The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

THE DISPATCH has made arrangements for the most exclusive, as well as the most exhaustive, reports of the Republican National Convention. Agents who have not sent in their orders for extras shou'd premptly notify the Business Office, as the demands already received are unprece-

A NEW DISASTER,

The calamity which visited the oil country cities yesterday morning proves that the horrors of flood and fire were not exhausted by the Johnstown disaster. While the destruction of life and property does not appear to have been so crushingly wholesale as in the case of the Conemangh floods the fearful combination of flood with fire was even more terrifying in its

aspects. At Titusville, as at Johnstown, there was the original feature of a cloudburst over the section drained by the stream passing through the city. The bursting of a dam which added to the force of the current sweeping through the flooded section was also a repetition on a somewhat smaller scale. But in the explosion of oil tanks at the height of the flood, and the conversion of that terrent into a sweeping stream of unquenchable fire, which was carried down to Oil City and repeated there its work of devastation, the oil region calamity presents a horror which is unrivaled and peculiarly its own. The condition of the victims first called upon to struggle against the ravages of a flood and then overwhelmed by the awful doom of a terrent of burning oil beggars commentary. It constitutes one of those disasiers before which humanity can only stand mute and awe-stricken for a breathing space before awakening to active sympathy and relief for the survivors of the

The special telegrams to THE DISPATCH give the public a full idea of the devastation which commenced about midnight and continued its work until late yesterday. It shows an awful loss of life and a crushing destruction of property. It is too soon to expect an accurate statement of the loss of life in Oil City, Titusville and the country along Oil creek. But the fact that an awful blow has been inflicted on that thriving district is fully reported in all its harrowing details.

Of course, in the presence of such a disaster the sympathy of the public will be as prompt and adequate as in the case of Johnstown. So large a sum will not be needed for relief, but the necessity for prompt aid is no less pressing. Pittsburg is too closely connected with the stricken towns not to be swift with its helping hand to the sufferers who have been suddenly stricken by bereavement and the de-truction of property. While the total sum required may not be so large as was raised for the Johnstown sufferers on the first news of that calamity, the organization of relief for the oil country towns must be not less prompt and energetic.

The lesson of such disasters as this, the appalling details of which are spread before our readers this morning, is the impressive one that we can never foretell the quarter whence the agencies of death and destruction may come. That awful moral conveys more instruction than could be given in a volume of sermons.

THE MANUFACTURERS' SCALE.

In its local columns this morning THE DISPATCH publishes exclusively the leading points of the scale which has been drawn up by the iron manufacturers' committee for presentation to the Amalgamated Association. The importance of the intelligence secured thus early will be made clear by an examination of the proposition, showing a reduction averaging about 20 per cent on the important items, with special clauses in which even a greater reduction is asked.

The information is also to the effect that the manufacturers are fully determined to stand by this proposition; but past experience will dispose the public to take this announcement of belligerent intentions with a grain of salt. No one doubts, of course, that the serious attempt to enforce such a reduction of wages must produce a long and stubborn conflict; but the fears of a stoppage of work in the mills will not be very active. Pittsburg has from past experience become accustomed to hearing that the employers will take nothing but a ten or twenty per cent reduction, and subsequently noting the unanimity with which those gentlemen. while vowing that they would never consent, did consent to the old scale, and made a very good year of it after all, There may be at present a little more than the usual disposition to try to force a reduction; but the month that is to intervene before the settlement of the question will probably convince all parties that the question can be settled harmonjously.

There is one especial reason who both parties, and especially the manufacturers, will recognize that the wages scale cannot be made the subject of conflict this year. When the scale question comes up, the lines will just have been drawn for a National campaign in which the tariff will | next November. be the principal issue. No city in the country is more interested in the maintenance of protection than Pittsburg, and no interest in the city has a more direct concern in its success than the iron and steel interest. The protection policy is avowedly based on the argument of unholding the wages of American labor; and it has been advocated through two campaigns on the distinct pledge that the pres-

policy of legislation maintain If the iron manufacturers wished to strike every tariff advocate dumb and paralyze the entire campaign for protection, they could not do so more effectually than by confronting them during the campaign with the spectacle of an industry standing idle through the forcible attempt to reduce wages 20 per cent in a protected industry.

It is quite possible-and the fact should be the subject of due consideration on both sides-that the lower scales prevailing in other districts and the inroads of steel upon wrought iron may make it advisable in the interest of both capital and labor to consent to a conservative reduction in some parts of the scale. But it is an imperative feature of the situation that any such step shall be made harmoniously and as the result of mutual conviction and concession. Neither side should undertake to force the other to its views. and neither side should refuse to give a fair hearing to the arguments and needs of the other.

The fact is that neither the manufacturers, nor the ironworkers nor Pittsburg at large can afford to have a general strike this year. The necessity of avoiding such a conflict is so patent that we have full faith in a practical agreement as to wages a month henca.

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

The clash of contending political interests over the Presidental nomination reached a pronounced stage at Minneapolis yesterday. Its echoes will continue to resound until the convention gets down to the work of balloting. It is not hazardous to predict that the first ballot will bring a complete and decided quietus to the conflict.

