

THREE tin-plate mills, to cost \$750,000, are projected at Baltimore.

Mr. Wilson gets the Postmaster Generalship. It is the most repudiated man in American politics.

It is evident that there will be no special session of Congress, and therefore no further political tinkering with the business interests of the country.

This is a good time for the Republican party to proceed slowly and with a fixed determination to let the Democrats go on making all of the mistakes.

The reports from various localities show that the winter has been favorable to wheat, which is to say that it has been very different from Democratic rule.

The main feature of the Democratic financial policy is to be found in the fact that it increases the public debt without providing any means of payment.

The only thing to be said in justification of the appointment of Mr. Wilson as Postmaster General is that it puts him where he can't do any more tinkering with the tariff.

It is a good guess that the bill providing for another edition of the "Birds of Pennsylvania" will fall of Executive approval. It is now in the hands of the Governor, who is becoming an adept in writing vetoes.

By a majority of 170 Centre county voters have decided against building an adobe in that county. They prefer to adhere to the old, less effective and more expensive way of having the poor taken care of by overseers selected by the districts.

A bill has been offered in the Legislature to create a middle penitentiary district, including the counties from the New York to the Maryland line and Columbia county on the west and Cumberland and Lebanon on the east. The bill provides that the penitentiary shall be in the vicinity of Harrisburg.

The Women's National Council, in closing up its work at Washington, last week, urged the arbitration of all disputes between labor and capital, and demanded that the Government shall pay equal wages for equal work, regardless of sex, and shall hold women equally eligible with men for competitive examinations.

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EX-GOVERNOR TILLMAN, the South Carolina Populist, says that the Cleveland policy has paralyzed the cotton growers. An article in the cotton growers' paper in the only one which has a sharp pinch through Cleveland's foot financing. There are thousands of manufacturers and workmen in the North who are not doing anything now simply because the country has been demoralized by the Administration. And we cannot hope for any change for the better until we have steps down and out and a Republican administration succeeds him.

The Normal Schools of this State ought to be self-sustaining, but from all accounts they are not, and they have been getting a nice whack at the State funds. In the last five years, according to a communication submitted to the Senate by State Treasurer Jackson, the Normal Schools have received \$1,903,500, of which \$707,000 was for improvements. This year they are receiving the State give them \$800,000, which is altogether too much of a fat palm to dole out to institutions that ought to be able to take care of themselves. They do not give free scholarships, and they charge for everything. Splendidly equipped with almost everything that goes with a modern college or university, these Normal Schools should attract sufficient patronage to put them on a paying basis, but year after year they come to the State and hold out their hands for more. The present Legislature, with Governor Hastings' warning to go slow on appropriating money, will hardly deal out \$800,000 of the State's cash to these schools.

Two years ago the Democratic party took control of all departments of the National Government. It had captured the White House, it had the wings of the Capitol. For the first time in thirty-four years it had it in its power to govern the country according to its own uncheckered will. And just that it proposed to do. Its tone was grand and lofty. "We are the people," cried its spokesmen. "We are the people of anybody. We have arrived, and we have come to stay." Republicans were explicitly and emphatically told that they must take back seats. Nothing was wanted but their silence, "and—little of that." They need offer no suggestions, even. If they did they would not be heard. The glorious old Democratic party, the party of Jefferson and Jackson, and Cleveland—spare the mark!—was in the saddle once more, and was going to run things in its own sweet way. Hoop-la! Clear the track!

Two years ago that was March 4, 1883. But what a long, long time it seems, the dreary space between that day and this! Formerly things have happened, and the condition that confronts us now is far other than it was. March 4, 1883, but within three months of that halcyon and vociferous date the Democratic party was down on its narrow-bones, begging the despised Republican minority for Heaven's sake to come forward and help it out of its awful scrape. The very spokesmen who had been most exultant and arrogant were now most fearfully clamorous in their appeals for aid. They called upon the Republican party as a whole, and upon those leaders of it whom they had most denunciated and insulted, imploring them, for the sake of the suffering country, in the name of common patriotism, to lift the raving party out of the pit of its own digging into which it had fallen. The Republicans were willing to do so—overlooking party differences as they would in case of foreign war; for, indeed, a calamity as great as that had

HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 4, 1893. Both Houses met at 8 o'clock Monday evening, February 29, after a long day's session, apparently determined to finish up the session with a flourish. The usual course of petitions and bills was presented and read in place at this and subsequent sessions. The Governor vetoed the bill for an additional judge of the courts of the counties of Washington and Westmoreland, and he was sustained by a vote of 92 to 10 in the House. His message in regard to the financial condition of the State, and the credit of the Legislature of the State, was its one great war cry. His chief stock-in-trade, its very reason for existence. And, after weary months of haggling and jobbery, what a mess it made of it! It formally repudiated every alleged principle it ever had. It branded as a lie the platform upon which it had come into power. And it gave to the Nation at last, as the consummate product of its best thought, matured deliberation and ripest statesmanship, a foul and formless thing which its own chosen leader declared to be an act of "perfidy and dishonor." Upon the third scene in this tragic travesty the curtain has just fallen; in which once more the Democratic majority objectively begged help from its foes, and succeeded in making for itself a record of British ignorance and criminal disregard of the public weal for which even its own animals can scarcely furnish a parallel.

