THE PRUNING KNIFE

Applied by a Congressional Committee to Extravagances for the Fair.

SOME FANCY SALARIES

That Must Be Scaled Down Before All Will Be Exactly Right.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL'S WAGES

Shouldn't Be Twice as Much as the Pay of a Cabinet Officer.

GEN. ST. CLAIR TALKS FOR SOUVENIRS

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Chairman Dockery, of the World's Fair investigating subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, to-day submitted to the full committee the report agreed on by himself and his associates. The report recommends that the Department of Foreign Affairs be abolished and its duties discharged under the auspices of the Director General.

"It further appears," says the report, "that officials connected with the local board are also salaried officers of the United States. The committee is impelled, therefore, to suggest that the compensation of such officials, together with those of the chiefs of the 15 great departments, shall in no case be fixed at an amount to exceed $4,000." The report continues:

It is also recommended that the salary of the Director General be reduced from $15,000 to $8,000 per annum, and that the compensation of the Secretary of the Commission be fixed at $3,000. While it is true that the office of the Director General is one of great dignity and responsibility, yet it would not seem that in these respects it surpassed the positions of the members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States. In this connection the committee congratulates the local board upon the reduction of the salaries of the President of the Exposition Company and his officers of staff.

Reductions That Should Be Made.

It will be noted that these reductions were made subsequent to the investigation at Chicago, and amount to $21,700 annually, exclusive of the salary of $6,000 allowed the president, and which he voluntarily renounced. Your committee is persuaded that reductions should be made in the salaries of other employes, but forbears other specific suggestions, inasmuch as the Board of Directors of the Exposition contemplates a rigid scrutiny of expenditures, as appears from the resolution unanimously adopted at the meeting of April 19 last. The inquiry ordered by this resolution will, in our opinion, result in the decrease of compensation to employes, and in limitations upon expenditures at other points other than those to which reference has been made.

In renouncing this criticism upon expenditures the committee does so in the most friendly spirit to the Exposition, for it recognizes that this great undertaking is governed by many conditions that are not enlightened by precedent and experience. The committee is fully aware that it has been especially subjected to stress and strain by reason of the limited time intervening between the inception and the formal opening of the Exposition. Inasmuch, however, as it is now apparent that the time will be ample to complete the preparations for the opening, the management should studiously avoid the extremes of either parsimony or extravagance.

Some Suggested Reforms.

Under the head of "suggested reforms" the report says:

The Board of Reference and Control of the National Commission and the Executive Committee of the Board of Lady Managers have full power to act in the absence of their respective bodies. Your committee is of the opinion that it is wholly unnecessary to provide for more than one meeting for each organization during the fiscal year 1893. In fact, the duties now discharged by the National Commission and by the Board of Lady Managers can be as efficiently performed by the Executive Committee of each organization as by the respective bodies in full session. Since, however, section 7 of the act of April 25, 1890, gives alone to the majority of the World's Columbian Commissioners the power to modify the rules and regulations relating to entrance and admission fees and other rights affecting the public, it would be well if this suggestion were agreed to, that the section should be so amended as to give such power to the Board of Reference and Control when the National Commission is not in session.

It is proper to state in this connection, as shown by the hearings, that several complaints were brought to the attention of your committee, and in no instance did it fail to make such inquiry in respect to them as its limited time would permit. There were charges that in the letting of certain contracts favoritism had been shown, and evidence tending to establish this was offered, but your committee does not find that the charges were sustained, although it regrets that more publicity was not given in some cases.

A Limit to the Investigations.

The committee declined to extend investigation into channels which were manifestly outside of the legitimate scope of its authority, and where issues were raised, clearly the subject of determination by other bodies entirely outside of Congress, the committee left them to the judgment of such tribunals.

In conclusion the committee "expresses without reserve its confidence in the assured success of the Exposition," and adds:

In every essential feature it stands unrivaled in all time. Fifty-six nations and colonies have accepted the invitation to participate in the enterprise and have appropriated $3,783,300 for that purpose. It is expected that 20 other foreign countries will also be represented. Complete exhibits will be made by all the countries which promise attendance, 26 of which will erect special buildings for their own displays. Thirty States and Territories of our own Republic will erect buildings and make special exhibits, for which $3,182,500 has already been provided. It becomes obvious, therefore, that the expenditures of the local corporation, of individual enterprise, of the States and Territories and of our own and of foreign governments will reach the stupendous aggregate of not less than $20,000,000 for exposition purposes. In its scope and magnificence this exposition stands alone. There is nothing like it in all history. It easily surpasses all kindred enterprises, and will amply illustrate the marvelous genius of the American people in the great domains of agriculture, commerce, manufactures and invention, which constitute the foundation upon which rests the structure of our national glory and prosperity.

