in with Louis XIII., who was young and beardless. The Anglo-Saxons wore their beards until the time of the conquest, when they were compelled to follow the example of the smooth-faced Normans.

purity, in especial request in England, and was called Easterling money, as the people of that part of Germany were called Easter--November 3 is St. Hubert's Day, and Hubert is, in a measure, the patron saint of dogs. He is first of all, the patron saint of

-The stock of Bank of England notes which are paid in five years fill 13,409 boxes, which if placed side by side would reach over two miles. If the notes themselves were placed in a pile they would reach to a height of five miles. They weigh 90 tons and represent 1,750 millions sterling.

recently in a Western newspaper: "Wanted

-A young lady as Clerk of the County Court
of Elbert Gounty. It will be necessary for
her to marry the County Judge.—Address,
County Judge, Elberton." There were nearly
1,000 applications.

von Caprivi, Chancellor of Germany, had become Count of Zanzibar. Another enter-prising Japanese lias written to a Tokio paper that Emperor William had made Prince Bismarck King of Switzerland. -Some experimental tests in regard to

the strength of waterproof bricks have resulted in exhibiting a resistance to crushing on their part of from 5,000 to 22,000 pounds per square inch, according to the quality or grade of the bricks—the average of ten vari-ties being 7,150 pounds per square inch. -The best ivory comes from Zanzibar,

-Korean native coin is copper cash Mexican dollars and Japanese yen are used in the ports to a moderate extent, but are al-

-An American lady, bent on being original in the selection of her attire, has just invested in a wouderful dress, the trim

ming of which consists of 1,900 buttons of various colors, shapes and sizes. There are 100 buttons on each sleeve, 330 on the collar -Elijah Davidson, who went to Oregon in 1850, was the father of 12 children, six boys and six girls. The first child born to

next one black hair, the next one red hair again, and so on alternating red and black through the whole 12, no two in succession having hair of the same color.

-There are many kinds of beetles in the United States, which are as good for the urpose of blistering as the Spanish fly, be-longing to the same family with it. One species in and about Washington preys destructively upon the petals of chrysanthe-mums and asters, but has the redeeming habit of devouring grasshoppers' eggs.

-A singular casualty attended the suicide of an artillery man in the barracks in Vienna on Saturday. The man shot himself with a Werral rifle. The bullet, after passing

-Photography has been utilized as evidence in the question as to the destruction of seals. Sir G. Boden Powell paid a visit to the Bering Sea and took a number of pho-tographs, especially of those spots known as the Breeding Islands. These plates have now been developed, and the prints disclose

-Out of every 1,000 persons, men, wome and children, in the population, 602 are un-married, 345 are married, and 53 are widows or widowers. During the year 1889, the last year for which the complete figures are available, there were 213.865 marriages registered in England and Wales. Of the husbands, 24,669 were widowers, and of the wives, 17,321

population, but their profits constitute only one-eighth of the total net proceeds of the infustry in the State. One-fortieth of the population own all the timber lands, mineral lands, railroad jands, city, railroad and farm mortgages and manufactures in the State. -An interesting experiment is being

-A very novel feature was introduced at

an entertainment given recently by Mrs.

-At a Brooklyn entertainment, held at a call the carriages was adopted. A sheet, somewhat larger than bed size, was stretched across the sidewalk of the side street, and

barley-sugar. -Seventy-five years ago Thomas L.

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TWELVE PAGES

CONCILIATORY OR DEFIANT?

There is the discrepancy of assertion which usually prevails in news of diplomatic matters on the subject of Lord Salisbury's reply to our Government on the renewal of the modus vivendi. The variety permits those who are disposed one way or the other to exercise a choice as to what they shall believe.

One statement is to the effect that Lord Salisbury is running with the hare and hunting with the hounds by refusing the modus vivendi, but at the same time intimating that if the United States chooses to prevent sealing in Bering Sea he will not interfere with its doing so. This would be a comparatively easy way out of the difficulty, if it were so. But another statement asserts that Lord Salisbury is "defiant;" and nothing could be more incongruous than for a defiant tingo statesman to permit the other in the controversy to seize and condemn the vessels of its subjects, on the assumption that it will be sustained in the pending arbitration.

Whether his Lordship is conciliatory or defiant, the American people will perceive in the conflicting statements a very good reason for maintaining their composure until the statesmen have finished their squabble. This they will do subject to a very clear understanding that the people will not permit such a stupid thing as actual war over a lot of seals.

THE HILL FARM MINE.

The finding nearly two years after the terrible Hill Farm disaster of the bodies of twenty-three miners who lost their lives by that calamity revives the recollection of a tragic event relieved by the

heroism that it occasioned. The explosion which visited a sudden and awful death on twenty-nine men in the Hill Farm mine was a sad evidence of the disaster that can be inflicted by the neglect of constant precaution against underground perils. But the gloom of that tragedy was offset by the united heroism of the efforts to rescue the doomed men long after hope for them hung on less than a thread. For weeks men flocked from all parts of the mining district to lend their aid in penetrating the part of | jingoism. the mine where the victims were supposed to be. Work went on unceasingly, hundreds of yards of rock were tunneled through, until the mine was reached, only

to find that the effort had been in vain. Even after the work of penetrating the dread secret had lost the prominence which made it the chief news of the nation for weeks, it has been carried on. The task of extinguishing the flames, of pumping out the water, and of ventilating the mine has occupied twenty months, and at last the nature of the death suffered by the score and a half victims of the disaster will be known. The brave and unremitting work that has followed the great calamity is worthy of all honor: but let us hope that no such occasion for it may be again experienced in the mining

industry of Western Pennsylvania. AN ILLUSTRATION FROM CHICAGO.

