CRISP AND REED COMPARED.

CONGRESSMAN CUMMINGS CITES THE RULINGS OF THE TWO SPEAKERS.

One Obeys the Rules and the Other Violated Them—The Courtesy of the Two Gentlemen While in the Chair Contrasted—That Celebrated Supreme Court Decision—Reed Trying to Plume Himself Without Feathers—What the Court Has Not Decided, and What It Will Not Undertake to Decide.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Rule 11 of the House of Representatives contains the following clause:

It shall always be in order to call up for consideration a report from the Committee on Rules.

Speaker Crisp held that under this rule the consideration of a report from the Committee on Rules was always in order, and could be taken up before the journal of the House was read, if demanded by the committee. This ruling it is that caused the commotion in the House on Monday. A majority of the Democratic members had asked the Committee on Rules to report a resolution granting time for the consideration of the Free Coinage bill. The committee made its report on Feb. 28. It set down March 22, 23, and 24 as the days for the consideration of the free silver bill. Desiring to avoid irritation, it allowed its report to lie over for a week. This gave the anti-silver men ample time to rally their forces and defeat the proposition, if they were able.

This courtesy was certainly commendable. Everybody was prepared for the fray on March 8. If Gen. Catchings, the member of the Committee on Rules in charge of the resolution, had called it up after the reading of the journal, there would have been a sharp contest, and the resolution might have been adopted without bad blood. The commendable courtesy characterizing the committee when it made its report seems to have been laid aside, however, when the report was called up for consideration. Suspicion had been engendered. The filibustering of Gen. Tracey whenever the House calendar was reached, days before the report came from the Committee on Rules, apparently incensed the silver men. Their bill was on the House calendar and within easy reach. But they had perfect confidence in the Committee on Rules, and had no intention of depending upon the regular order.

The Committee on Rules, when it made the special order, did not share the suspicions engendered by the action of Gen Tracey, or it would not have given the anti-silver men a week's grace. If it had followed the example of Tom Reed's Committee on Rules and forced the resolution to its passage as soon as it was reported, there would have been no chance for filibustering.

During the week, however, the suspicious silver men seem to have gained the ear of the committee. Certain it is that no one else was taken into its confidence. They evidently succeeded in convincing the committee that its courtesy toward the anti-silver men in granting the delay would be abused. It may be that no one had foreseen the fact that under the rules it was possible for the journal to be used as a means of filibustering. As Mr. Bland put it, the filibusters "could move to amend the journal from now till Christmas." He was an expert in the business, and knew how it was himself. If no one foresaw this, it was a singular oversight, for the Democrats in the Fifty-first Congress had repeatedly availed themselves of it. The committee, therefore, must have instructed Gen. Catchings to call up the resolution before the journal was read. And for this action Mr. Crisp must share the responsibility. He is Chairman of the Committee on Rules, and the measure would hardly have been brought up at the time specified without his sanction. Gen. Catchings certainly did not act on his own responsibility. He is not in the habit of taking the bit in his teeth. That he was in order under the clause of rule 11, cited above, is clear. It says: "It shall always be in order to call up a report from the Committee on Rules."

The Speaker, as he declared, was bound by the rule, and could make no other ruling under it. The statement of Tom Reed that, in making this ruling, Speaker Crisp violated a ruling of Speaker Carlisle, is nonsense. The House had no such rule as that above quoted when Carlisle was Speaker. If there was any mistake, it was an error of judgment in calling up the resolution before the reading of the journal. When it was called up, the Speaker had no option. He was obliged to sustain the rules of the House. He could not decide otherwise than as he did. It is remarkable that, in the face of this fact, seventy-three members could vote to reverse the ruling of the Speaker. To show that the Chair was right, Mr. Crisp called attention to rule 20, which reads as follows:

The presence of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order, except when the journal is being read.

It has been asserted that Mr. Carlisle made his ruling on constitutional grounds. This cannot be correct, for all the Constitution says on this head is:

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy.