Estimates on Cost and Profit.

The committee submits several estimates received from various persons as to the total income and expenditures on account of the Exposition, and then gives its own estimate. It places the total income at $20,275,492, made up chiefly of gate receipts, $12,250,000; concessions, $4,800,000; subscriptions, $3,945,000, and Chicago City bonds, $5,000,000. The expenditures are put at $19,319,088, the committee deducting $3,157,024 from the expenditures as estimated by Mr. Higginbotham, the largest item taken off being $600,000 for an intramural railway. In this connection, the report says, the committee has not suggested any reduction in the $200,000 appropriated for the construction of the art institute near Lake Front Park, though it seems excessive. It also thinks the construction department's expenses could be safely reduced and the total limit brought down to $18,500,000.

The committee then makes an estimate of income and expenditures to May 1, 1893, the date of opening. It estimates the income at $10,763,198, and as to expenditures takes President Baker's estimate of $16,596,684 and deducts therefrom $1,410,674, making the committee's estimate of expenditures $15,546,009, leaving a deficiency of $4,782,809.

A Worthy Tribute to Chicago.

The report further says the committee entertains the kindest appreciation of the novel and interesting woman's building feature of the Exposition, and trusts that it may be crowned with abundant success. The estimated cost of the Government building is $392,886, while the Government Centennial building cost only $80,480, and had nearly two-thirds as much space. This disproportion, it is only just to say, is due to the fact that the Centennial building was only an elaborate shed of wood and glass, but it "suggestively indicates the amplitude and attractiveness of the display of the Government at Chicago."

The provisions made for water supply, sewerage, fire, police and electric system, for rapid transit and for attractive landscape features, are commended without stint as "a worthy tribute to the genius and enterprise of the wonderful city of the Northwest."

A statement is made of the cost and area of the 28 Government buildings, accompanied by the remark that it "reveals without the necessity of comment the generous preparations that are being made for the ample accommodation of our own and of foreign nations."

Working Hard for the Souvenirs.

General St. Clair to-day presented to the House Special World's Fair Committee a draft of the proposed souvenir bill. Provision is made in it for the issue of Treasury notes, as under the existing silver law, in payment for the bullion purchased, with which to mint the souvenir coins. One hundred thousand dollars instead of $700,000, as proposed in the original measure, is the sum fixed for medals and diplomas for the next fiscal year.

General St. Clair said the bill would increase the circulation $3,500,000, without taking money from the Treasury. The bill brought Congress to a point where it must decide if it would in any degree aid the local corporation.

After explaining the provisions of the souvenir bill, Mr. St. Clair said that whatever may have been the promises and statements made before the fair was located, the fact was that the city of Chicago and Congress stood in the relation of parties to a contract. The corporation was in a crippled condition, and it was just as much a governmental institution as a municipal one. If it cannot get any assistance from the Government, the result will be that the plan and scope, the magnificence of the Exposition, will be curtailed to the extent that the resources fall short of the requirements. As an outsider, not interested in the local directory, he knew that without absolutely selling out the Exposition, they could not raise the $7,500,000 required unless the Government aided the movement.

Money to Be Made Out of It.

It was a joint stock company, and plenty of persons could be found who would buy the stock for the purpose of controlling it. They would make money out of it, even if it were denationalized and made a local show. The Government had fixed the scope of the Exposition, and if the corporation could not carry it out the public here and in foreign countries would be injured and disappointed.

Mr. St. Clair said he had no fault to find with anyone, but the Exposition act was a most bunglingly prepared affair. It appeared to be thrown together. Under the act the Government was expected to protect the exhibitors, but unless the strong arm of the Government was interposed (as the new bill provided) between the local corporation and the exhibitors, the latter would be imposed upon and taxed to an extent which would bring scandal and dissatisfaction. For instance, a "switching" charge of 13 cents per hundred from the city to the grounds had been established on exhibits. It was an outrageous charge and one the National Commission would never permit. Again, the National Commission was willing that exhibitors should be required to pay the cost of installation of exhibits, but not that they should make an enormous profit, as would happen if the local corporation controlled things. Neither foreign governments nor State governments would treat with the Illinois corporation. The Government should strengthen the hands of the National Commission.

To Representative Little, Mr. St. Clair added that anyone might now buy up the stock of the Exposition, and that the danger in that respect was the same as if more money had to be raised.

