction. How many more people look at the sun now that it has a spot on it!

YALE'S QUEER PROFESSOR

PROF. Torren, of Yale, has published three nore books with cloth-yard titles, and will oon have enough evidence to land him in one of the excellent institutions for the care of the insane for which Connecticut is justly celebrated .- Detroit Tritune.

PROF. C. A. TOTTEN, of Yale College, an officer of the United States army with the rank of Lieutenant, appears to be a proper ubject for investigation by a lunacy 'Much learning hath made him mad," evidently.-Savannah News. WHEN Lieutenant Totten undertakes to

teach physical science to undergraduates, and informs them that an aurora display is a sign in the heavens to warn men of the impending "wrecks of matter and the crash worlds," science, if we may employ the word, kicks .- New York World, THESE are feverish days under the old elms n New Haven. Stimulated by the recent conjunction of Venus and Jupiter, Lieuten

ant Totten, the "one Watcher in Israel" who s "awake and at the post of duty," redoubles his exertions to warn his fellow-men of their impending doom.—New York Times. WHEN Prof. Totten, of Yale, spikes prophecy of the millennium to a telegraph sole in New Haven some may challenge his

right to be called sane, but as he is only professor of military tactics or something of that kind he may fairly claim that he is same enough to teach the young idea how to shoot .- St. Louis Republic. On the scientific side Yale College owes a

certain allegiance to physical fact and sound common sense. It ought, in loyalty to its Sheffield pretensions, to transfer Lieutenant lotten to some chair in which a superbeated imagination may exercise itself without breaking its shins over stumbling blocks of observed physical fact.—Philadelphia Bu-

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Chicago has a training school for fire

-A saw in a Philadelphia mill-makes its mill through steel bars four inches thick.

-Patsy Sears, of Howard county, Ind., aged 108 years, has been a church member a hundred years. -In one of the great Paris hospitals, out

of 83 patients who suffered from epilepsy 60 were found to be the children of drunken parents. -Prof. A. C. Reese, of Carrollton, Ga.,

has been teaching school 56 years. He says he has taught nearly 5,000 pupils, and never has had but two to die in school time. -Seeing a runaway horse dragging a lit-

tle boy by the feet along the road, a nervy Hastings, Neb., girl took a hasty aim with a rifle she had with her and killed the horse, thus saving the boy's life. —The floating fire engine, propelled by steam, which has been lately built for the service of the Prefecture of the Port, made a short trial trip in the Marmora recently. It steams 12 to 13 miles an hour.

-The meanest man lives at Mt. Vernon, He went into his back yard during the cold snap last month, soaked his hair with water, let it freeze and then broke it off, in order to cheat the barber out of a hair cut.

-A Virginia City, Nev., youth was recently detected in the act of shooting an ar-row, with a cigarette attached, through a broken window in the rear of the jail, to some boys who were imprisoned within. -It is stated that a Paris firm of glass-

makers has produced some perous glass to be used for window panes. The pores are too fine to permit of draught, but cause a pleasant and healthy ventilation in a room. -Risso relates that on one occasion a huge female ray was captured at sea, and her mate followed the boat for three days, and then died. These "devil fishes" are said by some to defend their young with great courage.

-Experiments on bee stings as an anti-—Experiments on one stings as an anti-dote for rheumatism have already been noted. A correspondent has written to the effect that he has virtually found the sting of bees an antidote to very severe rheumatic pains to which he was subject.

-The army register for 1892 shows that

of the 1,539 officers of the line in active service there are but 24 who were commissioned officers prior to 1861, viz.: Nineteen colonels, Il lieutenant colonels and four majors, the last, of course, in the artillery. -The minimum age of employment on the continent is generally 12, or from 12 to 14

But then English children only work 28 hours per week, while in France and Germany the hours are 38, in Italy and Hungary 48, in Holland 66, and in Belgium 72. -In Rome a few tourists still hire balconies on the Corso, whence to throw flowers at other tourists, while they them selves are the targets of a mob of ruffinnly boys armed with decayed vegetables. This is all that is left of the Roman Carnival.

-A new industry has been invented by a elever girl. She calls herself an accountant and auditor for large households. She finds plenty of employment in looking after the business of a few families of large expendi-ture, whose heads have not taste for the work. -John and Samuel Manning, twin brothers, living on the same farm near Reserve,

Ind., married twin sisters in 1881, both of whom died in 1889. In 1891 the brothers be-came acquainted with twin sisters named Swope, and there was another double mar--In taking medicine, due regard was —In taking medicine, due regard was formerly paid by the superstitious to the po-sitions of the moon at the time—different parts of the body, they supposed, being un-der its influence according to the zodiacal-sign through which the planet happened to be passing at the time.