The feature of the situation yesterday was reported to be the generalship and stubbornness of the fight in favor of Harrison. With the army of office-holders disclosed by our special telegrams, it is not strange that there should be a trained force of wire-pullers working persistently against the popular tide in order to save their chief and their bread-and-butter. Nevertheless, beside the antecedent improbability of such influences being able to defeat an almost unanimous popular demand like that for Biaine, there are unmistakable evidences that the Harrison contingent is fighting for a cause already ost, and know it to be so.

One of the most significant of these is the talk yesterday of a compromise candidate. A third man might be an agreeable compromise to the politicians, and under the circumstances the President would doubtless be glad to see almost anyone nominated except Blaine. But the wishes of politicians are of little weight in this matter. It is the popular demand for the leadership of Mr. Blaine that alone gave force to the movement of the politicians for his nomination. The refusal to meet that demand would be little betterif made by the nomination of one man than by another.

Viewed in the light of the wishes of the Republican masses, it is plain that the availability of other men sink into insignificance beside the immense superiority of Blaine. If he could not be secured as a candidate Sherman or McKinley might be rated as a little better than Harrison; Denew or Alger as somewhat weaker. But the question being only whether the desire of the people for Blaine's candidacy shall be satisfied or not, the talk of a compromise candidate is so futile as to be plainly a device of the Harrison forces to

let themselves down easily. No such political finesse can succeed in checking the tide which is sweeping forward to the nomination of the ex-Secretary of State. The nomination of Blaine probably on the first ballotshown, both by the general features of the situation and the estimates of reliable and impartial figures.

MILLER'S CHANGE OF POSITION

It is noticeable that Mr. Warner Miller alters his declarations on the relation of the Nicaragua Canal Company to that Government subsidy in accordance with his locality. In an interview on the subject published in THE DISPATCH a week ago. Mr. Miller authorized the declaration that his company asks no aid whatever from the Government. In his speech before the Nicaragua Canal Convention at St. Louis on Thursday he stated that the company "is not unwilling that it should receive Government aid."

This absence of unwillingness to have the Government furnish the credit for the project is not unusual with projects of this sort, having been apparent to a large extent in the case of the subsidized railroads, until the people developed a decided unwillingness to have it go any further. The Nicaragua Canal Company's liberality in this respect is only remarkable in the fact that it starts out on a larger scale than any previous project, and possesses the breadth of permitting the Goverament to indorse bonds to an amount 50 per cent greater than the engineer's estimates of the cost of the work.

While Mr. Miller's assurance does away with the fear that the effort to pass the subsidy bill might be blighted by a refusal from the company, we search the reports of Mr. Miller's speech in vain for any explanation of what is to be done with the thirty or thirty-five millions of the loan in excess of the estimated cost.

PAUPER WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

The met eorological bureau of the East Indian Government is asserted to be the most efficient institution of its kind in the world. It is asserted to have made a striking success of forecasting the move ments of wind and water, and has thus become one of the greatest value to the

people of the Oriental Empire. Comparisons are odious. We would not enlarge on this painful subject further than to point out the steps which are indicated when Uncle Jerry Rusk's Republican weather bureau runs up against such an uncomfortable fact as this from an effete and subjugated realm. It seems inevitable that either the contract labor law must be repealed to permit the importation of some of the Hindoo forecasters, or else the Secretary of Agriculture should be empowered to send his political appointees on a voyage to India to learn the art of foretelling what a trough of low barometric pressure will do in the line of rain or hot

Certainly if the pauper weather fore casters of India can give us a genuine and reliable article in the line of predictions, it is to be feared that the affection of the nation for the Republican style of weather and weather prophecies will not outlast

THE New York Sun sheds its rays on that escape of Hill from the Senate chamber to the extent of denving that he came into physical collision with Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, "It is a base and black hearted siander, gentlemen of the jury," ex cisimed the counsel for the delense, "to assert that my client stole the spoons from the dinner-table of the prosecuting witness We will conclusively demonstrate to you by

will | the evidence for the defense that he took them from the sideboard."

AT all events the ante-convention experience has demonstrated that both Mr. Blaine and Mr. Harrison can write exceedingly terse and pregnant letters when the occasion calls for that style of literature.

THE esteemed Washington Post, in its adcocscy of the Czar's cause, insists that it knows as yet nothing detrimental to the governmental system which prevails in Russia. Probably the Post regards the sys-"administrative exile," or sending people to Siberia without trial for the crime of advocating reforms, is not detrimental to the system. That it is decidedly detrimental to the exiles is of course outside the line of view taken by Russophites from diplomatic

WHEN the enterprising train-robber succeeds in getting away with \$50,000 at a haul, despite the burning of much innocuous nowder by the trainmen, the train-robbery industry is on the eve of a boom.

THERE is a conflict of statement as to whether the New York Grant Monument fund of \$350,000 was completed on Memoriai Day or not. It is certain, however, that it was so nearly made up that active progress can be made toward doing the work. But it can hardly escape mention that the fund has undergone a decided shrinkage from the million dollars promised when its location at Riverside was secured.

AMID the political turmoil are heard otes from the East indicating the revival of that perennial dispute whether the Norwood or the Vamoose is the fastest yacht.

THE recent manifestations of wind and water in the West revive the theory about such things being due to deforestation. But since the sections where floods and cyclones have raged this year were deforested so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, the question remains an open one whether the cyclones are due to de-forestation or the deforestations due to

RECENT experiences in the West modify Horace Greeley's proverhial advice to "Go West, young man, and blow up with the country.