Another point: If Gen. Tracey and his friends had filibustered on the approval of the journal it would have placed them in an unenviable light. They would have abused the courtesy extended toward them by the majority of their own party, which was seeking only an opportunity to express its views upon an important public question. They could hardly have secured a corporal's guard to sustain them. But there is no evidence that Gen. Tracey, or any of his colleagues, intended to filibuster on the approval of the journal. On the contrary, Gen. Tracey and Mr. Andrews and Joe O'Neil of Massachusetts expressly disclaimed any such intention in the House.

If there was no necessity for calling up the resolution before the reading of the journal, it was certainly a mistake to call it up.

I.—REED AND CRISP.

Tom Reed's interest in the fight was, of course, a partisan one. His sincerity was more than questionable. He was in it to make mischief. He took no command over his own forces. He was paired with Mr. Springer and could not vote, but he said that if not paired he would vote "No" on tabling the appeal from the Speaker's ruling. His party did not agree with him in his assault upon the ruling. Forty-two Republicans voted to sustain the Speaker and only eighteen to overrule him. When the question was put on the adoption of the report, Mr. Reed said that he would vote "No" if he was not paired. Forty-nine of his fellow Republicans voted aye and eighteen voted no. This seems to express the Republican opinion of the correctness of Mr. Crisp's ruling, notwithstanding Mr. Reed's objection.

Right here it is well to recur to the debate over the adoption of this rule. A caucus of the Democrats had been held. Mr. Crisp took part in the discussion. His speech was so convincing that a large majority of the caucus agreed to sustain the rule. Among these were many anti-silver men, including Sherman Hoar, who moved its adoption. In the debate in the House, not long afterward, Gen. Hooker of Mississippi moved to strike out the words, "It shall always be in order to call up for consideration a report from the Committee on Rules," &c. In doing this he said: "It proposes to give the Committee on Rules a right to be heard at any time."

It is well to remark that Mr. Hooker, who voted for Mr. Mills for Speaker and opposed this rule, voted to sustain the Speaker's decision. Judge Chipman of Michigan and many others, who, like him, opposed the rule originally, also voted to sustain the Speaker.

Mr. Springer, in the debate on Mr. Hooker's motion to strike out, said: "I am opposed to the motion of the gentleman from Mississippi. I believe the rule, as reported by the Committee on Rules, should be adopted. There will be no embarrassment on the part of the Speaker in deciding the questions that may be involved in this rule."

Mr. Springer evidently saw that the language of the rule was clear and explicit. Mr. Reed said on Monday that Springer would vote to sustain the Speaker if he were present. Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey also called attention to the words, "It shall *always* be in order."

Of the 332 members of the House, however, it would seem that not one perceived that the word "always" would begin to apply as soon as the Speaker seized the gavel and called the House to order. The vote shows that 152 Democrats saw it on Monday last; but 55 could not see it. Almost three-fourths of the Democrats saw it, and more than two-thirds of the Republicans.

Silver Dollar Bland in his reply to Mr. Reed said: "The gentleman from Maine has alluded somewhat to the proceedings of the last Congress, comparing it to this in arbitrary rulings. The Speaker of this House is simply enforcing the rules of this House. This rule was made to prevent dilatory motions and filibustering tactics, and for the consideration of great public questions. We had no such rule when Mr. Carlisle was Speaker, and his ruling on that occasion does not apply to this question at all."

How the arbitrary methods of the Fifty-first Congress and the bearing of the Speaker compare with the Fifty-second Congress and the bearing of its Speaker is easily shown. While the Republicans in Tom Reed's Congress were endeavoring to seat Langston the Democrats left the House without a quorum. A call of the House was ordered. Under the Reed rules only two motions were in order when the House was in call. One was to adjourn, and the other was to dispense with further proceedings under the call. The Democrats were filibustering on the approval of the journal. Reed endeavored to force its approval in violation of the rules. The colloquy between himself, as Speaker, and Mr. Crisp, as a member, does not compare favorably with a recent colloquy between Mr. Crisp, as Speaker, and Mr. Reed as a member. Here they are, in parallel columns:

REED AS SPEAKER.	CRISP AS SPEAKER.
The Speaker—The Clerk reports 178 members present—a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll on the approval of the journal.	Mr. Enloe—Mr. Speaker, I make the point that no quorum has voted on this motion to take a recess.
Mr. Crisp—Mr. Speaker, the House is now in call, and I make the point that there are only two motions in order when the House is in call. They are, either to adjourn, or to dispense with further proceedings under the call. I understand that the Speaker directed the Clerk to call the roll on the approval of the journal.	The Speaker—The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Enloe) makes the point of no quorum on the motion to take a recess. The Chair will have to appoint tellers.
The Speaker—It can be done without objection.	Mr. Reed—The gentleman does not make the point of no quorum. He makes the point that no quorum has voted.
Mr. Crisp—I object. It is unprecedented; such a suggestion has never been made in the history of Congress.	The Speaker—Under the rules of the House, and the present administration of the House, gentlemen are not considered present unless they vote. (Applause on the Democratic side.)
The Speaker—It is time such a suggestion was made. (Applause on the Republican side.)	Mr. Reed—That shows, Mr. Speaker, that there has been a new system adopted since the last Congress.
Mr. Crisp—That is the judgment of the Chair. The Chair is not the master of this House, but its servant, and must obey its rules. (Democratic applause, and cries of "Regular order" on the Republican side.)	The Speaker—That shows that the present occupant of the Chair will endeavor to enforce the rules of the House. (Applause on the Democratic side.)
The Speaker—The gentleman from Georgia need not recommence—	Mr. Reed—Nevertheless, Mr. Speaker, the observation I made is entirely correct, that the point which the gentleman from Tennessee made was that no quorum had voted, while the Chair announced that the point he made was, "No quorum." My observation, notwithstanding the retort of the Chair, was entirely correct.
Mr. Crisp—Mr. Speaker, the gentleman will insist on his rights and see that no tyrant takes them from him. (Cries of "Regular order" on the Republican side.)	The Speaker—Perhaps it is, but it is entirely out of order.
Mr. Rowell—I make the point of order that the remarks of the gentleman from Georgia are out of order.	Mr. Reed—It was entirely correct, and, therefore, the Chair had no right to make such a remark—
Mr. Crisp—They are no more so than the remarks of the Speaker.	The Speaker—The gentleman may be correct, when at the same time he is out of order.
The Speaker—The gentleman from Georgia will resume his seat.	Mr. Reed—I was entirely in order when I called the attention of the Chair to the fact.
Mr. Crisp—He will, but he will rise, resent, and reply to any insinuations from the Chair, here or anywhere else. (Cries of "Regular order" on the Republican side.)	The Speaker—The Chair thinks not.
	Mr. Reed—Entirely in order.
	The Speaker—The Chair thinks the gentleman is entirely out of order.

of order. There was no such reply. The point was not made by the gentleman from Maine, but by somebody else, the point of no quorum. The Chair entertained the point, whereupon the gentleman from Maine made the suggestion he has made.

Mr. Reed—I said to the Chair that the gentleman made the point that no quorum had voted, and that the Chair stated it to be the point that no quorum voted, which is a different proposition; and I had a right to call the attention of the Chair to that, and the Chair had no right to make such a retort, even if he was supported by the disorderly applause on his side, which he permitted.

The Speaker—The Chair will state that there is no distinction, under the present rules of the House, between the point of no quorum and no quorum voting. There is a distinction between those two points and the suggestion of no quorum present as made, under the rules of the last House.

Mr. Enloe—I want to say that the Chair is abundantly sustained by precedent in making rebuts to gentlemen on the floor.

The Speaker—The Chair does not feel bound to follow such authority.

It will be seen that Mr. Reed ordered the Clerk to call the roll on the approval of the journal, without asking whether there was any objection to his violation of the rules. When Mr. Crisp exposed the trick and objected he endeavored to cover his violation of the rules by an irritating retort. Getting the worst of it in the colloquy that followed he used his authority as Speaker and ordered Mr. Crisp to take his seat. Recognizing his authority to make this order, Mr. Crisp took his seat. Meantime the Republicans saw that Reed had placed himself in a hole. Nils Haugen hastened to pull him out by moving to dispense with all further proceedings under the call. Tom Reed promptly put the question and it was carried.