NINE NEW-MADE ORPHANS.

A Jealous Hungarian Shoots His Wife and Himself—Both Bullets Sent Through the Heart—The Double Crime Witnessed by a Little Child.

NEW YORK, May 20.—[*Special.*]—In East Orange, Ferdinand Palkovic, a middle-aged Hungarian, enraged by jealousy which was intensified by bad beer, shot his wife this morning through the heart, and afterward lodged a bullet in his own. With his two sons, Louis, aged 18, and Stephen, aged 14, he was employed in a wagon shop.

The two sons went to their work as usual at 7 o'clock, and when they got to the shop said they had tried to wake up their parents without success. The police were notified and Sergeants George Show and James Bell found the man and wife stretched upon the bed. Both were dead. There was a bullet hole in the left breast of each, just over the heart.

Ferdinand, aged 9, the eldest of the four children, who slept on the same floor with the parents in the home, said that about daylight he was awakened by his father and mother quarreling. Finally his father jumped up out of bed and ran to a closet, where he got a revolver. Before his wife fully understood what he was doing, he had shot her. Then the murderer rolled over to the further side of the bed, and lying down beside her, shot himself. The boy was dumb with fright, and he lay still, as though asleep.

Palkovic was a steady drinker and was most insanely jealous. His wife was a large, fine-looking woman. He was about 50 and she about 37. He was especially jealous of a driver of a brewer's wagon, whose team happened to break down near the house several months ago, the occasion leading to an acquaintance between himself and the blacksmith's wife. The crime makes nine children orphans.

MISS JACOBS WANTS $50,000,

Because Her Recreant Lover Made Her Give Up Her Music in Public.

NEW YORK, May 20.—[*Special.*]—Miss Esther Jacobs has sued Henry B. Sire for $50,000 for breach of promise. The former has sung in concert both in Europe and in this country, and is now contralto soloist of the Fifth avenue temple. She is 25 years old, and lives with her father on West Ninety-eighth street. Mr. Sire is a real estate dealer, part owner of the trotter Harry Wilkes, and is interested in turf matters generally. Miss Jacobs alleges that she once had brilliant prospects in the musical world, but neglected them for the past three years because Mr. Sire objected to her singing in public except in the temple choir. She first met Mr. Sire at the Hebrew charities fair in 1888. She was a costumed attendant at one of the booths, and Mr. Sire, struck with her beauty, secured an introduction, and at the end of six months they became engaged.

At Mr. Sire's earnest solicitation, Miss Jacobs says, she abandoned her contracts and refused to accept others, but while the power of love induced her to do this, she was evidently not satisfied to retire to private life. There were quarrels, and finally the engagement was broken, and they parted forever. Now Miss Jacobs says that her loyalty to Mr. Sire induced her to abandon her profession, and that she thereby suffered damage equivalent to $50,000. A jury will determine the issue.

A Presbytery Acquitted of Conspiracy.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—The suit of Rev. Dr. John W. Ellis, ex-pastor of the Central Presbyterian Tabernacle of this city, to recover $100,000 damages for alleged defamation of character and conspiracy on the part of the San Francisco Presbytery, has been dismissed by the Superior Court. Judge Wallace, held that no malice on the part of the Presbytery had been shown by the plaintiff's testimony.

GORMAN AND BOIES.

That's the Ticket That Blackburn, of Kentucky, Wants to See.

HE IS SHOUTING LOUD FOR IT.

It Would Sweep the Country, He Declares, While He Thinks

CLEVELAND WOULD SURELY BE BEATEN

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 20.—At Chamberlain's last night, to a bevy of politicians discussing the Presidental situation, Senator Blackburn said: "I have already wagered—of course with heavy odds in my favor—that I could pick our nominees at Chicago. No, you need not ask me the details of the bet, but it was not of a pecuniary character. I had to make a selection from the entire field, and took Gorman and Boies. Isn't that a strong team? And would not Democrats from one end of the land to the other support the ticket with glad enthusiasm. Gorman and Boies it ought to be.

"Could they win? Can a duck swim? Seven States west of the Mississippi would fall into the Democratic column as surely as those names were put up. The ticket would almost elect itself. Now, our Northern and Eastern allies are making a great, though natural, mistake when they count on the 154 electoral votes of the Southern States as sure for the Democratic candidate, regardless of his personality and the platform on which he is nominated.

Silver States Ready to Elope.

"I believe sincerely that if an anti-silver plank is inserted, and a man put at the head of the ticket who is known to be hostile to the metal, both Virginias, both Carolinas and Georgia, too, will renounce their allegiance to the Democratic party.