A Boston newspaper man, concerning his experiences in New York, says that he found the elevated trainmen as polite as any one else in New York. Which New Yorkers are turning over in their minds with a tendency toward the dawning perception that it is by no means complimentary to New York courtesy.

THE dark horses are keeping shadier than ever this year. In fact it is not considered worth while to put them in training.

HON, JOHN R. FELLOWS classifies the members of the Symeuse Convention as "ex-office holders." The Congressman being a somewhat persistent office holder himself, the anti-snappers have the advantage over him of having reformed, even if they did so involuntarily.

PERSONS KNOWN TO FAME.

OSCAR WILDE is about to revisit this country. MR. JUSTICE FIELD, of the United States

Supreme Court, has taken a cottage at New SENATOR PROCTOR, of Vermont, has

been rustleating in the Adirondacks the past week. THOMAS A. EDISON says that he became deaf as the result of a playful porter lifting him by the ears from a railroad train. This

was when Thomas was a newsboy. JOHN REDMOND, who is coming to New York to deliver an address in behalf of the Parnellite party, embarked on the Etruria

at Queenstown yesterday. THE wife of Secretary Elkins has founded and endowed a home for poor children at Deer Park, Md., having become deeply impressed with the need of such an institution GENERAL GRUBB has shaved off his mellifluous and expansive whiskers, through which the breezes of heaven used to murour sweet sounds of comfort to his kindly

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD, the temperance reformer, is about to learn to ride a sleycle. She has had some experience with a tricycle, and now she will use a modern

D. G. RAMSAY, Grand Chief of the Order of Bailroad Telegraphers, controls 27,000 men and is only 27 years of age. He lives in East St. Louis and has served in the Illinois Legislature. MR. T. JEFFERSON COLIDGE, the new

United States Minister to France, arrived in Paris yesterday. He was met at the railway station by the staff of the Legation and s number of prominent men. JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, who has brought the United States Marine Band at Washing-

leave the Government service, having con tracted with a Chicago syndicate to organize a military band for that city. PROF. DAVID SWING. Chicago's famous preacher, was at college in Ohio with Benjain Harrison and Whitelaw Reid, Minm

on to such famous proficiency, is going to

University was their alma mater. He was born in Cincinnati and spent his youth, with our other great men, "on a farm

THE FIGHT OF COLORED POSTS.

Communder in Chi-f Palmer Suspend Juntor Vice Commander.

Albany, June 5 .- Captain John Palmer Commander in Chief of the G. A. R., yester day issued a special order, which shows that he is determined the colored posts in the Department of Louisiana shall be recognized by the posts composed of white con rades. He says:

"The Junior Vice Commander of the D partments of Louisiana and Mississippi having refused to be governed by the actiof the twenty-fifth National Encampment of Detroit, and having falled to comply with orders from these headquarters to recognize the colored posts, it becomes the duty of the Commander in Chief to suspend him, which is hereby done. Comrade A. S. Badger, a past commander of that department, will at once assume command as Commander protempore; recognize the colored posts, and proceed in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the G. A. R."

MRS. HARRISON GETTING BETTER.

When She Is Removed She Won't Taken to the Seashure.

WASHINGTON, June 5 .- "Mrs. Harrison co. tinues to improve," was the assurance given to a reporter by Dr. Gardiner, her physician, to-night. Her chief trouble at this time is insomnia, superceded by nervous prostration, and this is being gradually overcome No arrangements have yet been made for her removal. When she is removed it will be to some inland place, where they will be no danger of a recurrence of the bronchia troubles which would be sure to reappear ere she removed to the seash

DAMASCUS SILKS FOR THE FAIR. Wealthy Arab'an Lands at New York

His Way to the Windy City. NEW YORE, June 5 .- Among the

grants who arrived at Ellis Island to-day was an Arab, Joseph Akaiolee, who had on his person \$10,000 in crisp \$100 bills. He said his father is a large silk merchant in Damascus, and his purpose in coming to this country is to make arrangements for a display of his father's goods at the World's Fair in Chicago.

All Night for the Dark Horses.

Cleveland Leader.) It's all night with the dark horses in the Republican party for this year. Some of them may still be heard of in a feeble way. but Blaine and Harrison are really the only nen in the race.

A Beautiful Characteristic of Loyalty. Chicago Mail.1

The energy which candidates display in the attempt to get a chance to serve their country is a beautiful characteristic of lovalty to our American institutions.

WITCHES AND WITCHCRAFT.

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. -MIDWAY between Christopher Colum bus and Benjamin Harrison came Cotton Mather. Two hundred years ago to-day poor Bridget Bishop, accused of witchcraft, con-demned by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and sentenced to be executed on June 10, was counting the last hours of her life. For four months, from the beginning of June on toward the end of September, all New England was in a state of excitement, and wretched people, victims part of malice, part of mischief, and part of imagination were being put to death. Some say that the number executed ran up into the hundreds. At last came a revulsion of feeling: public opinion, which had favored execution and believed in the testimony of those who declared themselves bewitched, now turned into another direction. On September 22, occured the last execution. In January, 1693 the Superior Court refused the witness of the bewitched. In May there was a general opening of jail doors, and the panic was

It is curious to look back into those old days, and to remember what thoughts filled the minds of our forefathers in the heat of that frantic summer, just two centuries ago.