A very decided illustration of the disposition to make a lively strike out of the World's Fair and incidentally a demonstration to the reverse of that smooth combination assertion, that the combination tends to decrease prices, comes from Chicago. The illustration is with regard to the electric lighting, and it sheds more light on the general tendency on combinations than on the Fair enterprise.

Some months ago, when a temporary electric light plant was decided upon, one company agreed to put in 200 lamps, with the necessary dynamos, at \$11 per lamp. A little later a meeting of the agents of all the companies was called, and it was agreed that \$20 per lamp for further supplies was about the fair thing. Later, since the combination of five electric light companies was effected, it was found that \$38 50 per lamp was to be insisted upon: and one agent, who is also a Fair director, boasted that it would have to be paid, as his company was the only one that could do the work. The Fair management naturally determined to avoid this extortion by negotiating abroad, and dispatches have already been received from a London company announcing that

it will send in bids on the service, In this connection another attempt to work the Fair is of interest. When some boilers were needed, a firm wanted \$175. 000 for them. Later its bid was reduced to \$125,000; still later to \$100,000 cash and \$25,000 in Fair stock; and finally, when the contract was awarded to some one else, the first firm tried to get the work at \$79,-500. Mark the difference between the two cases. In the matter of electric lights, a combination was at work, and it multiplied the prices by three and a half; in the boilers competition made itself felt and it reduced the attempt at extortion by

more than one half. Yet people will persist in saying that combinations of this sort are intended to increase the service and reduce prices!

FROM PREMISE TO CONCLUSION.

In the storm of protests against the recent action of the New York Legislature and Park Commissioners in cutting off one whole side of Central Park to afford a speeding track for the owners of trotting horses, a social feature comes into question. The Mayor of New York, with that rare and original logic which characterizes Tammany thought, justifies the step in need of the importance of the trotting-horse interest. "Think of the money invested in horses," says this head of a great city. "Two individual instances are fresh in the public mind of \$100,000 being paid for a single animal." Which moves

the Tribune to the exclamation, "And this is the Mayor of a civilized city!"

Yet by the premises which have been accepted, nemine contradicente, through the voice of an untrammeled press, why is not Mayor Grant's logic impregnable? It has long been the unanimous ac Business Office—Corner Smithfield that the payment of vast sums for something unique and undesirable in the line of horseflesh is among the triumphs of civilization. The horse who can lower the record a fraction of a second is more to the public than the greatest achievements of learning or patriotism. The man who spends \$100,000 on the ownership is a public benefactor pointing the way to that millennial achievement of trotting a mile in less than two minutes.

Public opinion having agreed to these things does it not tollow that the slice of a public park is a very small price to give up to the furtherance of such an overmaster ing public aim? We would not object to sacrificing a park to the winning of a victory by a General defending his country; why should we not do as much for a pursuit on which the people gladly spend more than they ever did on the military commanders? It has been the practically unanimous verdict of our New York cotemporaries that the laws against gambling practices must not attack the grand vested interest of pool selling at trotting meetings. If the laws of morality must courtesy to the royalty of the American trotter, why should not a few score of park acres go with them?

We think our friends of the New York press will have to abate their opposition to the park speeding track, or else make the more humiliating and less profitable change of confessing that their past ecstasies over the great and lofty pursuit of the Two-Minute boon to mankind was more vociferous than judicious.

THE RESULT OF NEGLECT.

The report issued by the Allegheny Auditors caps the climax of the exposures which have been made of the laxity which prevails in the administration of public affairs in the sister city. The lack of system which allows money due the city treasury to accumulate in idleness until it reaches more than \$350,000 is indefensible. The neglect of duty by officials in positions of public trust, which has permitted the continuance of such a state of affairs. reflects great and serious discredit on their understanding or their conscience. But the matter, after all, comes back to those citizens who have allowed apathy, negligence, or the pressure of private affairs to lead to a practice of ignoring their duties to the community.

The disease of maladministration has so spread as to necessitate heroic remedies in the form of amputations. When the body politic has once been freed of the impurities which threaten its vitality, a recurrence of such an unwholesome condition should be prevented by universal individual attention to the necessity of proper business management. The voters elect their servants and the former must accept the responsibility for the results of their

own negligence.

AN INSTRUCTIVE RUMOR. There is a volume of national instruction in the statement that the Bureau of American Republics, which was one of the tangible results of the Pan-American Congress, is threatened with extinction. This organization has done good work in familiarizing the people of both American continents with the advantages to be secured by the extension of trade between them; but its work is nullified and its operations are likely to be brought to a standstill by the recent exploitations of

The Bureau was started on the understanding that the United States was to pay for carrying it one year, after which the other governments represented in the Congress were to bear half the expenses. This it is reported on behalf of the South American Republics they will decline to do, the tone adopted in the dealings with Chile having indisposed the Spanish-American Governments for further effort in the line of closer relations with the

United States. This, if correct, and it should be noted that it is nothing more than rumor so far, is extreme and unnecessary action on the part of the Spanish-American Governments. They should remember that the exchange of products is an operation which benefits both countries engaged in it, and that therefore their own benefit as much as that of the United States is involved in the policy thus abandoned. They should also perceive that if the United States departed so much from its former custom as to be nearly as peremptory as England or Germany would be under like circumstances, and thereby wounded the Spanish-American susceptibilities, our bark, especially when voiced by the jingo

element, is several degrees worse than our At the same time this report, if true, conveys a very decided lesson to the statesmen of this country, that a policy of American reciprocity is not particularly aided by an unnecessary display of per emptory language in international deal

ings for political revenue.