These are but three great salient features of domestic maladministration. And it is not necessary to state that at one point pursued a course that will forever be fittingly known as a "policy of inanity." At another point it was weak and unobjectionable. At a third it went out of its way to insult a friendly Power, and then basely surrendered its own wares to be tormented to death by savages. Against the strong it blundered, before the strong it cringed. And in almost every quarter of the globe it studiously contrived to cripple American trade and secure the closing of market doors against American goods. Between these "leading situations" at home and abroad, it kept up a constant blizzard of incapacity that would have made the eyes of any man who had not been blinded by its blinding and wasteful and amusing work not detestable. Only two years! But what a two years for self-respecting, country-loving Americans to look back upon!

Never did a party assume more absolute power, with a clearer field before it, than did the Democracy two years ago. Never was a party beset from all sides by the fiercest enemies of greater ignominy and detestation than this the Democracy to-day. As for the blame of it, who shall tell where it is to be placed? The President charges it against the Congress which he has "had on his hands," and a large faction in that Congress charges it against the President, and the other faction shall pay equal wages for equal work, regardless of sex, and shall hold women equally eligible with men for competitive examinations.

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SAN MURDERERS' IMPRISON.

An interesting Case Originated from a Janata County Crime. A curious and novel case was argued before an auditor at Millintown on Saturday, being an echo of the famous Carpenter murder trial of a year ago. It was the case of the estate of Joseph C. Carpenter, a blind man living at Port Royal, Janata county, was found brutally murdered and his body thrown into the Tuscarora creek, in December, 1882. His son, James B. Carpenter, and his wife, Hester Carpenter, were suspected of and arrested for the crime. A blood-stained butcher knife and heavy hickory bludgeon, which now hang on the walls of the district attorney's office, were found to have been the instruments used in the horrible crime.

Within two months such a web of circumstantial evidence was woven about the case that it was almost certain that both seemed probable, but left out of a feeling of mercy, the wife was let off with a plea of "accessory after the fact," while the son was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to the State Penitentiary at Pottsville. The mother at present undergoing imprisonment in the penitentiary.

For the purpose of their defense the woman and her son transferred the property of the estate to a trustee, and asked compensation for their services in defaulting. In the distribution of the estate, however, the point has been raised for the first time in this commonwealth, that an heir who is convicted of a crime does not inherit from the murdered ancestor.

The question came up before George Parker, a member of the Janata county bar, sitting as auditor, to distribute the estate. The case was argued by Joseph C. Bachor, who was senior counsel for the defense at the murder trial, claimed the estate for the attorney, to whom it had been transferred, and excluded the son and mother from any share on behalf of the collateral heirs, some of whom live in Lancaster county, and others are scattered throughout the west.

During the progress of the argument it was shown that the mother representing the respective parties to the controversy, that the question was one which had never arisen in Pennsylvania, and which probably had never been anticipated by the Legislature. It was likewise agreed that the law should be that the paricide could not take the estate of the murdered father and that the wife should not take any portion of the estate of the husband who had murdered her.

On the other hand, Judge Bachor contended that the law, as it stood, should be interpreted in such a way as to protect the innocent heirs, and that the wife should not take any portion of the estate of the husband who had murdered her.

For the other side Mr. Hensel cited the famous case of Mrs. Maybrick, in England, against the will of the husband, and the case of the estate of the late George C. Morgan, in this State, who was convicted of the murder of his wife, and his estate was distributed to his collateral heirs.

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A WARNING FROM GOV. HASTINGS.