We Are a Sangratitions Family, -WITCHCRAFT is implanted in the futile coil of human nature. We are 290 years older than the men and women of old Salem, and ought to have more understanding than they had. Yet almost every day there is ome item in the newspapers about belief in witches. This person and that believe them-selves under the spell of some diabolical influence. Dr. Buckley says that at this pres-ent day two-thirds of the inhabitants of the

United States believe in witchcraft. We are able to testify to the astonishing number of people who seem unable to trust to the law of cause and effect. That a look at the moon over the left shoulder will pro duce a series of misfortunes; that to begin an undertaking on Friday means the ending of it in disaster; that if thirteen people sit down to a dinner table one will die, on account of that unlucky party, within a year; these common superstitions show how narrow is the gulf which parts us from our insmen, the savages and pagans. I venture to say that nine inhabitants of Pittsburg out of ten, having to go back for some forgotten article after they have started on an errand, do so with a reluctance which is not litogether physical. By a certain instinct they think of the association of such a return with the advent of bad luck.
We are not many of us in position to cast

stones at the scared citizens of Salem.

Cotton Mather and His Theory. -AT Salem, however, this superstitious dread of the naseen and readiness to believe anything about the unknown, this instinc dark, and to make ghosts out of posts, this was emphasized by the unfortunate theories of two conscientions parsons, and by the unfortunate tendency of all theorizers to maintain their theories, once formed, even in the face of facts. One of these men with a theory was Rev.

Cotton Mather. Cotton Mather's theory was that this new continent was the special habitation of the devil and his angels. The devil had long maintained undisputed sway upon these shores, the dark-faced Indians being his servants, until the landing of the Pilgrim fathers. Then the fight began. All the disasters which befell the settlers, the severity of the winter, the visitation of disease, the failure of crops, the hostility of savages, the appearance of heresy-all these were attributed by Cotton Mather and his friends to the direct and malignant interposition of the devil. The Puritans wanted to set up a kingdom of God over on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, and the devil, that

ancient monopolist, objected. Cotton Mather stood for orthodoxy and for the supreme authority of the church in the realm. He was a Puritan of the Puri-tans. But in his day the new movement was beginning which continues on into our own day, and only last week stirred the great Presbyterian Assembly at Portland-the setting of traditionalism into the background, the testing of even the most venerable of formularies with the intent of holding fast only the good. Year by year that inevitable progress, which no man nor company of men can stop, that progress into light, goes on. There are always those who cry out that the old is better and object to change. But the new comes, nevertheless. And even the church grows.

Old Nick Made the Scapegoat. -In Mather's day that perennial fight was

on, and Mather was on the side of the past, And just before the troubles came at Salem there was a new governor appointed, one Sir William Phipps, who was one of Mather's disciples. It looked as if the old orthodoxy was going to win. Mather was grateful to ottom of his honest heart. And he rowed that he would do whatever difficult service the good Lord might please to lay upon him.

And then the devil came and provided immediate and arduous occupation for Maser Mather. Dismayed, so Mather thought, at this last triumph of the godly, the arch lend mustered his forces and fell upon this hodox New England byway of Salem. alem witchcraft began. To Cotton Mather it was the work of Satan.

So it was. But not quite as Mather thought. The other man with a theory, though his theory was as fully mistaken, was nearer to the source of the calamity This was the Rev. Mr. Parris, Stephen Parris, minister to the church in Salem.

Some Method in fils Mazic. -MR. PARRIS had formerly lived in the West Indies, and had brought with him, apon his return, some negro slaves. These dark complexioned people made friends with the children of the neighborhood, and were oon found to be the most interesting story tellers. At ghost stories they were masters. They had, too, a little stock of magic, knew how to tell fortunes, were nequainted with charms; and they filled the dreams of their young listeners with the nysterious terrors of necromancy. There were 13 in this company—an unlucky num er-beside the blacks. The youngest, a daughter of Mr. Parris, was 9 years old. Three married women were at the other end of the line. There was a girl of 11 and another of 12; and the others, two of them servants, were between 17 and 20. These perstitious and hysterical girls, shudder ing in the dark at the recital of grewsome ghost stories, trying the dread virtues of amulets, getting acquainted, as they thought, with the Prince of the Power of the Air, persuaded themselves that they were being tormented by witches, and proceeded to name the witches. Curiously enough, though not unnaturally, the persons named were those against whom this circle of magicians had some personal Thus it was started. And Stephen Parris.

being himself persuaded that there was some truth in this diabolical matter, and having publically committed himself to the theory, thereafter felt himself bound in consistency to prove his point, and by his questions and suggestions even convinced some of them that their lies were true as cospel. Yes; they were bewitched. The Black Man had them in the books.

They Read but Did Not Understand. -THEN it spread, as delusion will. It got its roots down into the superstitious subsoil of our human nature of which we are all conscious, and grew like the mustard tree o Scripture. People went back to the old Bible and found there that mention was made of witches. And they held, in those days, as some, it seems, hold still, that pernicious and unfounded theory to which the Bible lends no countenance, that the men who wrote it knew all things infallibly.

witches.
There were witches then, and plainly Salem: and "thou shalt not suffer a witch to livel"-so the miserable tragedy Natural superstition, the diseased imagina tion of a dozen foolish women, the ghost stories of three negro slaves, the blunder ing theories of two overconsistent parsons, and a mistaken way of reading Holy Scripture, took the lives of numbers of good harmless, pious and Christian people in Salem and its neighborhood, during that

atal summer.