THE NEW JERSET SCANDAL. Among other recent demonstrations of practical politics, that act of the New Jersey Legislature in rushing to passage a bill sanctioning the Reading deal produces some disclosures. These indicate a state of facts which should be highly instructive to those of our esteemed cotemporaries which have referred to the action of that legislative body as indicating the character

of the combination. One New Jersey Senator states over his own name that he was offered \$10,000 for his vote in favor of the bill. This seems to be much above the usual quotations for New Jersey legislators. But one vote was needed, and the law of supply and demand ran the price up until the lobby agent was authorized to offer Senator Rogers "a sum many times larger than the original \$10,-000," which the agent did not do, as it was useless. The one vote needed was obtained somewhere else, presumably at a round

sum, though probably at a slight decline

from the top of the market.

The report is also heard that the passage of the bill cost the combination \$3,000,000. This is, of course, gossip, as the men who know what it cost are not imparting the information to the public. But the nature of the measure, the character of the Legislature and the manner in which the bill was put through without a single argument in its favor possess all the features of highly purchased legislation. Of course, the addition of the cost, whatever it was, to the expenses of the combination will be a factor in the cheap performance of its services. The organs of the deal will find no difficulty in recognizing such a method of getting what the combination wants, as a primary evidence of economical and efficient public

service. In connection with this it is of course necessary to specify that the eminent and respectable managers of these corporations would never do so lawless an act as to bribe a Legislature. No, indeed! They would only invest large sums in the acqui sition of legal counsel of various grades, and carefully direct their attention elsewhere pending the work of securing what they want.

SUICIDES appear to be a very inconsiderate class. Not satisfied with giving work to a Coroner and his jury over their own remains, they frequently insist on removing another party before taking their departure. But most inconsiderate of all is the man who shows such disregard for public nerves as to shoot himself in a train full of people. There would be fewer suicides if intending victims of their own acts would take a walk into the woods, somewhere out of the way, and allow themselves time for thought by digging their own graves. If the healthy exercise left their inclination unchanged they should so arrange matters as to provide for selfburial after taking a fatal dose.

THE Mississippi Legislature lives in troublous times. It has nardly had time to recover from Hill's visit before it is disturbed and cursed by a raving maniac armed with a knife in each hand.

"I AM acting in behalf of a cause which, so far as I know, knows no poetry, but is a mere question of patriotism on both sides." So said Mr. Williams in opening the opposi tion to the Bland bill. This remark conveys a strong inference that most questions are as a matter of party expediency. The sooner patriotism swamps partisan discussion on every conceivable question, the better will it be for the country, and the more nearly will Representatives approach a perform ance of the duties for which they are elected and paid.

WE need more discussions to be followed by action on such subjects as, "What is the best remedy for our municipal misgovernment?" The best remedy is individual ac tivity among our citizens.

THERE have been few stories of greater injustice than the one related by the Italian foreman who claims that he was grossly ill-treated by his employers in West Virginia, because he endeavored to obtain the rights of himself and his fellow workmen. The matter calls for searching inquiry, and, if the truth of the statements be proven, legal redress and punishment of the offenders should be easily obtainable.

WITH emphysema asthma, severe earache, Brandenburg speeches, a paralyzed arm, bread riots, an obnoxious education bill, and what-not, Kaiser Wilhelm is in

hard luck. It is not generally understood that the burning of agricultural reports and memor-tal addresses which had been prepared for mailing. The chief source of regret is that the documents could not have been consumed before the expense entailed by their

On the whole, Mills is to be congratulated on securing a seat in the peaceful, not to say lethargic, Senate instead of in the thorny chair occupied by the Speaker of the House

THE Bar Association of New York has ione its duty in finding Judge Maynard guilty of reprehensible conduct in the Dutchess county election case. It now remains to be seen whether Hill's tools at Albany will dare refuse to remove him from his lofty position.

BERNHARDT's pathetic portrayal of the forsaken Leah is nothing compared to the exhibition which Hill will make when he loses the nomination at Chicago.

By keeping his seat in the House until the Bland bill is disposed of Mills will have the unusual privilege of speaking on and voting for the measure in both halls of Congress. This is a beautiful devotion to duty f he arranges to draw the smaller salary in

ONE great advantage of natural gas fittings is the absence of the poker on occasions when quick-tempered people use it to strike while the fron is hot.

PROBABLY the greatest advantage which England derives from its widespread Empire is the variety and occupation found for which arises in one corner of its domain as soon as its counterpart has been settled elsewhere.

A SPEEDY signature of the pardon of the

Beaver editors by the Governor will meet a universal sense of justice and add to the dignity of the law. BROOKLYN policemen must find their revolvers of inestimable service. One of the crack marksmen of the force fired three

times at a dog six feet away and missed every time, though he managed to wing a officer at his third attempt. Now that E. W. Field has been commit ted to the Buffalo State Hospital, what is to ne by way of investigating the sanity

of his victims? IT is surprising that the discovery of three mutilated bodies in Texas should cause any excitement. Lawlessness of one that such a find should cause no special re-

It is all very well to say "Hail, smiling norn," but to begin with, the morn will not smile, and to go on with, hail is little better

QUAY and Cameron appeared together in the Senate, after an absence of about three months. But the roof did not fall. Natur-

ally the all-important subject of patronage was the first to occupy their attention.