-In Paris, male domestic servants are encouraged to marry, as they are observed to be more settled and attentive to their duty than when bachelors. In London such mar-riages are discouraged, as rendering servants more attentive to their own families than to those of their masters.

-A new building material, of uncertain or gin, but called "fossil cornl." is being worked on a small island of the Bay of Suva, Fig. It is so soft that it can be easily cut into any desired form, but soon hardens when exposed to the air, and acquires the characteristics of fire brick. -There exists in some parts of South

Dakota, Colorado and Texas a singular variety of grass called the "sleepy grass." When in a fresh, green state, this plant is strongly charged with parcotic propensities. so much so that horses and cattle grazing are thrown into profound sleep. -Envelopes are supposed to be

modern, but in the Birch manuscripts in the modern, but in the Brent manuscripts in the British Museum, No. 4433—105, there is a let-ter from Martin Triewald to Sir Hans Sloane, dated Stockholm, April 24, 1755, inclosed in an ordinary envelope, which is opened out and mounted at the end of the letter. -Paper barrels are now being made in England and find ready sale. The factory in

which they are made has an historic interest. It is at Boxmoor Herts, and is known as Two Waters Mill. It was one of the first paper mills erected in England, and was started during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. -There is now imported into this country peculiar vegetable material from Oran, an Algerian seaport, on the Mediterranean Sea. The fiber of this substance possesses the quality of being so elastic that it can be used as a substitute for springs and the like in the manufacture of furniture backs and

-In the snowy regions of the Himalaya, If the snowly regions of the rimana, it is making tunnels are made in the frozen snow, at one end of which is piaced some tobacco, along with a piece of burning charcoal, while to the other the mountaineers piace their mouths, and, lying flat on their stomachs, inhale the smoke of the rlowing weed.

-A well-to-do, well-fed London clergyman recently preached to a congregation man recently presented to a congregation of poor people in the slums and took for his topic: "How to Be Happy Though Hungry." He cloquently reminded his hearers that though they might be hungry in this world, they would be filled in the next world, and, therefore, discontent with their lot was a grievous sin.

-In Harlem, women who go to their store with babies get them checked and do their with bables get them checked and do their shopping in comfort. If the baby is in a curriage a boy gives a check for it and amuses the youngster until its mother has finished her shopping. If it is not in a carriage it is amused in the same way inside the store. The plan is working well for both storekeepers and mothers.

PICKINGS FROM PUCK.

"Have a cigawett, Cholly, ol' fel'?" "Nevah use them, deah boy; and I'm weally sur-pwised that you have that weakness!" Weakness? I'll have you to know, then, that t takes a pwetty stwong chap to stand eigs-Brainsby Diggs-New York is very nice,

Miss Bleecker; but, after all, there is no place like Miss Bleecker-Yes-after all A baby, when it starts to weep

At night, will worlds of trouble make; For, ere it cries itself to sieen, It cries the neighborhood awake, Ricketts-Does Mrs. Small keep many oarders now? . Hunker-Oh, yes; but some manage to escape

w and then. Lalage-I don't care how homely my husand may be, so long as he is good.

Viola—I don't care how bad my husband may be, to long as he is homely. I don't want any other women running after him.

The cynics are the men who find Grave flaws in nature, and condemn It all because the Lord designed This world without consuiting them. Prof. Komoff-What has become of the

English sparrows in New York?
Officer Kyley—Ah, go 'way! Sure dhey niver waz
an English sparrow on dhe foorce. Prattle (to his wife)-You don't seem to Mrs. Prattle—I'd like to know how you get at

Prattle-You say, "There's no use talking," and then you talk some more. Under a bushel (or a hat that's quite As big) the fair young maiden nides her light Red hair; and what is worse than that, by gum! she hides the footlights and proscentum

nan's name? Cashler—Jimmy. Bank President—Discharge him at once!

Bank President-What is the new watch-

Gasket-That woman's face seems familiar Maritn—You must be mistaken. That is Mrs. Vanastorblit, and she is one of the most exclusive ladies in the city.

PITTSBURGERS AT WILKESBARRE.

Hon. Thomas L. James made an address in detense of the Celtic race and their customs. He reterred to the bitter attack of the London Times on the Chester Eisteddfod of three years ago. Then, appealing from "Philip drunk to Philip soler," he quoted the words of Matthew Arnold on the same subject, in which that master described the fifther ambility and in very to the Times.

at the date of the swamp land grant, in 1850, the lands in question formed a part of the bed of the lake, and hence were not incinded in the lands granted. He holds, further, that while the Surveyor General had been made the tribunal to determine what lands were swamp at the date of the grant, his jurisdiction was confined to lands that actually existed as such at the date of the grant, and therefore his approval of the plats of survey in this case can have no binding force on the department. It Is Time to Begin the Lamb Act. A CABLEGRAM was received to-day by March is altogether too leonine. It will be the Bureau of American Republics, from