The truth is that some people will believe anything. And where witcheraft is believe

in, there will infallibly be witches-nowhere else. The only remedy is good, hard-headed, sensible incredulity. They brought a witch once to William Penn, and he said, "Art thon a witch? Dost thou ride upon a broom-stick?" "Yes," she said. "Oh, well." he anwered, "I find no harm in that. There is no law against riding on broomsticks." And he sent her away. If the judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in 169? at Salem had had that sturdy sense, Salem witcheraft would never have needed a histo-

CONVENTION NEWS.

The Dispatch Will, as Usual, Have the

Best and Brightest Reports. THE DISPATCH, which was the first upon the field of Presidental action at Minneapolis, will continue to furnish the most elaborate, diversified and non-partisan reports of the work and gossip prior to and during the Republican National Convention Besides assigning the best reporters on

our staff to look after the local end of the proceedings, THE DISPATCH has secured Mr. GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND ("Gath") to sketch the features of each day's doings until the close of the convention. In addition, THE DISPATCH will be served by a special staff composed of the best writers on the leading journals of the country. By this co-operative arrangement THE DISPATCH will secure all the inside and outside information, which will be carried quickly over its leased wires and given to the public at the earliest hour every morning.

THE DISPATCH also has at its command the elaborate reports of the Associated Press, which has made extensive preparations for covering the routine work of the great gath ering.

Patrons of THE DISPATCH will get everything from all sides and in good shape.

A MEXICAN EXPOSITION.

It Will Be Permanently Established in New York City. New York Sun. 1

It is a most excellent idea which has been taken up in Mexico, and in the carrying out of which the Mexican Government has promised its assistance, the idea of establishing in New York City a permanent Mexican Exposicion, through which the natural and retificial productions of our sister Republic shall be brought within the knowledge of the people of the United States.

It is a big idea, pleasing to contemplate. Its execution, would certainly be advan-tageous to both countries. It has taken the fancy of President Diaz, and we have not a

fancy of President Diaz, and we have not a
doubt that it will touch the mind of the peopie of the Empire State, which in a very few
years will have a population as great as that
of the Mexican Republic.

Mexico, that rich and beautiful country,
has natural products that would be useful to
us, about which we know very little; she
manufactures not a few articles that are
never seen here, though they would add to
the variety of things in our markets;
she has skilful artisans whose fabrications
we are unfamiliar with: she has even a
school of art, which has recently been
brought to the notice of the world by a
competent critic; she can give us knowledge
that we ought to possess, and we trust she
will not take offence when we say that she
might perhaps acquire some knowledge here
that would not be disadvantageous to her.

We are, therefore, well pleased with the
prospects of the establishment of a permanent Mexican Exposition in this city of New
York. We should like to see it oceneat next York. We should like to see it orenent next year by the President of the Mexican Re-public and the Democratic President of the

unite and the Democratic President of the United States.

We are also pleased to know that similar undertakings have been projected by enterprising parties in other Spanish-American Republics, even in Argentina, Peru and Colombia, We give encouragement to every one of them.

MLLE, BONHEUR'S MENAGERIE.

She Has a Big Collection of Faithful Antimal Companions.

Birmingham Times. In the park and grounds of the chateau of Rosa Bonheur are to be found the animals which the artist uses as models. Mile. Bonheur has possessed dogs of all kings. She has kept sheep and goats, also cows from Brittany, Auvergne, Scotland, and of the St. Giron's breed; lions, too, and boars, rare birds, deer a marmot (bought out of pity from a poor Italian at Nice), gazelles, and an elk. Of all these animals few now remain, except a family of chamois, which occupy the grassplot lying between the chateau and the park One of the chamols has a habit of leaping over the high inclosure which shuts them in, and after being chased round the grounds for several hours by the dogs—doubtless having had enough of such exercise—the agile creature returns to the inclosure with the seme ease as it had left it.

Mile. Bonheur's principal recreation consists of drives and walks in the neighborhood of her chateau, which is situated between the Seine and the forest; she has a great choice of scenery, which is always charming, though, of course, differing in its special form of beauty according to the season. When Rosa Bonheur goes out walking she is always accompanied by her dogs, which jealously guard her; and sometimes she haves with her a monkey, which is permitted to run about at will. It disports itself by climbing the trees and balancing itself on their branches, or by running after and playing with the dogs, taking care, however, never to stray far from its mistress, on to whose shoulder it occasionally leaps in order to escape a foe or receive a caress. the chamois has a habit

GERMANY JEALOUS OF ENGLAND.