PERTINENT PERSONALITIES. NEAL DOW, the eminent Prohibitionist completed his 89th year last Sunday, and is

still in good physical condition. COLONEL DANIEL S. LAMONT has bee eriously ill for the past two weeks. He is not yet out of danger, and since last Satur-day physicians have been in constant at-

MRS. EZETA, the wife of the President of Salvador, left San Salvador yesterday for a trip through the United States and Europe, She is accompanied by her father, Senor Marroquin. SIR EDWARD WATKIN, the most power-

ful railroad magnate in England, is about to marry the widow of Mr. Ingram, the founder of the Bustrated London News. Mrs. Ingram 45 83 years old. DR. NEWTON BATEMAN has resigned as President of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.,

and John Y. Finley, ex-Secretary of the New York State Board of Charities, has been chosen as his successor. MISS JENNIE SURGET MERRILL, accom panied by Miss Mary Grace, of New York, visited Cardinal Gibbons last week, to secure the interest of his Eminence in her tenement-house reform work in the me-

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE'S office in

Washington contains a large number of por-traits of the British Ministers, secretaries and attaches of legations in the United this country. VENANGO COUNTY, Pa., can justly lay claims to having the oldest postmaster in the United States. Jesse M. Perrine, of Utica, is aged 79 years, and has been post

master continuously for 39 years. He is still hale and hearty. THE estate of the late President Grevy of France, now proves to be worth \$1,400,000. The Paris residence in the Avenue d'Jena, now inhabited by Madam Grevy and the n family, with the grounds attached, is

Getting Ready to Mend Its Ways. Chicago Tribune. 1 .
The road reform movement is become landslide. The country is fast getting ready

valued at \$400,000.

AT THE COUNTRY'S CAPITAL. nvestigating Pension Commissioner Raum - Paring the Appropriations - Purchases of Silver at the Treasury-Ex-

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Gen. Raum was efore the Pension Office Investigating Com-nittee again to-day. In reply to questions by Mr. Enloe, the witness said he did not know the name of the young girl whom it was charged one Engle, while acting chief of a division, had betrayed. He had sent to the Secretary the affidavit of William T.
Ford charging Engle with this act. Witness supposed it was in the Secretary's office.
He had not noticed whether He had not noticed whether it was signed or not, and had not examined into the charge before sending it to the Secretary. Witness, in reply to further questions, admitted that Ford was dismissed during Com-missioner Black's administration on certain charges. Ford had been subsequently reinstated, and witness had been told that W. W. Dudley had recommended it. Mr. Euloe asked the witness concerning reports bearon Ford's alleged improper relations with a woman, but witness said he may have heard of them, but had not investigated such reports. The examination then recurred to a report which had been made in the Postoffice Department as to Taylor's pevious record at the time he applied for a transfer from the Pension Office to the post-office. Mr. Lineaweaver, a clerk in the Pen-sion Office had obtained the report from the sion Office had obtained the report from the Postoffice Department. It was developed in connection with this matter that Mr. Lineaweaver is not in the city at the present time. Mr. Enloe sought to learn from the witness why he was not in the city. Mr. Raum said that Mr. Lineaweaver's absence had nothing to do with the absence of himself (Raum). Finally Mr. Enloe asked if Lineaweaver is not hunting up evidence to be used in the investigation. The Commissioner replied that it might or might not be, so; he did not know. It was evidence that he might want to use.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to hearing the Commissioner's reason for the removal of certain clerks who had been in the sorvice.

THE sundry civil appropriation bill of last year carried an aggregate appropriation of about \$38,000,000, while the bill of this year amounts to only a little more than \$25,000,000, being in the neighborhood of \$13,000,000 less than the act for the current fiscal year. The largest cut made is in the items making appropriations for public buildings. The fol-lowing appropriations, among others, are lowing appropriations, among others, are made: Galveston Harbor, \$450,000. In addition to this amount, which is available July 1, there was on hand March 1, \$50,000. Hay Lake Channel, \$115,000, on hand March 1,\$545,000; Sault Ste. Marie, nothing, as the engineers made no estimate, \$1,520,000 being on hand March I. With reference to the World's Fair, the committee makes available the balance remaining of the appropriation of \$1,500,000 heretofore made by Congress. A sub-committee is going to Chicago to visit the Fair and investigate expenditures, and until its report is received nothing further will be done in the matter of World's Fair expenditures. A large cut is made by the bill in the appropriations on account of military posts, this item being reduced over \$300,000. The light house, life saving and quarantine service, it is said, are well provided for.

In answer to a resolution calling upon

him to inform the Senate of the amount of Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, the amount of silver dollars coined and the amount of silver bullion in the Treasury purchased under the provisions of that act, and also whether the silver dollars coined were available for the expenses of the Government, Secretary Foster says that there were purchased an received at the mints under the act of July 14, 1890, from the date when it took effect August 13, 1890. to and including February 29, 1892, 84,500,393 fine ounces of silver bullion at a cost of 855,467,892, in payment of which there were issued within that period Treasury notes authorized by the act to the amount of \$85,263,212, leaving a balance of \$251,680, which represents the amount of the purchases of bullion made at the mints of San Francisco. New Orleans and Carson City late in February, the reports of which reached the department after the close of that month. There were coined, says the letter, under the act, within the period mentioned, 28,393,475 standard dollars, with a wasnage of \$28,935 not yet adjusted; and there were held in the Treasury at the close of business on the 28th ultimo. 62,689,503 fine ounces of silver which cost \$61,437,330. Of the silver dollars coined under the provisions of that act \$24,001,627 are held in the Treasury notes, \$4,380,000 have been covered into the Treasury on account of seigniorage and so have become available for the ordinary expenses of the Government; and the remainder, \$557,848 are held in the Treasury uncovered awaiting adjustment of the seigniorage account. When this last mentioned amount or so much of it as may be ascertained to be the net seigniorage is covered into the Treasury the amount so covered will also be available, says the letter, for ordinary expenses of the Government. Respecting redemptions or exchanges of silver dollars, Secretary Foster says that the department has not redeemed silver dollars or silver certificates in prold or gold certificates; concluding, Secretary Foster says that silver dollars and silver certificates are received for public dues and areused freely in the discharge of all Government obligations. August 13, 1890, to and including February 29, 1892, 84,500,363 fine ounces of silver bulli received for public dues and areused freely in the discharge of all Government obligations