The reader will also observe that Mr. Crisp was far more courteous as Speaker than was Mr. Reed. In the one case the Speaker was violating the rules of the House, and in the other the Speaker was enforcing the rules of the House. Mr. Reed virtually confessed that he was violating the rules, lost his temper, and peremptorily ordered the gentleman who had exposed his conduct to take his seat. When Mr. Crisp is Speaker, Mr. Reed makes a captious and unfounded objection, and is treated courteously until he plays himself out.

II.—THAT SUPREME COURT DECISION.

In his speech on the rules in the present Congress, Tom Reed predicted that the Supreme Court, in a forthcoming decision, would sustain the assertion of his right to count a quorum. Last week he claimed that this was done in the decision of the Supreme Court, just rendered, in a case involving the validity of the McKinley bill. It was contended that a quorum was not disclosed by the vote on the bill, and that the Speaker counted enough members present, but not voting, to make a quorum, and declared the bill passed. Mr. Reed triumphantly held this decision before the House as a confirmation of his right to count a quorum. None present saw fit to call him to taw.

The bill involved in the decision was passed after the House had adopted rules giving the Speaker the right to count a quorum when members were present and not voting. The decision simply affirmed the right of the House to pass this rule, and its validity when passed. Speaker Reed, however, began to count a quorum before the House adopted rules. Unless he had done this his rules could not have been adopted. It was done when the House first began to unseat Democratic members. He claimed the right to count a quorum under general parliamentary law, although he could not quote a single precedent for it in the hundred years of Congressional legislation. The Democrat unseated was Judge Jackson of West Virginia. If Mr. Reed had not counted a quorum without the authority of the House, the election case could not have been brought before the House, and Judge Jackson could not have been unseated till rules of the House had been adopted. The Republicans themselves knew the danger to which they were subjected under such a ruling. They mustered a voting quorum of their own before they dared unseat him under Reed's ruling. If the Judge had been deprived of his seat without this voting quorum he could have carried his case to the Supreme Court, when the court would have been able to decide upon Mr. Reed's right to count a quorum under general parliamentary law.

Mr. Reed not only counted a quorum, but he refused to entertain motions to adjourn and appeals from his decisions under general parliamentary law. An instance of his regard for parliamentary law occurred on Jan. 7, 1890. Mr. Mills moved the previous question on a resolution that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union for the consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, "under the rules of the last House." The *Record* shows what followed:

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky—Pending that demand, I move that the House adjourn till Thursday.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Kentucky moves that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Bland—The motion was to adjourn over till Thursday.

The Speaker—That motion is not in order. The question is upon the motion to adjourn, upon which a division has been called for.

Mr. Breckinridge—The motion I made was to adjourn till Thursday.

The Speaker—That motion is not in order. The question is now upon ordering the previous question.

Mr. Breckinridge—Pending the previous question, I desire to move that when the House adjourns to-day, it adjourns to meet on Thursday next.

The Speaker—The Chair misunderstood the motion. The Chair understood it to be a motion to adjourn. The question is now on the demand for the previous question. (After a pause) The ayes seem to have it.

There is no decision of the Supreme Court sanctioning such a ruling as this.

Thirteen days afterward, before any rules were adopted, the following scene occurred: Silver Dollar Bland had moved to adjourn. The Speaker put the motion and declared it lost. Mr. Bland called for a division. The Speaker counted and said that the motion was lost. Mr. Bland questioned the count, saying: "Let us have tellers." On Jan. 7 Bland had called for tellers, and Reed had ordered them. The *Record* of Jan. 21 shows what occurred on that day.

Mr. Bland—I demand tellers.

The Speaker—There is no provision for tellers. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cannon).

Mr. Bland—I insist upon having tellers on my motion.

The Speaker—The Chair knows of no provision for tellers.

Mr. Bland—Then I demand the yeas and nays.

The Speaker—It is too late to demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. Bland—We have been having tellers when demanded during the whole session.

The Speaker—The Chair has recognized the gentleman from Illinois.

Here it will be seen that the Speaker not only violated his own ruling of thirteen days before, but refused a demand for the yeas and nays required by the Constitution.

No Supreme Court has made a decision sustaining this ruling.