Conflicting Interests of the Two Powers Both in Uganda and Samoa. BERLIN, June 5 .- Since the publication the English "Blue Book" on matters in Uganda, German comments on the alleged outrages committed by Captain Luzard are less bitter. The Germans now admi judgment should be suspended until Cap-tain Lugard's report has been received. The V. sti-che Zettung and other German papers refer with Indignation to Robert Louis Stevenson's Samoa letter, attributing the trouble in Samoa, as they do that in Uganda, to a desire on the part of England destroy by indirect means German in

KANSAS CITY, June 5.-The terms of the agreement looking to a fusion of the Democratic and Peoples' party in Kansas were made public to-day. They provide that the Democrats be given the candidates in two of seven Conrressional discricts, the Congressman at tlarge, the Attorney General and Judge of Supreme Courts. All other nominations on the Congressional state and electoral ticket the Congressional state and electoral were conceded to the People's party.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE. Samuel M. Wilson, San Francisco,

Samuel M. Wilson, one of the most distinguished members of the legal profession in San Francisco, died Saturday morning from heart failure. He was a natire of Steubenville, born 58 years ago. He leaves a widow, who is a unagitier of Congressman John Scott, the first Representative to Congress from Missouri. Four sons, all weil-known in projessional circles, survive the deceased. His estate is valued at over \$1,0.0,000.

CAPTAIN RICHARD F. DODGE, ex-Collector the Port of Salem, died in Boston Friday. JOHN H. TAGGART, of taggart's Sunday Times. Philadelphia, died Saturday evening, aged 72 D. D. T. MOORE, formerly Mayor of Rochester.

Obituary Notes.

N. Y., and well known as editor and proprietor for many years or Moore's Rural New-Forker, died in New York Friday, from paralysis. EDMUND D. BARTHE, editor of the Plymouth (Pa.) Star, died Saturday. He was a son of General P. D. Barthe, a prominent citizen in his day. The deceased served during the war in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, P. V., with distinction. GEORGE R. BELL, New England commercial traveler for John Wythe & Bro., Philadelphia,

died in New Haven, Conn., Saturday of pneu monia. He was one of the best known and mos popular commercial travelers in the country. GUSTAVE HURSCH, 55 years old, the first violity of the Broadway Theater orchestra, New Yors, iled Saturday. Before coming to this country he had been the leader of the orchestras at many of the prominent theaters in Stockholm, Sweden. LINDSAY HURST, a comedian, died Saturday at his home of typhoid fever, after an illness of two weeks. Mr. Hurst was a member of the "Imagination" Company. He was 30 years old, and had been on the stage since he was 20, being at various times in the support of W. J. Florence, Nat Goodwin and Harry Lacy.

MR. BLAINE'S RETIREMENT.

New York Advertiser (Ind).). Mr. Blaine's attitude has been that of an ionorable, conscientious man. He did not seek the Presidency, and he has not been a candidate, in the sense of seeking, since he wrote his letter of declination in February. The situation having changed, and the party through its representatives, having shown decided disposition to place him at the front in the present campaign, he had nothng to do but tacitly consent. To remain onger in the Cabinet was embarrassing, and Mr. Blaine has simplified matters by man-fully resigning. His action—forced as it was by the bitterly hostile followers of Mr. Harrison—will bring to him the active support and sympathy of thousands who were yesterday lukewarm. It is a notice served upon the representatives of the Republican party in Minneapolis that he is ready and willing to accept a nomination if conferred. We regard this resignation as the one thing necessary to inspire the men who are assembled to choose a leader for the Republican party. It is a message of defiance to Harrison and his supporters. Let Minneapolis read it in its true significance and the problem is solved. It will be Blaine. by the bitterly hostile followers of Mr. Har

It Is a Declaration of War. N. Y. World (Dem.).

There can be but one interpretation of Mr. Blaine's move. It is a declaration of war. It tears up the February letter. It announces Mr. Blaine as a candidate against Mr. Harrison for the nomination at Minneapolis. It converts the "Blaine Boom" from a mere spurt of enthusiasm on the part of possibly indiscrete friends into a Titanic truggle for the nomination. What the outcome will be it would be hard to predict Mr. Blaine is undoubtedly the choice of a great majority of his party. But Mr. Harrison is intrenched in possession. The delegates have been elected with the understanding that Basine "was out of it." Those are many Harrison men in the convention, therefore, who would not be there it the present situation had been forseen.

The Greatest American Citizen.

present situation had been forseen.

Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.). The resignation of Secretary Blaine from President Harrison's Cabinet removes the last vestige of a doubt that he is a candidate for the nomination. He is a candidate. and it is not improbable that he will be the nominee of the convention before this week closes. The reports from Minneapolis indicate a state of enthusiasm unparalleled. Mr. Blaine is to day the foremost American citizen. He has the hearts of the people as few men have had since Washington. The enthusiasm for him is not even bounded by party lines. His work in Congress and in party lines. His work in Congress and in the Cabinet has stamped him as the greatest American citizen of his times. His policy of reciprocity has marked him the foremost statesman of his times. Every zood Amer-ican citizen rejoices that the nation has had the services of the ablest man, and there will be Democrats by the tens of thousands to vote for him this fall in the not improb-able event of his nomination. Mr. Biaine has taken a dignified course in leaving the Cabinet.

Increases Their Responsibilities

New York Press, (Rep.). Mr. Blaine's resignation from President Harrison's Cabinet yesterday increases the grave responsibility of the Republican representatives at Minneapolis. The situation which confronts them demands the exercise of prudence and firmness. Moderation in speech and action is essential. There is no occasion for unfriendly strife. The result to be attained is not the triumph of any man. It is the triumph of Republican principles. Mr. Blaine's past services, magnificent as they have been, do not entitle him to the nomination unless in the serious judgment of the convention he is the strongest candidate the party can name.

He Will Accept the Candidacy.