THE Senate Committee on the Quadro-Centennial this morning gave a hearing to several persons representing that element of the population of the country which seeks to secure Congressional action compelling the closing of the World's Fair on Sunday. The committee had under consideration the Colquitt bill providing that no exposition or exhibition for which Congress appropriates money shall be open on Sunday. Dr. H. H. George, of Pittsburg, representing the American Sabbath Union, said that to yield to the demand of that element which demanded the opening of the Chicago Exposition on Sunday would be to destroy the sanctity of the day from a Christian standpoint. He asserted that the laws of Pennsylvania and Illinois prohibited such amuse meats on Sunday, and that it was owing to the existence of this law in Pennsylvania that the Centennial Exposition remained closed on the first day of the week. While the Illinois statute, if enforced, would prevent the opening of the Fair on that day, the speaker believed that the clamor on the part of persons interested in public conveyances, street, car lines, railroads, backs, etc., would induce the Board of Management of the Fair open. The representatives of the church unions had sent delegations, he said, to lay the matter before the Board of Managers, but so far they had appealed in vain. Doubtless, if a decision could be obtained from the board it would be favorable to Sanday closing, but the difficulty was to secure action on their part. L. S. Coffin, ex. Railroad Commissioner at Ft. Dodge, la, representing the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, numbering 25,000 persons, mostly brakemen, pleaded for the observance of the Sabbath in order that railroad employes might have an opportunity for rest. He asserted that many railroad disasters, attributed to carelessness of employes, really resulted from the fact that the employes were overworked. This class of people wanted the moral support that would be afforded by favorable Congressional action on the pending bill in order to assist them in attaining their object, namely the establishment of regulations by railroad corporations that would afford the trainmen more rest than they now enjoy. Incidentally Mr. Coffin stated that it was contemplated by the association he represented to request Congress to pass a law prohibiting the running of inter-State mail trains on Sunday. to the demand of that element which demanded the opening of the Chicago Exposi-

THE committee, consisting of Mr. Georgi Evans, the disbursing officer of the Depart ment of the Interior, and Mr. A. C. Tonner, the chief of the appointment division, designated some weeks ago by Secretary Noble to make an examination of the work of the Census Bureau with a view to ascertaining has already been done and what amount of money will be required to complete the work, has made its report. The committee find that to complete the entire work as outfind that to complete the entire work as outlined and entered upon by the superintendent of the census, under instructions from Congress, including the farms, houses and mortgage inquiry, will necessitate an expenditure of \$2,000,000. This amount includes the sum of \$250,000 recently appropriated by Congress. The committee recommends that certain divisions of the bureau be abolished, particularly the appointment and finance divisions, the work of which to be transferred to the department proper. The committee also recommends that as far as practicable the elerical force of the Census office be concentrated upon the inquiry as to manufactures, this being, in the opinion of the committee, a matter of prime importance.

This report was transmitted to the Superintendent by Secretary, Noble, with a re-

quest that he submit his views upon the recommendations of the committee. His attention is called to his last annual report to the Secretary, in which he stated that \$1,000,000 would be ample to complete the census work. Mr. Porter in his reply highly compliments the thorough and obviously fair work of the committee and agrees with them that the two divisions mentioned may now safely be abolished. The Superintendent expresses his satisfaction that he is now in possession of data which he had not herstofore been able to obtain and which will be of great service to him in the future management of the affairs of the bureau. The report of the committee and the correspondence on the subject are now in the hands of Secretary Noble. amining the Work of the Census Bu-

AFTER having had under consideration for some weeks the Caine bill to give local government to Utah, the House Committee on Territories decided this morning to report it favorably with an amendment which port it favorably with an amendment which strikes out the section relating to the sale of public lands for school purposes, the committee deeming it best to have a separate measure covering this point. The bill reported to-day is one on which several hearings were given by both the Senate and House Committees on Territories. The vote on the bill was a party one, the Democrats favoring and the Republicans opposing it. In the House to-day Mr. Patterson, of rennessee, reported Senate bills for the con-

struction of two revenue cutters for use on the Pacific coast and for two revenue cutters for use on the great lakes.

PREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

Hon, A. B. Farquhar Says That It Would Injure the Country's Credit.

