



MR. WHELAN'S REEL, editor of the New York Tribune, has been nominated by President Harrison to be Minister to France.

On Thursday the house at Harrisburg passed the revenue bill by a vote of 173 to 7. The bill is substantially the law passed in 1887, which failed because the President of the Senate did not sign it.

When an Iowa court decides, as it did the other day, that it is inadvisable to look for a man to make sweet cider, it comes as a reform to make sweet cider. Next thing will be to let a fellow swallow a piece of apple.

A member from Washington that the Administration will not condemn a federal official for taking an active part in politics so long as the office is well aged. This is common sense, and will be approved by all reasonable men.

CARL SCHERER'S brother-in-law has been honored from the son of the late General Scherer. He was appointed through Scherer's influence, and it will make the average Republican smile and nod and wink to let a man who has had no other merit than that of being the son of a man to make sweet cider.

A Democratic organ says: "If Editor Clarkson has been called into the postal service merely to chop off Democratic heads, that is another reason why he should be retained as an editor." It might be in order to inquire what has become of the standing editorial in all Democratic organs for years ago, "Turn the rascals out."

Mr. JOHN SCOTT, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, died Sunday morning of pneumonia, in the 60th year of his age. The deceased was formerly President of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, and was prominently identified with a large number of financial and industrial institutions in the city of Pittsburgh.

The nomination of Col. E. D. Grant as Minister to Austria, will give universal satisfaction. Col. Grant may not be a gentleman of good ability, and fully equal in point of fitness, to the average American representative in foreign courts. To those who loved and admired his father and respect the son, for his own sake, the appointment is very gratifying.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia, one Henry W. Flournoy, made a remarkable speech before a Democratic club a few nights ago, in the course of which he said that the only solution of the "negro problem" is to disfranchise the colored man, and that the negro race should be exterminated every other.

The old hatred of devils and hatred of the negro race is still working among the unenlightened rebels of Virginia. Mr. Flournoy is of that class, but he has the courage of his convictions, in so far as he is not afraid to express them. Some people would be ungenerous enough to call Flournoy a fool, but he is a brave man. He is one of the men who keep the colored man on his guard, and keeps the Northern people posted as to what the South would do had she the power to work her own sweet will.

The Baltimore American, a journal that is in close confidence with the new President and Cabinet, gives the following as Postmaster General Wainwright's views on the civil service as he intends to illustrate it in his department. It quotes the Postmaster General as saying:

"It will be the policy of this administration to let postmasters serve out their terms unless good and sufficient reasons are given for their removal. The delegations that come here filing petitions for the appointment of other postmasters will not be considered, unless accompanied by some good reason for the dismissal of the postmaster already in possession. This department appoints a large number of former postmasters, but in every case the appointment has been made by reason of a resignation tendered or because the incumbent was shown to be incompetent or inefficient. In all cases where inefficiency or incompetency cannot be shown, a postmaster will be allowed to serve out his term for four years. It would disorganize the whole machine to make these wholesale removals."

Says Judge Tourge, in the Chicago Inter-Ocean: "The ex-President has put himself in a position to make a record. St. Patrick's day speech and immediately succeeding departure for Cuba. The whole thing seems to have been cunningly rather than sagaciously arranged. A modest man would have shrunk from such a display at such a time; a wise one would have avoided it. It is, Mr. Cleveland makes like a sovereign, friends to abdicate, with the fragments of his court around him, and the very thing veiled declaration of a purpose to return if he ever gets the chance. He would better have waited until the Democratic party at least, if not the American people, had intimated a desire for his return."

It is very, very curious to note how the habit of criticizing and advising the soldiers of the war of the rebellion, and the friends of the man who regrettably flies to the seat of power. He evidently forgets that he is not writing votes, and that he no longer speaks officially. What right has the son Grover Cleveland to criticize, advise, or rebuke the Federal soldier of the war of the rebellion. Let him save his advice for his friends and associates, the men upon the other side. It is they who have perpetuated the passions of war, who have refused to recognize its results, and who to-day defy the government to enforce its law and guarantee equal rights to its defenders. He indignantly accuses the Federal soldiers of not being the men who were his enemies, and foolishly thinks that he can smother them and destroy their influence by assuming the role of a superior and voluteering his advice to them. It will not do. The trick is too apparent, and as age creeps on, crowding the brows of his contemporaries with honorable friends of gray, that that one served his country in the hour of need will grow a more and more worthy distinction, and the fact that one shrunk from such service will only make more and more astounding his impudence in criticizing those who humbly and cheerfully did what he had not the manhood to attempt. His election was no less a Confederate victory than the battle of Bull Run, affected by disloyal power, in defiance of National law and individual right; but even those who furnished the illegal majorities on which it was based know that it is un-

STANLEY MATTHEWS DEAD.

The eminent jurist passed away this morning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Justice Stanley Matthews died shortly after 10 o'clock this morning.

Justice Matthews had been confined to his chamber since last September. The last change in his condition occurred yesterday afternoon, when the intense pain which marked the periods of decline returned and never left him until death brought relief.

Dr. William W. Johnson administered an opiate, which toward morning induced a state of semi-consciousness, in which he remained until the end. Occasionally he would partially revive and recognize loved ones near by a glance or pressure of hands, but a relapse soon followed.

For a number of hours previous to his death he was practically unconscious. In his last hours the dying justice was surrounded by the members of his family, who have been with him throughout his illness—Mrs. Matthews, his daughters, Miss Matthews and Miss Era Matthews and his son, Paul Matthews, and Mr. C. B. Matthews, his brother, of Cincinnati, who came to Washington a week or ten days ago.