New York Times (Mug.). The cold curtness of the letters in which James G. Blaine's resignation of the office of Secretary of State was offe 44 and accepted yesterday is more significant than any language of explanation could possibly have been. In fact the circumstances admitted of nothing but the baldest formality. Of course the meaning will be caught at once from one end of the country to the other, and it will strike the seething throng at Minneapolis with electrical emphasis, as it was intended to do. This coup of Mr. Blaine means that he has convinced himself, or has been convinced by others, that in Portland, Me. The old-time parson records his health has been sufficiently restored to in the diary that on one Sunday his opening trustify him in reaching once upon for the justify him in reaching once more for the justify him in reaching once more for the golden crown that he has twice affected to nut away. It is his way of any ouncing that if his supporters at the National Convention are disposed to put him in nomination for the Presidency, and are able to accomplish it, he will not say them nay, and he will accept the candidacy.

A Masterstroke by a Master.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.). Mr. Blaine's latest characteristic proceed ing, although sudden, was not entirely unexpected. The dramatic element of his pa ure, often remarked by both friends and fces during the earlier period of his career, is still strong within him, although tem pered by life's vicissitudes. He loves to lead, to create, to take the initiative; and he knows his public and his personal following as well as any actor on the boards. For the time Mr. Harrison has disappeared, and Mr. Blaine fills the public eve. During the Mr. Blaine fills the public eye. During the two critical days preceding the assembling of the Minneapolis Convention his abrunt abandonment of official station will be everywhere a leading topic of discussion. It was a musterstroke by a master in the art of political maneuvering.

Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.).

The resignation of James G. Bigine vester. day from the office of Secretary of State is likely to cut a very important figure faction-His resignation is just what it was meant it should be a notice to his friends that he is a candidate for the Presidental nomination, and not only is willing to accepthat nomination but that he actually

Removes the Brightest Star.

Cleveland World (Rep.). Mr. Blaine's retirement removes from the Cabinot the brightest Secretary of State since Alexander Hamilton. President Harrisen will find the selection of the great Secretary's successor as perplexing a prob-lem as he has thus far encountered.

A PLAN OF COMPROMISE

Proposed by John Dillon to Lessen the Tension Between Irish Factions.

LONDON, June 5 .- A meeting of the National League was held at Bradford to-day, at which John Dillon delivered an address. Mr. Dillon said that as all hope of affecting a reunion of the Irish factions before the elections had been abandoned, it had been proposed that abandoned, it had been proposed that a board of arbitration be established, consisting of men like Archbishop Croke, the Lord Mayor o Dublin and some influential Americans, who would be glad to come to England for that purpose, to ascertain the relative streagth of the two factions in each Irish constituency.

The pian was that the two delegates of each party should be examined, and the McCarthyltes would not contest any district where the Parnellites had a fair chance of winning. In this way they would avoid contests that were likely to have terrible results in the present state of party lesling.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT AT NANCY. Russian Frags Visible, but No Anti-Ger Demonstrations.

Naxov. June 5 .- President Carnot arrived here to-day to attend the gymnastic fetes, and was enthusiastically received. Russian flags have a prominent place in the decorations of the town, but no anti-German in scriptions are visible. The review to-day was marred by rain.

At Bar-le-Duc the President was waited upon by the Bishop, who in a speech de upon by the Bishop, who in a speech de-clared himself and all the priests in his dio-cess loyal adherents of the R-publican form of government. The President, replying, said he believed all the clergy shared the sentiments expressed by the B-shop, and accepted the Republican government.

Dep-w as Blaine's Successor. New York Advertiser.]

Mr. Depew would make an able success of Mr. Blaine; but, can he afford to give up the Presidency of the New York Central Railway, with its salary of \$50,000 a year, for

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The Russians invented wood paving -The bicycle was invented by a German

baron 60 years ago, and was first called a -One of the employes of a St. Louis

brewery is said to receive 50 glasses of bee -Sing Sing Prison, in New York, has

five lawyers among its tenants. They were all sent there recently.

—It is estimated that there are less than 10 0:00 paupers in the Japanese empire, with it's population of 237,000,000.

-Gladstone, a fawn rabbit, was sold in England recently for \$130. Its ears are 27% inches in length and 7% inches in width. -According to a computation recently published in a financial journal, the percent-

age of net dividends returned to the stock-holders of street railways in the United States is three times as great as that of team railways. -Peeresses of Great Britain, Scotland or reland by birth, marriage or creation, are free from arrest or imprisonment on civil process; and in the event of a peeress being charged with a criminal offense she would be tried by the House of Lords.

-The vaults of the Sub-Treasury in San Francisco are being fitted with wires for protection from thieves. The wires are to be between every two rows of bricks, and any attempt to interfere with the cement or bricks will disturb an electric circuit and ound a warning.

-The sailing ship Maria Rickmers, recently launched at the Russell yards at Port Glasgow, Scotland, is claimed to be the largest salling ship in the world. She is 875 feet long, with a breadth of beam of 48 feet, draws 21 feet of water, and her net tonnage is 3.822 feet. She is built of steel.