When Mr. Reed had first counted a quorum under general parliamentary law he recognized Mr. Crisp of Georgia, who appealed from his decision, and added: "I desire to be heard on that appeal." The Speaker took him from the floor by recognizing Judge Payson, who moved to lay the appeal on the table. The *Record* of Jan. 24, 1890, shows what followed:

Mr. Crisp—I claim the right to be heard.

The Speaker—The motion of the gentleman from Illinois is one which he had a right to make.

Mr. Crisp—Not while I am on the floor.

The Speaker—The Chair did not recognize the gentleman for that purpose.

He recognized him to make the appeal, but he would not allow him to give his reasons for making it.

No decision of the Supreme Court will ever sustain this ruling.

Other Republicans, however, had more manliness than the Speaker. Judge Payson, at the request of Gen. Butterworth and Mr. Burrows, withdrew his motion, so as to give Mr. Crisp an opportunity to be heard. During Mr. Crisp's speech the following scene occurred:

Mr. Rowell—Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. Crisp—I will yield to my colleague, certainly.

Mr. Rowell—The question is, what special rule is demanded on the hearing of a contested election case, unless it be a rule to prevent its hearing?

Mr. Crisp—My friend asks that I give the reason for raising the question of consideration. There are two or three reasons. One is that in the history of the House of Representatives—

The Speaker—The Chair thinks that the gentleman from Georgia should confine himself to the pending question.

Mr. Crisp—I would ask if there is any rule that prohibits me from replying to my friend's question?

The Speaker—The gentleman from Georgia does not question the opinion of the Chair in that regard.

Mr. Crisp—I ask unanimous consent, if it is necessary to do so, in order to reply to the question.

The Speaker—The Chair thinks that the gentleman should go on and discuss the pending question.

Here the Speaker allowed a Republican to ask a question out of order, and then debarred a Democrat from replying to it.

The Supreme Court has not yet sanctioned this action.

Major McKinley showed more manliness than the Speaker. "It occurs to me," said he, "that the gentleman from Georgia should be permitted to answer the question put to him by the gentleman from Illinois."

The Speaker did not give way, however. Mr. Rowell relieved him of embarrassing the question. At the end of the discussion Major McKinley moved to table Mr. Crisp's appeal. The vote on this was 142 all Republicans. No Democrats voted. The Speaker himself voted with the 142 to sustain his own decision. Still lacking three of a voting quorum he counted Democrats enough to make a quorum to sustain his own ruling.

The Supreme Court has not yet rendered a decision sustaining this action.

All this was done under Thomas B. Reed's system of general parliamentary law.

Not long afterward Major McKinley moved that the House adjourn. The Speaker put the question. He had hardly stated it before Mr. Springer, Judge Holman, Mr. McMillin, and other Democrats demanded the yeas and nays. The Speaker disregarded them and said: "The yeas have it, and the House stands adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow."

No decision of the Supreme Court has yet been quoted that would sustain this ruling.

On the following day, still acting under general law, the following scene occurred:

Mr. Springer—I move that the House do now adjourn.

The Speaker—The Chair rules that motion to be not in order.

Mr. Springer—From that ruling of the Chair I appeal.

The Speaker—The Chair declines to entertain the appeal.

No decision of the Supreme Court has yet been rendered sustaining this ruling.

Not long afterward Mr. Springer again moved that the House adjourn, and asked: "Does the Speaker decline to entertain the motion?"

"The motion of the gentleman from Illinois is not entertained," the Speaker replied.

"When will it be in order for some one to move to adjourn?" Mr. Springer asked.

"It will be in order at the proper time," was Mr. Reed's reply.

No decision of either Lord Chesterfield or the Supreme Court ever sustained this act.

When the election case came before the House, Col. O'Ferrall began to argue it on behalf of Judge Jackson. He took up a volume containing the evidence in the case, and began to read from it. Some time afterward he sent it to the desk, and asked the Clerk to finish the reading. The following colloquy ensued:

The Speaker—It cannot be read.

Col. O'Ferrall—I ask that it be read as a part of my remarks.

The Speaker—It cannot be read.

Col. O'Ferrall—Send it back, then, and allow me to read it myself.

The Speaker—According to the rules now governing this House the gentleman has not a right to read a printed book.