The immediate cause of death was exhaustion of the heart and congestion of the kidneys. The remains will be interred in the family lot at Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati, but the details will be perfected until the arrival of the dead jurist's oldest son, Mr. Mortimer Matthews, a lawyer of Cincinnati, and his youngest daughter, Grace, wife of Horace Cleveland, assistant U. S. district attorney at Cincinnati.

The management of Mrs. Matthews and Mr. Justice Gray was announced this week and the marriage was expected to occur shortly.

In the U. S. Supreme Court, immediately upon assembling, the Chief Justice announced the death of Justice Matthews, and as a mark of respect to his memory the court adjourned until Tuesday next.

The Senate adjourned this morning after assembling to-day received a note from Chief Justice Fuller announcing the death of Justice Matthews, and out of respect to the memory of the eminent jurist immediately adjourned.

St. Paul, March 21.—Out of 291 replies received by the Treasurer from leading men of the State to a circular inquiring whether they favor Constitutional Prohibition, 188 are in the negative, and 73 in the affirmative.

Of the negative 54 are lawyers, 32 clergymen, 43 merchants and capitalists, 7 doctors, 6 college presidents and professors, 4 mayors, 21 physicians. The affirmatives are smaller in number, but include such except clergymen who number 23.

The negatives mostly take the general ground that if Prohibition cannot be enforced by statute it could not be enforced by constitutional provision, and that the latter is unnecessary from any point of view.

Among the negatives are ex-governor Rice, Rev. C. A. Barlow, Rev. Brooke Howard, R. H. Dana, President Elliot, of Harvard; ex-governor Gardner and Rev. E. S. Mearns. Most of the negatives favor some system of light license.

The affirmatives argue that the State cannot go too far in suppressing a traffic that is responsible for most of the misery of the people. Among the affirmatives are the poet Whittier, William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., Stillman B. Allen and many clergymen of prominence.

Morgan's Mad Ride. Boston, March 21.—Railroad men of this city are indulging in a good deal of merriment for confounding upon Pierpont Morgan's recent mad ride from New York for Boston, which hundreds of patrons of the Boston and Albany Railroad were delayed.

The great railroad man tried to cover the distance between the two cities in 51 hours. His special train killed two men, but failed to make the time by fully 35 minutes.

All the regular express and accommodation trains were held back last Monday. Mr. Morgan's special having the right of way. One man was killed and another killed in this State, a second victim was hurried into eternity. Mr. Morgan's object in visiting Boston was to attend a dinner given at the swell Somerset Club. After the dinner he hurried back to New York in his special car, but made no effort to beat the schedule time.

Led to Victory by the Judge. HERRINGVILLE, Ky., March 21.—For some months a gang of reckless, law-defying characters have been making their headquarters on Hanging Creek, the wildest and most remote district of the county. Yesterday morning the Sheriff and three deputies attempted to surprise the gang and bring them in, but were themselves waylaid and fired upon, and managed to beat a hasty retreat, barely escaping with their lives.

Factory on Fire. ST. LOUIS, March 21.—A fire which this afternoon a double alarm was struck in for a fire in the Standard bagging factory, on Sholdan avenue, near Twelfth street. The whole concern was a motley group of old buildings with a very limited fire escape. It immediately upon they cry of fire the wildest panic ensued among the two hundred employes most of whom were girls.

B. & B. COMPLETE LINE

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HARRISON TO BLAINE. New York, March 21.—The Herald prints a fac simile of a letter from President Harrison to Mr. Blaine, which, it says, was carelessly left by Mr. Blaine at a long time while he was on his way to Washington. The Herald devotes a column to comments upon the letter, which, it says, is practically a declaration of independence. It reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1880. MY DEAR MR. BLAINE:—Your letter of the 21st was received some days ago, and was, both in its tone and in its conclusion, very gratifying to me. I am sure you have read in the newspapers accounts of my life since the election—a sufficient excuse for the delay in acknowledging it. Yours of the 25th has now been received, and I hasten to thank you for your expressed willingness to relieve Mrs. H. and myself in any way you can.

As to myself, I do not think of any matter in which I can now avail myself of your kindly proffered help. The mail I most want is for my dear wife. I have been very busy in Washington long enough before the inauguration to enable me to talk fully with you. I will not subject you to the risk of a journey unless it should be absolutely necessary. If the newspaper reports to-day as to my condition are correct, and as I will be in Washington long enough before the inauguration to enable me to talk fully with you, I will not subject you to the risk of a journey unless it should be absolutely necessary.

If the newspaper reports to-day as to my condition are correct, and as I will be in Washington long enough before the inauguration to enable me to talk fully with you, I will not subject you to the risk of a journey unless it should be absolutely necessary. I thought I had nearly everything settled in my own mind that I could do before I reached Washington. If the newspaper reports to-day as to my condition are correct, and as I will be in Washington long enough before the inauguration to enable me to talk fully with you, I will not subject you to the risk of a journey unless it should be absolutely necessary.

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I do a square business, and will give you your money's worth. No trouble to show goods. PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES ONLY A LARGE VARIETY OF FRESH GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. CLARK H. BENFORD.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conference assembled, that the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be submitted to the people of the Commonwealth at the next general election.

Section 2. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conference assembled, that the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be submitted to the people of the Commonwealth at the next general election.

Section 3. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conference assembled, that the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be submitted to the people of the Commonwealth at the next general election.

Section 4. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conference assembled, that the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be submitted to the people of the Commonwealth at the next general election.