"I am not urging a silver platform; let it be left out altogether, if necessary. But I do not know what will happen if the other policy prevails. With the single exception of New Jersey, Mr. Cleveland's vote dwindled in 1888 in every State that gave him a majority in 1884, and I would like for some gentleman to read out the figures at Chicago. What a fall was there in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri, Connecticut, and what was the tale in New York, where the Democrats for all the other offices literally buried the opposition out of sight. Of all the hundreds of eligible Presidental candidates in the Democratic ranks, Grover Cleveland is the only man that could have led us to disaster in 1888."

Free Silver's Knock-Out for Awhile.

The vote in the House yesterday, against the Bland amendment to the sundry civil bill, is regarded as the end of the free silver coinage movement in the present session. Even the free coinage leaders concede this. The fact that the Bland amendment could only muster 75 votes in a tolerably full House, notwithstanding the undoubted fact that fully two-thirds of the members are in favor of free coinage, is not to be interpreted as significant of a change of principle on the part of the silver men. It merely proves that a majority of free silver advocates have now fully and firmly determined not to allow the silver dispute to be dragged into the field of legislation as a vital issue at the present time.

This action does not imply that they have given up the fight. On the contrary, they are expected to renew it next winter, and are hopeful of success then. But they realize that any further attempts in that direction at present would only result in further rebuffs, and would have an injurious political effect in various ways.

Influence on the Chicago Convention.

It is also expected that this sentiment in favor of postponement will have a predominating influence in the Chicago Convention. While some of the free silver men will doubtless make a strong effort to commit the party at Chicago to their radical views, it is expected that the more moderate policy will prevail there in the end, as it has finally prevailed in Congress, and that the convention will refuse to make a direct issue in behalf of free coinage on the theory that it would be unwise to comply with the pending campaign unnecessarily upon a matter regarding which such a wide division of opinion exists, and which can be just as well settled at some future time.

The adoption of this conservative policy by the convention, while highly probable, will not be effected, however, without a severe struggle.

OFFICEHOLDERS IN REBELLION

Against the President's Order for Them to Keep Away From Minneapolis—Many of Them Worked Hard to Get a Prize They Are Loath to Give Up.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—[*Special.*]—Some of the Cabinet officers and other high officials are disposed to inquire into the request of the President which was suggested by Secretary Foster, that they refrain from taking an active part in the proceedings of the Republican National Convention. It is understood that Secretary Elkins, who has been a regular attendant at all of the Republican Conventions for several years past, has engaged apartments in Minneapolis, and intended to go there and take a firm grip upon the management of the administration machine.

While the President would probably be glad to have such an efficient political worker as Secretary Elkins on deck at the convention, he fears it will operate against him to have his cause advocated almost entirely by public servants.

Secretary Tracy, Attorney General Miller and a number of other prominent officeholders in Washington and elsewhere have made arrangements to go to the convention, and they regard it as an extraordinary move on the part of the President to try to restrict them from carrying out their ordinary desire. In the Southern States a majority of the Republican delegates and alternates already elected are officeholders, and some of them are now away from home, without any intention of returning there until after the convention is over. A few of them are going to the convention to express their gratitude to the President for the privileges they are now enjoying under his administration, but others have in view their future prospects in local politics.

Membership in a national convention is a very valuable position to a certain class of political workers, and those who have already secured the prizes are loath to give them up, because the President wishes to avoid as much unfavorable criticism as possible.

ONE TERM FOR A PRESIDENT.

A Resolution in Congress Making the Length of Time Six Years.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Senator Wolcott, of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, to-day reported a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, making the term of President and Vice-President six years, instead of four, and making a President ineligible for reelection. The change is to take effect March 4, 1897.

Politics in Homeopathic Doses.

THE Democrats of Trimble county, Kentucky, have instructed for John G. Carlisle for President.

THE Michigan Supreme Court adjourned yesterday until June 7, and an opinion may not be expected upon the Miner election law case before then.

NEARLY all the delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Yankton, S. D., May 25, have been elected, and a canvass of their Presidential preferences shows they are unanimous for Cleveland.

THE New England Tariff Reform League held its annual dinner at the American House, Boston, last night, with a large attendance of members. A resolution was adopted declaring that Grover Cleveland was the man best fitted to lead the hope interested in the cause of tariff reform.

DR. SPEARMAN, of Muncie, Ind., was nominated for Congress by the Prohibitionists of the Sixth district, at New Castle; N. T. Butes, of Winchester, by the Farmers' Alliance of the same district, and J. Swan, of Benton county, by the third party of the Ninth district at Tipton.