He Tells the State Legislators that Economy Must be Practiced. The following message from Governor Hastings was read last Tuesday in both Houses of the State Legislature: "The National Republican League will hold a three days' session at Cleveland, O., beginning June 19 next. St. Louis' small-pox epidemic is rapidly decreasing, 25,000 people having been vaccinated. Anxious his brother, William, of betraying his monthling prejudices to the Sheriff, Charles Jenkins, of Monroe County, Tenn., killed him with a stick. Superintendent Cooper, of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., has asked for the resignation of sixteen cadets, who were deficient at the recent examination. Among them in the first class is G. H. Mann, of Pennsylvania. Two million German-Americans will greet Bismarck by postcard on April 14, when he will be eighty years old. New York, on the ground that by their non-enforcement of the liquor law her husband was enabled to spend his earnings in the Atchison saloons, has lost her case. Charles C. Richmond, seventeen years of age, of Lancaster, Pa., who on the 13th inst. in the United States District Court at Lancaster, pleaded guilty to sending obscene letters, books, and pamphlets through the mails from Lancaster, was Thursday afternoon sentenced to seven months' imprisonment. The joint congressional committee unanimously decided to reject the status of Gen. Grant which was presented to the Government by the Grand Army of the Republic, because it is not a correct representation of Grant, and that his facial features should be so indicated that it would not be recognized unless aided by the general's name. A terrible explosion of gas occurred in the White Ash mine of the Santa Fe railroad, New Mexico, Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, causing the death of 29 men. The first intimation of the disaster was a muffled roar and clouds of smoke and dust rolling from the mouth of the mine. Nearly 30 men are employed in the mine, and it is estimated that when the explosion occurred, only 11 of them escaped alive, and some of them may die yet. Pennsylvania Railroad's Second Tour to 'The Golden Gate.' The large number of people who have left, and the growing desire of Americans to see the wonders of their native land, are the principal agencies in advocating a healthy sentiment in favor of travel. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tour to California will be conducted in all respects as those of preceding years, with some added advantages, which cannot fail to attract the attention and enlist the interest of the tourists. In addition to the high-grade accommodations and entertainment in transit, the Pennsylvania tourists are treated with the same liberality wherever the journey is by sea. The excellent rooms at the leading hotels are always reserved for their use, for which regular rates are paid, so that the guests, although members of a large party, enjoy all the privileges of individuality, which may have made their own selections. The second tour in the 1893 series of the Golden Gate will leave New York and Philadelphia March 23, 1893, arriving at San Francisco March 29, and New York and Philadelphia May 10, 1893. Detailed itinerary will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 1106 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street, Philadelphia.

An Eager and a Tipping Wind. A continuous down pour of rain, in moderate weather, generally in winter and spring, are unfavorable to all classes of invalids. But warm and activity help to get into the circulation, counteract these influences and interpose a defense against them. Hostetter's Stomach-Remedy, most thorough and effective of stomachics and tonics, not only enriches the blood, but accelerates its circulation. For a chill, or preliminary symptoms of rheumatism and kidney complaint, particularly prevalent at these seasons, it is the best possible remedy. It is also equally valuable in cases of indigestion, constipation and nervousness. Never set out on a winter or spring journey without it. Elderly persons and the delicate and convalescent are greatly aided by it.

Would Not Speak to Women. Henry C. Jones, a James Fitzpatrick, who was in the room, was found dead in his bed. His wife, a party found him lying dead on the floor. Half a century ago he was very prominent person, but he was disappointed in love, and for years he has not spoken to a woman. During this time he has lived a recluse in an old hut in his suburbs. If a woman approached his hut he would run away and hide. He is wealthy, but his money has not yet been found.

The Postmaster General's Act. When Postmaster General Bissell retires from office he will have nearly cleared up the Presidential postmaster's desk. At present there are about thirty offices to be filled before March 1 next. There are now before the Senate for confirmation 41 nominations, and about 29 so indorsed that there will be no question as to Senatorial approval. The following table shows the names of the candidates to be filled at the end of the year:

Black Gros-grains. 50c, 60c and 65c a yd.

Black Cachemire Gros-grain Silks. 75c, 85c and \$1.00.

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TEXAS BANDITS STOP A TRAIN.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 25.—The oldest train robbery ever committed in the States took place in the Texas Central Express. The bandits cut loose the express and baggage cars from the engine and forced Engineer Tom Averet to run north two or three miles. They then fired and compelled the express messenger to open the express car and admit them. They plundered the safe, taking up a number of packages.

After they had finished with the car they shot out the headlight and other illuminations and told the engineer he could go back. They then scattered to the thickets of White Rock, Texas, where it is presumed they had courades and horses in waiting.

In running back to the train Engineer Averet had no lights or signals to guide him. He saw the bandits in the cars, smashing several sets of bumpers. The passengers had hidden their effects under and about the seats. The money and valuables were hidden in a chest and a trunk. The bandits had several rifles and pistols, and they are all sturdy and healthy.

The next tour of this year's series to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks' stay in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia on March 23, 1893, and will be conducted by Tourist Agent and Chaplain, and the marked features of the tour will be the fact that Florida are due to several causes. The complete appointment of the special trains, the liberality of the rate and the return limit of tickets, are among the features that have attracted the traveling public.

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