In an article upon the "Silver Coinage" published in the York Gazette, Hon. A. B. Farquhar says: A "free coinage" law, we grant, would very soon raise the price of the silver ounce to its par value of \$1 29-that is. more properly speaking, it would debase our \$1 29 to the value of an ounce of silver—but that nominal increase could have no effect on silver quotations in other countries, or on real values here. It would amount to a legal permission granted every man under obligation to pay \$1 29 to discharge that

legal permission granted every man under obligation to pay \$1.29 to discharge that obligation by paying a quantity of silver whose cost, in goods or in labor, would be less than what we now know as a dollar. Gold would be of no use to us except in special gold contracts, where that metal was explicitly named; no one would use a gold dollar where a depreciated dollar could serve the same purpose; and we should find ourselves as far from bimetallism as we have ever been. If there is anything in the experience of any country, which could enable us to hope for any other result, assuredly nothing has been made known.

Who would be injured by the proposed depreciation of all money obligations? Landlords and holders of mortgages, to some extent: but small investors in savings banks, building associations, life insurance policies and other rewards of frugality and industry, to a greater extent. Pensioners would find their allowances docked by 20 to 30 per cent, the laborers to whom, throughout our country, \$100,000,000 in arrears of wages are always due, would suffer a dead loss in equal proportion; their employers would be able, moreover, to hold them to the same nominal figures on their rolls, long after those figures had lost a quarter of their real significance; and the injury that must be suffered by these classes would transcend, a hundred fold, all that could be visited on the richer creditors. Can any Democrat, glorying in his party's mission, as Iriend of the common people, contemplate such an act without shame? But that is not all, nor the worst. Our country's credit must suffer, along with the wage earners and patrons of savings banks. By shaving 20 or 30 per cent from what it has promised to pay its creditors, the Government may come easier out of its present indebtedness; but it will commit an act which, however time champiens of free silver may attempt to explain it away, the world outside will be unable to distinguish from vulgar repudiation—the sophistries by which it will seek to justify its course wil

The Gray Invites the Blue,

RICHMOND, March 23.—At a meeting of Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, last night a resolution was unanimously adopted inviting the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, during their national encamp-ment at Washington, to visit this city, as-suring them a hearty welcome on the part of the people generally and the Confederate soldiers especially.

Blair Should Send Off Fireworks.

Chicago Mail.] Mr. Blair should send up a skyrocket once in a while just to let the public know that he

and his boom are on earth. JOKELETS FROM JUDGE

"I can't make a living for myself and wife ere in New York," said the young man.
"Why don't you go West?" "What for?"

is in circulation that we are engaged.

Miss Muun (sweetly)—It's odd what utterly impossible things the gosstps will talk about. Ernestine-Why are you so glad that Lent is come?

Celestine—Because the doctor said the only thing

Young Mr. Dolley (feeling his way)-It

came to my ears to-day, Miss Munn, that a report

he matter with poor Fido was that he ate too me The church is out. She deigns to glance With sober eyes across the aisle. A little bow—on, angel mine, Where is, alas! thy old-time smile? Can it be true-I pause to think-

She's keeping Lent. Teacher-What is quickness? Scholar-Quickness is when a person drops a ho

and so exclusive, I wonder?
"Their debta, most likely. I know lots of tradesmen who refuse to have anything to do with

musician of your son Tommy, are you?

Bagley - Yes, indeed. Why, he's got a fortune
in that head of hair. Customer-I am putting down a carpet and I want two packages of carpet tacks, Clerk—I think you will find one package will be

Customer-That's all right. I want the other for

Burley-So you're going to make a

PATTISON SAWING WOOD.

PATMER and Pattison would make a ticket as much alike as two P's .- Springfield Monitor. GOVERNOR PATTISON is in favor of "some good Western" man, but thinks he can be found without going too far West.—Panoucket Times.

It is strongly suspicioned that when the order is given to unmask, Governor Pattison will step out from behind the Pennsylvania Cleveland boom.—Washington Post. GOVERNOR PATTISON, of Pennsylvania, is reported to be very busy sawing wood. This is an exceedingly prudent occupation for ambitious statesmen just at this time.—

A goodly number of the Democratic county conventions in Pennsylvania are declaring for Governor Pattison as second choice for the Presidental nomination.— GOVERNOR PATTISON, of Pennsylvania, will

base his claims for the Democratic nomina-tion for President on his veto record. He would be a good candidate for the Don't party.-Chicago Inter-Ocean. An Interesting Boodle Exhibit Washington Star.)
Chicago should preserve a few of its boodlers for exhibition at the World's fair. They would be interesting and, in a negative

STARTED OUT IN LIFE.

The Mission Francaise Organized With a Full Quota of Officers—The Deadhead System at Theaters Forms the Topic of an Instructive Conversation

WHAT has been known until the present ime as the Mission Francaise became terday very much organized, taking to itself as many officers and committees as there are days in the month. A meeting for this pur pose was held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, with the Rev. Dr. Purves as chairman. After a few preliminaries, including good natured skirmishes, the Rev. Mr. Launitz was to propose a deferment of the election, the precious matter in the meantime being put

pose a deferment of the election, the precious matter in the meantime being put into the safe keeping of a committee. Prof. Henri Rollin Parker failed to see the utility of a postponement. He was a busy man, so were they all—all busy men. It had been by serious disarrangement of his plans that he had been able to be present. Quite likely the same could be said for others.

They had for a long time been endeavoring to give the mission a place in the city, and now that they were on the point of doing so Mr. Parker really failed to understand why Friend Launitz desired a delay, Mr. Launitz made no response to this, and then Mr. Parker's motion, or rather his instructions carried the day. Before putting the nominations in the hands of the committee, the Rev. Dr. Holland begged to say a few words. He submitted that committees were nuisances, and quoted somebody as saying that a committee of three, one member of which was in a foreign country and another sick in bed, was an ideal factor for business.

He begged that the Board of Directors, in-

another sick in bed, was an ideal factor for business.