OSWEGO ON FIRE.

THE WORST CONFLAGRATION IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY.

About All the Elevators There in Ashes—Big Lumber Yards Doomed—Firemen Powerless to Stay the Flames—Help From Other Cities.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 21.—A great fire is raging here along the water front, sweeping through the line of elevators. It started in the big Washington Mills. A brisk breeze is blowing and it looks at this hour, 2 A. M., as though the lumber district is doomed. The fire has backed up and has destroyed the Corn Exchange and the Continental elevators on the south. The Merchants' elevators, on the north, have also been burned, and Oswego's elevator interests have been practically wiped out. Only one elevator is left on the Eastside, and that is the Marine, owned by Thompson Kingsford. It is in imminent danger, however, and is liable to go at any minute.

The fire presents a magnificent spectacle. The flames have leaped over to the islands in the center of the river, which are piled full of lumber, and it is burning fiercely. The loss thus far is fully $500,000.

There is no telling where the fire will ston. Syracuse firemen are on their way by special train, and will render all the assistance in their power to check the progress of the flames. A number of firemen who were fighting the fire on the top of the Continental elevator were suddenly cut off by the flames and had a narrow escape from death. They had to be rescued by means of ropes.

Six elevators have already been destroyed. The heat is fearful, and the firemen, although they are working heroically, can do little to stop the spread of the flames. The firemen have just abandoned Kingsford's big Marine elevator, which is filled with corn. The great coal trestles of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway and the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company are next in line. A dozen fires are burning on the west side of the river, with no streams playing on them.

MECKLENBURG'S DECLARATION

Celebrated at Charlotte, N. C., by an Oration Pronounced by Senator Hill.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 20.—Senator Hill, of New York, who is to deliver the oration to-day at the one hundred and seventeenth anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, arrived here this morning. Thirty thousand visitors are on the streets. A sham battle was the feature of the morning exercises, and was participated in by 1,000 troops. Senator Hill and party reviewed the military parade. At 1 o'clock Senator Hill delivered his oration. The following is a passage of his address:

The great central and important thought of the Mecklenburg Declaration was the idea of self-government which it boldly embodied. It was a protest against oppression. It was also a distinct repudiation of the divine right of kings. The wisdom of the convictions then embodied in the Mecklenburg assumption of self-government have been vindicated by over 100 years' successful administration of this Republic. We may safely assert that our form of government is no longer an experiment. This people have demonstrated their capacity to govern themselves.

PREPARING FOR THE READING TRIAL.

Attorney General Hensel and the Counsel of the Combine Confer.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The conference between Attorney General Hensel and general Counsel Campbell, of the Reading Company, was held this afternoon. The meeting was fixed by the Attorney General so that he could get the counsel of the Reading Company to furnish him with documentary evidence that the suit of the Commonwealth against the company could be pushed. "Judge Campbell said he would furnish all the information the Attorney General desired, so that when the trial began there would be no delay.

It is expected that the Judge of Common Pleas Court of Dauphin county will appoint an examiner either Monday or Tuesday. It is thought that the examiner will take most of the testimony in the city.

NOT EVERYBODY'S VIEWS.

The Coroner's Jury Finds That John Klimehaple Died From Heat.

The Coroner's verdict in the case of John Klimehaple, who died at S. S. Marvin's bakery Thursday, was that his death was caused by heat. The jury recommended that fans be placed in the factory to better protect the other employes, and that efforts be made to enact better legislation relative to factory laws.

S. S. Marvin does not think the death resulted from heat, but says the boy ate so much of the sweet stuff he got indigestion and died from that cause.

State Factory Inspector Watchorn was called to Pittsburg on the case. He said yesterday that he did not hold Mr. Marvin responsible, for his factory was kept in the best possible condition. He thinks the boy's death was not due to the heat.

Sharpsburg to Have Electric Lights.

A committee consisting of Councilmen Reithmiller, Farrell and Bellman, of Sharpsburg, investigated the electric light plants at Braddock and Irwin one day this week with the view of ascertaining the cost of lighting Sharpsburg with electricity. The councilmen at their next meeting will likely adopt some system which the borough itself will control.

Boys Charged With Larceny.

Charles Barker, John Dugan, Gilbert Hitley and Remond Madden, four boys from the East End, were given a hearing before Magistrate Hyndman last night on a charge of larceny, made by Mrs. C. Coyle, of 105 Larimer avenue. Mrs. Coyle claims they entered her store and stole $35 worth of goods. They were sent to jail in default of $500 bail.