-A naturalist says the sacred scarab, or beetle, of Egypt, was the "tumble-bug," which forms a ball for laying its eggs in. Two individuals male and female, always roll the ball together, and they do this merely for the purpose of conveying it to a safe place and hiding it. -Rats are natives of Asia and their raids

westward belong to comparatively incdern times. The black rat first came from Asia to Europe in the sixteenth century—along with the plague—and was first known as the "graveyard specter," because he preyed on the fiesh of those who died during that awful -The Parish Prison of New Orleans, the cene of the late Italian lynching, and one

westward belong to comparatively modern

of the oldest in the country, was put up at auction recently and the highest bid was only \$7,500. The prison is after the Spanisa type, four stories high and covers an entire square. More than 100 persons have been hanged in it. -Some unique features were introduced at a wedding in Wisconsin recently. Besides the maids of honor, best man, four brides-maids and four ushers, one lady acted the part of Queen Venus, dressed in classic robes, with a jeweled crown on her head. Her part was to bring the minister from some hidden retreat.

-During the trial of a liquor case in Portland, Me., a few days ago the courtroom looked like the storehouse of a wholesale liquor dealer. The aisle in front of the jury was tull of ten-gallon kegs, five-gallon kegs, demijohns, jugs, beer cases and bottles, while on the tables were measures, bottles of wine, boxes of corks, corkskrews, tags for jugs, etc. -Men have various ways of carrying money. Butchers grocers and bakers carry it in a big crumpled wad. Bankers carry it

in nice clean bills, laid at full length in a morocco pocket-book. Brokers always fold their bills twice. The young business man carries his money in his vest pocket, while the sporting man carries it in his trousers pocket. Farmers and drovers carry their money in their inside vest pocket. -Mayalipuram, India, is graced with seven of the most remarkable temples in the world, each of these unique temples of worship having been fashioned from solid

transite boulders. The "Hevasa-Goda-Cla," the hrzest of the seven, is three and one-half stories high; its outlines resemble shows of an Atlantic steamship. The inside of the boulder has been childed away until the walls do not exceed eight inches in thick--The Rev. Mr. Moore of Boston has in his possession a diary kept by his great-great-grandiather in 1863 at which time the latter began his 60 years' labor as a minister prayer instea an new and and a standard remarks that he was "wonderfully sustained throughout." And in those days it was the custom for the congregation to stand during

prayer. -An examination of recent university catalogues shows that practically every civ flized nation in the world is represented by students now in America. In a single great institution, the University of Pennsylvania, there are students from 28 foreign countries. The Massachusetts Institute of Technolog The Ansauchasetts institute of Technology alone shows students of 18 nationalities; 17 are represented in the University of Califor-nia, 15 in both Harvard and Yale, 14 at Cor-neil and Michigan, 10 at Princeton, 9 at Le-high and 2 cach in Brown and Wesleyan.

-There was considerable nervousness mong the population of Carterville, Mo., some weeks ago, besides a marked increase in the attendance at church and Sunday in the attendance at church and Sunday school, because in a zinc mine there the ore, at depth of only 25 leet, was so hot that it could not be handled without heavy gloves. A few days ago one of the State geologists made some investigations and reported that the great heat was caused by the decomposition of pyrite, and not necessarily because of any proximity to Pinto's domains. Since then the attendance at the revival services has followed:

has fallen off. -Portland, Ore., newspapers were recently trapped into a bit of free, "realistic" advertising. The story goes that a man, with his face covered with blood and screaming murder, dashed from a cigar screaming murder, dashed from a cigar store into one of the principal streets, fol-lowed by another yelling wildly and brami-ishing a batenet. The thief and snatched from the pursuer's mouth a fine cigar upon being told by the cigar dealer that it was the last one of a certain brand he had in stock. This act made the man furious and he tollowed and shot the thief. The next day the scheme was made known before a magistrate, when the victim testified that he had bribed a doctor to say he was fatally wounded. All the papers gave prominent space to the supposed tatal affray and pub-lished the name of the brand of cigars.

SMILES FROM FXCHANGES.

Doctor-What you need, dear madame, is just a little change; you are nervous.

Mrs. Offbase-Now, when you tell my husband, pray make him understand that the most of the change can be in tens and twentles. - Chicago Inter-

The summer's with us once again, Of that would you have proof? Just read about the silly men

Who sleep upon the roof.

"Gone forever!" he sighad, laying down ble last coin, a \$10 gold piece. only eagle, wings and all!"
"Yes," said the business-like man who had called, as he handed over a receipted document "but you can seep the bill, you know,"—Chicag

-New York Evening Sun.

"What's this, Jenkins? I'm surprised that you've actually adopted the sash after all your jibes about sashes and the dudes who wore them last season. Are you yourself actually becoming "Had to do it, old boy, in self defense. My wife

always is fully abreast of the fashions, and I'll be hanged if I can keep a pair of suspenders nowsdays .- Chicago Mail. Woman is strange

And wayward, we find; She's subject to change, Seldom knows her own mind. She has power to attract, She has power to repel; And this is, in fact,

Why we love her so well .- N. Y. Prest. Jess-Do you like the song, "Bread and Cheese and Kisses?" Jack-Yes, it is rather pretty

He-Will you be mine? She-Yes, until we are married. Then you'd be nine. - Indianapolis Journal. The Anson colts are fleet and sure, And luck's high waves they are tossed on, But "Uncle" trembles in his boots As they trot, trot, trot to Boston,

-Chicago Herald. Aunt Jemima-What's them air stuns in er winder? Jeweler - Quartz.

ne. They sin's half a pint on 'em.