He begged that the Board of Directors, intended originally to be composed of 30 members, should be cut down to ten. Then a committee of four able-bodied men, including Dr. Holland and Mr. Parker, put through Mr. Parker's ticket, only one in the field, and sifted the 30 directors until ten were taken and 20 got left. Then the Chairman announced the names as follows: Chancellor Holland, of the Western University, President; Rev. H. Norcross, Rev. B. F. Woodburn, E. Y. Breck and Rev Dr. George Hodges, Vice Presidents; H. R. Parker, Secretary, and William R. Thompson, Secretary.

When the list of directors was brought forward, the women members, who, it is said, have been chiefly instrumental in fostering the mission in the days when it couldn't walk alone nor had no staffs to support it, were informed that they had a half representation, though the Chairman said nothing had been done to make them eligible.

The directing board was as follows: Mrs. Joseph Albree. Mrs. Albree declined to serve and G. C. Hartman was named as sub-

The directing board was as follows: Mrs. Joseph Albree. Mrs. Albree declined to serve and G. C. Hartman was named as substitute; Mrs. Henry Holdship, Mrs. James B. Scott, Miss Suydam, Miss Mercur, Miss Wheeler, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, Mr. Harvey Henderson, Dr. Lippincott and Dr. Mercer. Mr. Parker, upon the presentation of this committee, apologized for blasting the hopes of 20 people, and said he had wished it might be otherwise. Finally Mr. Launitz was formally voted in his incumbency as pastor by general acclamation. Mr. Launitz rose to decline. Dr. Norcross responded that they couldn't do without their pastor. Mr. Parker reiterated Br. Norcross statement, and when it was left to the ladies and geutlemen present they rose in their might and upheld the speakers. A further meeting to arrange details will be held on the coming Wednesday. A MARRIAGE has been arranged between

Miss Frances Porter, daughter of Mrs. S. E. McClelland, of Uniontown, and Mr. Edward Yeager, son of Christian Yeager, Esq., of Allegheny. Miss Porter's family move in Aliegheny. Miss Porter's lamily move in the aristocratic circles of Youngstown society, and her flance is of representative people belonging for many years to this part of the country. Mr. Yeager, Sr., was formerly interested in the Columbia Steel Works, and before that was partner in an important business house in Pittsburg. The wedding will likely be held in June. An irate theatrical manager yesterday delivered a blow straight from the shoulder, which resulted in a very black eye for Pitts-burg. "This," said he, "is a very pretty town; it ought to have a hall built ro

contract Awarded for the State Building at the Columbian Exposition.

HARRISBURG. March 23.—The contract for the erection of the Pennsylvania building at Chicago was awarded by the Executive committee of the World's Fair Board this afternoon to Nesbit & Coder, of Harrisburg, their bid on the revised plans being \$67,900. The building must be completed by October 14. There were eight bidders.

Resolutions were adopted giving the Executive Commissioner control of employees and directing communication to be had with owners of public and private conservatories regarding a State exhibit of flowers.

The Gray Invites the contract for the account of the Pannsylvania building at the would like to come down and see us. 'So you shall, my, boy,' said I, 'the box office is open from 9 to 9, and your dollars are always welcome.' Another time I was a sort of enforced escort to a young lady, who was belated and had missed her the cutive Commissioner control of employees and directing communication to be had with owners of public and private conservatories regarding a State exhibit of flowers.

The Gray Invites the state Building at that might reflect in the sky so that the surrounding countries could see and admire. Between whiles when you are not being stood up and sandbagged for your money, they stand you up for passes. Upon my honor I was introduced to a man on Monday and on Tuesday he buttonholded ine on Fifth avenue and said he would like to come down and see us. 'So you shall, my, boy,' said I, 'the box office is open from 9 to 9, and your in the strong the would like to come down and see us. 'So you shall, my, boy,' said I, 'the box office is open from 9 to 9, and your in dollars are always welcome.' Another time I was a sort of enforced escort to a young lady, who was belated and had missed her the surrounding countries could see and admire. Between whiles when you are not being tood up on 15 and on Tuesday he buttonholded to a man on Monday and on Tuesday he buttonholded to a man on Monday and on Tuesday he buttonhole only the other day the young woman met me and said her sister was going to be married, and wouldn't I give her a box, so her brother-in-law-to-be could give a farewell stag party. I dined at a first-class restaurant last week, where they serve second-class meals, and the clerk, as he struck me for \$2, remarked: "You might just as well use the other side of that check to make me out a mass."

use the other side of that check to make me out a pass."

"I chucked an infant under the chin the other day and said it was the living image of its mother. I got a letter from its father the next day asking for two seats at the matinee, 'and please,' he added, 'keep the third chair vacant if you can. Baby is going along, as it is nurse's day out, and the little fellow may want to have his mother's knee.' Another day on a crowded street car I exchanged my seat for a strap, to which a lady was holding on. What do you think, she came into my office only this morning, and wanted to know if I wouldn't be so 'perlite' as to give her a seat in the theater also. She thought I was so much of a gentleman, she didn't mind in the least asking me. My pastor begs for passes. My landlady demands them, and pays off her milk bill with them. When I treat a man, he looks as if he expected a pass at the bottom of the glass. The street car conductor thinks one ought to go with every fare I pay him. Young women present me with roses, wearing a 'won't-you-pass-me-through-the-door' sort of expression, and their brothers walk along the avenue with me, call me 'my boy' and want to know what night 'me and sis' can flud a couple of seats. Then they take some other fellow's sister. But for the cock of the cake walk give me a fellow on Fifth avenue whom I asked last Monday to send me down some things C. O. D.