He Scalded His Wife to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Luigi Cicarone, an Italian, who on February 19 last killed his wife by scalding her, was to-day convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment.

BECAUSE THEY PAY.

Patronage increases faster than ever as time goes on. The Adlets for the month ending April 30 gained 4,358 as compared with April, 1891.

For 8 months ending same date the increase was 23,341.

The reason is plain—it pays better to advertise in THE DISPATCH than any other paper.

HOT AGAINST WHISKY.

The Temperance Committee of the M. E. Conference Will Report

FOR LEGISLATIVE PROHIBITION.

Political Parties to Be Notified They Must Not Favor License.

A FEW MORE OFFICERS ARE ELECTED

OMAHA, May 20.—Bishop Foss presided at the Methodist Episcopal General Conference to-day. About the first thing that was sprung was a question of finance. Amos Shrinkle, Treasurer of the funds to pay the traveling expenses of the delegates, announced that the funds had not been paid in from the annual conference treasurers in a sufficient amount to pay all the traveling expenses of the delegates.

Some one suggested that the amount be borrowed from the Book Concern. Some very vigorous remarks were offered in reply. One delegate declared it was nonsense to talk about borrowing the money from the Book Concern, because the amount would never be paid back. The General Conferences had borrowed from the Book Concern time and again, but had rarely, if ever, repaid, the money. The Conference ought to be honest, and simply make an appropriation.

The Book Concern Bears the Burden.

Dr. Maxfield moved that the amount needed, about $4,000, be borrowed from the Book Concern, and that the amount be assessed against those Annual Conferences which had failed to pay their assessments for the traveling expenses fund.

"You might just as well apportion the deficit to the sun, moon and stars as to the Annual Conferences," said Dr. Lanahan. "I move that the amount be drawn from the Book Concern, and that the agents of the Book Concern be authorized to charge the amount to profit and loss." [Laughter.]

After much wrangling the Conference did what General Conferences have done before—decided to draw the amount from the Book Concern.

Rev. Mr. Beardshire, Fraternal Delegate from the United Brethren Church, was presented. The delegate reviewed the work done by his Church during the last quadrennium. He said the United Brethren had reached the point where the holy right of women to preach the gospel when they felt called from God to enter the ministry would not be refused them. He hoped the great Methodist Church would soon come to a proper light on the question.

Out and Out for Prohibition.

The delegates who clamored for the election of more Bishops at the present session made a frantic effort to open the question again. A motion for reconsideration was laid on the table in a twinkling

Some red-hot reports will soon be launched upon the Conference from the standing and special committees. The Committee on Temperance and Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic has a report a yard long that will be presented soon. The report reaffirms the well-known attitude of the Church upon the saloon question, and declares that the Church is in harmony with every organization that seeks to promote total abstinence and the overthrow of the liquor traffics. The report says:

We reiterate the language of the Episcopal address of 1888, which said: "The liquor traffic is so pernicious in all its bearings, so inimical to the interests of honest trade, so repugnant to the moral sense, so injurious to the peace and order of society, that the only proper attitude toward it for Christians is that of relentless hostility. It can never be legalized without sin."

The report further declares that men engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors ought not to receive the commercial patronage of Christians.

A Threat to Political Parties.

The traffic is stoutly condemned, and the whole licensing plan for liquor saloons is declared to be a means to foster and sustain the damaging traffic. Closing, the report says that while it is not the province of the Conference to suggest or dictate as to the political proclivities of any man, yet the committee declare that no political party has a right to expect, neither ought any party to receive, the support of Christian men so long as that party stands committed to the license policy or refuses to put itself on record in an attitude of open hostility to the saloon.

The Committee on Lay Delegations has prepared a report, which will recommend equal lay representation in the Conference of 1896.

During the proceedings to-day it was decided to instruct the Central Conference in India not to make the changes recently decided upon by that Conference, and to await the adoption of changes to be made by the General Conference looking to the establishment of five conferences instead of three. Red-hot resolutions, introduced by Dr. Hamilton, were adopted declaring that the iniquitous opium habit is making dreadful headway on those coasts, and vigorous steps should be taken to stamp it out.

A Movement for Methodist Unity.

Judge Lawrence offered a resolution to have a commission appointed to ascertain what steps can be taken to have the Methodist Churches united under one organization. Referred to committee.

Mr. Shaw, of Iowa, introduced a resolution to call a constitutional conference in Chicago in 1893. Though a long list of well-known names are appended in approval of the Conference, the resolution was referred to the next General Conference—a mild way of strangling the project.