"We don't trust theatrical people at all, my dear sir. We find it doesn't pay.' I wanted the things straightaway and with difficulty made up the sum out of the change in my pocket. The next night the gentleman was at the theater door just as I came forward.

"I suppose it's all right? he said. out a pass.'"
"I chucked an infant under the chin the

man was at the theater door just as I came forward.

"I suppose it's all right? he said.
"'What's all right? said I.
"'Oh, you know me. You did business with me yesterday. Isn't it all right?"
"I didn't wait to say a word, but I rushed home and for five minutes yelled blue devils up the chimney of my fire place: after which I went back to the theater and for two hours couldn't break the line of people waiting for passes."

Then the manager, sighing wearily and wiping his perspiring brow, wrote on the margin of a newspaper: "Pass Mr. Jones and party to box." When he finished he whispered: "My best girl's mother's divorced husband, who at the present time is standing in again with the old lady. If things continue blooming there will be a double wedding."

ANNOUNCEMENT cards have been reeived of the marriage of Miss Lillie R. Balley and Hugh C. Barr on last Tuesday March 22. They will be at home in Taren tum after April L.

In April when housekeepers are in commotion there is also a disturbance in the diary business, due to a reduction of 20 per cent in their cost. A diary as you will see is by that time only three-fourths as valuable as at the first of the year, though,

able as at the first of the year, though, strangely enough, sales of them are often made all summer. Of his years diaries have moved in a more utilitarian sphere. Their elegance has been reduced, and they have taken to wear fustian jackets, so to speak, or plain cloth covers.

It was no great while ago that the most recherche affairs were got up to particularly attract young women of great wealth, consequent great leisure and small brains. When Marie Bashkirtseff's lurid neart-burnings came before the public the diary trade experienced an instantaneous boom of several weeks' duration: but it was not of the 3 by 4-inch Eussia leather variety. The book hitherto confined to counting rooms went with a rush, and great, big, practical penholders went with it. But too great pressure killed the fad, and the would-be Marie Bashkirtseffs returned to their deserved-oblivion. The diary in use to-day is a middle-sized affair and is not worn at madam's heart. kirtseffs returned to their deserved oblivion. The diary in use to-day is a middle-sized affair, and is not worn at madam's heart. If a fashionable woman's, it is used to note engagements and shopping commissions, and should it be the property of a housekeeper it partakes of all her domestic characteristics, and is usually an extremely interesting, practical journal.

A Precedent Likely to Hold Good. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. 1

certain to hold good in Hill's case.

No man has ever yet become President by seeking the office after the manner of a vender of wizard oil; and the precedent is

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The French still fight an average of

-Four pounds of gold have been col-ected from the soot of the chimney of the

-There are nearly 10,000 steamships in

-It has been reckoned that if the whole

nan the involuntary habit of blushing. Indeed, they seem to possess it to a higher degree than we do, for the blush of an appearation of the body than that of a human being. -In France the custom of shaving came

-Money is called "sterling" because in the time of Richard I money coined in the east of Germany became, on account of its

hunters; but he is held to have special au-thority over dogs, and to him are addressed prayers for cure or protection from hydro-phobia.

-The following advertisement appeared

-The Japanese papers, it appears, were not content with announcing that General

the African elephant being more highly prized than the Asiatic on that account. Little ivery comes now from India, where the animal is so highly prized as a beast of burden that only the tusks of elephants that have died a natural death are obtainable.

most unknown in the interior, and the cumbrous nature of the medium employed, together with the great fluctuations in its value, is a serious obstacle to the expansion of trade.

through the suicide's breast, plowed through the head of a second soldier standing near, killing him, and then imbedded itself in the arm of a third soldier, inflicting a serious in-jury.

now been developed, and the prints disclos-the presence of scals in hundreds of thou sands.

were widows. -According to the last report of the Michigan Bureau of Labor Statistics, the farmers number more than one-half the population, but their profits constitute only

—An interesting experiment is being made on some of the engines of the Great Eastern E

lot of automatic toys, tiny alligators, papier nache roosters, tin toads and other ant mais, which were wound up and then set going by the gentlemen of the party. Each man closely followed the progress of the animal which he had wound up and seected as his partner the young wor fore which it paused.

on this were thrown the carriage numbers as they were desired by their owners. Coachmen could thus keep watch for their numbers, and the incessant shouting, usually a confusing accompaniment of such functions, was done away with. -It is calculated that in Virginia, Caroina, Georgia and Alabama there are at least 100,000 "tobacco dippers," as they are called, who consume a great quantity of snuff in the following manner: The dippers take a small stick, moisten it, and dip it into the snuff, and rub it into the gaps between their teeth, and there let the dark brown powder remain till it has lost its pungency. Others hold the stick covered with tobacco in their mouths and suck it as children suck a stick of barley-sugar. 100,000 "tobacco dippers," as they are eal

Walker, then a mere boy, planted four wal-nuts by the roadside opposite his father's house, in the Eleventh civil district, near house, in the Eleventh civil district, near Cedar Biuff, and some ten miles west of Knoxville. He died ten years ago, yet he lived to see four walnut trees grow to a measure of 4 feet in diameter, worth, if cut and properly seasoned, at least \$400 each, Had he planted 300 walnuts on an adjoining acre of ground his heirs, when he died, would have been \$120,000 better off. To-day they would be \$200,000 better off. Had he planted ten acres they would be worth as least \$2,000,000.