It required two ballots to elect Dr. C. H. Payne Secretary of the Board of Education. It was officially reported after adjournment that Drs. Kynett and Spencer had been elected Secretaries of the Church Extension Society.

BAPTISTS DISCUSS UNITY.

The Bulk of Opinion in the National Congress Favors It—A Southern Delegate Thinks It Is Not Feasible—Scriptural Inerrancy is Debated.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The Baptist Congress, during the morning session of the second day's meeting, discussed the question: "Is a union of various Baptist bodies feasible?" Rev. B. B. Tyler, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Disciples, New York City, read a paper viewing the subject from the standpoint of the Disciples' sect, expressing the opinion that it is not only feasible but of prime importance. He favored a union like that of the Primitive church, not doctrinal but personal in its nature.

Rev. A. H. Lewis, editor of the *Sabbath Outlook*, believed the union could be brought about, but confined his argument to defending the practice of his own sect, the Seventh Day Baptists, in observing the seventh day as the Sabbath. Prof. J. A. Howe, D. D., a Free-Will Baptist, of Cobb Divinity School, argued that union was possible by cordially agreeing to God's law of variety in unity, by allowing every church to preach what it practices, and practice what it preaches.

A paper from W. H. Wyatt, D. D., of the Southern Theological Seminary, was read by the Secretary, Rev. Walter Rauschenbusch, which declared the probabilities against an organic union, on account of the greater tendencies to scatter among religious bodies, the frequency of theological disputes and the tenacity with which men cling to their opinions.

This afternoon "The Inerrancy of the Scriptures" was the topic of discussion, Congressman Buchanan, of New Jersey, presiding.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

A Proposition Looking to the Gathering of Material for a Church History.

HOT SPRINGS, May 20.—At the second day's proceedings of the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly reports of committees consumed the time. During the year mission treasury receipts from all sources were $130,276 32, being $17,324 83 in excess of receipts of any previous year. The amount contributed by churches and individuals exceeded that of the previous year by $13,552 41, the total amount having been $78,462.

A communication from the Presbyterian Historical Society, relative to aiding that society in gathering and preserving all material historical information of the Presbyterian Church, was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. A recess was taken till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

GRANT A PEACEMAKER.

HE TRIED TO INDUCE CONKLING TO MAKE UP WITH BLAINE.

An Earnest Letter Opposing the Third Term Project—He Hints at the Presidental Ambition of Both Rivals Being Satisfied—The Fickleness of Fame.

COLUMBUS, O., May 20.—The Columbus *Dispatch* to-day makes public a copy of a letter written by U. S. Grant to Roscoe Conkling regarding his effort to have the General nominated as a candidate for President for the third time. The following is the letter:

NEW YORK, May, 1880.

My Dear Mr. Conkling:

I am in receipt of your last letter, and have very considerately weighed the matter in all its bearings. The tribute you pay to my services to the country I appreciate, but at the same time I fear you overestimate my services and underestimate the indulgence of our country. There have been exigencies that warranted a second term, but I don't believe that the best interests or the country's good ever demanded a third term or ever will.

I had my doubts even as to the advisability of a second term, and you know that I have so expressed myself to you in our confidential talks. This is a big country, full of brainy and ambitious men who can serve the country eminently well as its President, and I sincerely question the policy of thwarting their noble ambition. In a Republic, cosmopolitan like ours, a man's fame is too frequently dependent upon the status of public sentiment. Fame in this country ebbs and flows. To-day you are the peer; tomorrow you may be submerged beneath the wave of adverse sentiment. This is another reason why the noble ambition to be President should not be restricted to one man.

I feel that our country has amply repaid me for all my services, by the honors it has bestowed upon me, and I feel that to be a candidate or accept the nomination for a third term, would be ingratitude and would eventually affect me with the people who have loved me and whom I love.

I am still of the opinion that I should break silence in a letter declining emphatically to accept a nomination for a third term. I appreciate your efforts, your friendship and loyalty, but I fear that your zeal for me is an error, not of heart, but of mind. Knowing that with all your nobleness you have a highly sensitive nature, and knowing your antipathy to the Maine statesman, I have always refrained from speaking of him to you; but I feel that I should speak on that matter, and plainly.

This estrangement between you two, unless checked, must prove a mutual disadvantage. It will hurt Mr. Conkling. It will hurt Mr. Blaine. It will be a stumbling block in the way of the ambitions of both. I believe that could the differences existing be amicably adjusted, the nomination this year would go to one, leaving the honor four years hence, more than a probability, for the other. It is not only necessary for the good of each that an amicable adjustment be reached, but for the good of the party, and more, for the good of the country.

I fear that the presentation of my name at the convention would not only assist in the defeat of Mr. Blaine, but seriously affect your future, besides warping my career. Even should I be nominated, it could only come after a spirited contest, in which much bitterness would be injected; and then I doubt if I could be elected, as I seriously doubt whether any man can ever again be elected even for a second term, unless perchance there should arise some extraordinary emergency, which now appears improbable, even in the dim future.

I am aware that this matter has gone on to an extent where an announcement from me refusing to accept would be looked upon by some as cowardice; but would it not be far better to be considered a coward than a usurper? I also appreciate your position, as you say, "the final and supreme effort of your life for supremacy," yet in the face of all, I still believe that my name should not be presented. And, further, I believe that your anxiety about the effect an announcement from me would have on your future, is an error.

I trust you will consider gravely and carefully my wishes. I am generous enough to suffer myself rather than to have my friends suffer, if I am convinced that any act of mine would cause them to suffer. Awaiting your reply before acting, I remain

Sincerely your friend,
U. S. GRANT.

FOUR INCHES OF SNOW

Through Which Green Grass Peeps, Making a Pretty Picture in New Hampshire—The Most Peculiar Sight in a Century—Damage to Fruit Trees.

CONCORD, N. H., May 20.—[*Special.*]—Snow commenced falling at 6 o'clock this morning along the northern division of the Boston and Maine Railroad, commencing at White River Junction and continuing as far south as North Boscarven. In many towns four inches covered the freshly opened leaves and flowers. Every bush and plant was white with a cold coating of snow and ice, freezing as fast as it came to the luckless branches.

The southbound freight train from Woodsville came into Franklin at 9:30 o'clock covered with three inches of ice and snow. The hills of Franklin and North Boscarven were also white with snow, through which grew grass five inches high overtopped, making a most novel spectacle to the passengers of the morning southward train, and upon whom the snow still fell as far south as Penacook, below which it lost itself in a pouring rain at Concord.

The temperature fell during the night at White river from about 58 to 26°, making the storm as severe as one in mid-winter. In East Andover the apple trees, just bursting into blossoms, were entirely shrouded with snow, and bending them down with its weight.

On the whole, it is the most remarkable phenomenon witnessed in a century. It is learned that considerable damage has been done to the cherry and apple crops in Northern New Hampshire. Young cattle and sheep will suffer from exposure in pastures, but the cold is not severe.

A special from Farmington, Me., says: The weather in Maine for the past 24 hours has been remarkably cold for this season of the year, the temperature being more like that of late November than May. There was a flurry of snow in this town early this morning, and during the forenoon at Phillips, and all through the Langley Lake region there was a brisk snowstorm which made the hills as white as in winter, and stopped the sport of the trout fishers for a time. Ice formed in many brooks. Farming operations are much delayed by the unseasonable weather.

MY BABY HAD ECZEMA

On Her Face and Body. Suffering Intense. We Doctored With Doctors Without Avail.

Used Cuticura Remedies. The Child Is Cured and Has Now a Beautiful Skin.

From the age of two months my baby has suffered with the eczema on her face and body. We doctored with doctors but without avail. Reading of your CUTICURA REMEDIES we used the same and found them to be in every respect satisfactory. The child has now a beautiful skin and is cured. Appreciating its value, we cheerfully recommend the same to all mothers who have children suffering from eczema.

MRS. J. ROCHENBERG,
1663 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.

ANOTHER ECZEMA CURED

For the benefit of those who are afflicted with any skin disease, and have never used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, I would like to make the following statement. I was afflicted with eczema in my right limb below the knee for many years. I tried various remedies, all of which failed to give me relief. Finally, seeing CUTICURA REMEDIES advertised, I determined to try them and now well. In consequence of this, I consider CUTICURA REMEDIES invaluable for any skin disease.

JAMES C. HERY, P. O. Box 1196,
Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while CUTICURA, the great Skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, clear the skin of every trace of disease. Hence the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials, mailed free.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS, Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the only instantaneous pain-killing plaster. 18su

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958 yards WHIPPED CORDS At 25c, worth 35c.

400 dozen LADIES' HOSE, Black Boot Feet, choice styles, 25c for the 50c quality; 12½c for 25c grade.

Big Bargain in LADIES' RIBBED VESTS (Lisle and Balbriggan) 12½c, made to retail at 25c.

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