Col. O'Ferrall—This is printed testimony.

The reader must bear in mind that there were no rules governing the House but general parliamentary law. The Speaker himself, only two days before this, had been reading page after page from a printed book.

Mr. Reed is not likely to live long enough to quote a decision of the Supreme Court sustaining this ruling.

Indeed, Major McKinley read him a lesson then which he never forgot. The Major came down to the arena in front of the Speaker's desk and said: "I hope and trust that we will preserve order, and that the gentleman from Virginia will be permitted to read the evidence he desires to read."

The Speaker then gave way.

These quotations clearly show the difference between the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, and their respective Speakers. In the light of his recent decision Mr. Crisp can well stand the comparison.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

IT SHOULD INTEREST AMERICANS.

The Coming Exhibition in the Diamond Fields of South Africa.

Some slight mention has been made from time to time of the South African Exhibition that is to be held in the famous diamond town of Kimberley, Cape Colony, during the latter months of this year, but the full scope and importance of the enterprise and the especially interesting nature and promise of the project have never been adequately presented on this side the water. This is seemingly due in a large measure to the neglect of the management of the exhibition, in London, for although a special court in the exhibition building, equal in size to the British court, has been set aside for American and Canadian exhibits, no United States commissioner, or agent, was appointed until a few days ago, when Mr. George F. Kunz of Tiffany's, this city, was appointed honorary agent. There was a similar hitch in regard to the representation and interest of the United States in the Jamaica Exhibition last year, which acted materially to the disadvantage of both countries, and it would be regrettable if anything of similar nature should occur in this enterprise. From the advices received by Mr. Kunz it would seem that the exhibition will offer an excellent opportunity for Americans to very materially enlarge the trade between this country and the countries of South Africa; opportunities for American inventors to see the many and varied needs of the country and help supply them, and particularly a fine opportunity for the American globe trotter and the average tourist to see strange sights and to enjoy unusual experiences.

The South African and International Exhibition, as it is officially named, is to be opened in Kimberley early next September, and will continue at least three months. Cape Colony, Natal, the South African republic, the Orange Free State, Bechuanaland, and Mashonaland will participate in the exhibition and help show just what sort of a country South Africa is, and contrast the growing light with the shade of the Dark Continent in a very comprehensive and telling way. It is expected that all the other countries of the world will join in the exhibition, South Africans showing the capabilities and products as will interest and benefit South Africa, and also, by reason of many of the native exhibits, see ways to open new trades, and opportunities for making investments to fill the needs of the very new country which the experience of the foreign exhibitors would suggest. And in this latter field the opportunity does not offer for any country so brightly as for the United States.

The South African part of the exhibition will be an endeavor to bring within range and view the entire capabilities of the country, to show the natural features of the country, its marketable natural products, its forests, its mines, and its agricultural and manufacturing possibilities. The possibilities of Africa as a manufacturing and agricultural region are but little known. Most people think of the country as stand-by presents but to be saw of wood, when in reality South Africa has already shown what wonderful possibilities of civilization there are in the country. Gold, diamonds, silver, copper exist in great abundance, and these riches have been but little prospected. Tobacco, cotton, and many varieties of valuable crops are being grown with great success, and there is said to be a great future for parts of South Africa as a fruit raising country. What the country most needs is a larger white population. Gen. Booth is proposing to establish a colony of his redeemed waifs at Cape Cape, but the colonists already there are making a strong protest. The colony needs, as a local paper puts it, "young men with a little capital and not an overabundance of brains," though it must be admitted that the latter part of the phrase leaves much to be guessed at.

Among the many things of interest foreign visitors will be the exhibits from the diamond mines and gold fields. Diamond cutters from Europe will be there, and every detail of the mining of the diamond, from its being taken from "the blue" to its being set in a lady's ring or pin, will be shown. The Chartered mounted mines will be there, of course, and will prove a very interesting annex to the exhibition. A comprehensive exhibit of the gold mining industry, from Johannesburg, will also be there. The attractions for visitors will include a visit to the diamond and gold fields, and short excursions into the fringe of darkest Africa. There is a railway to Kimberley, on which Pullman palace cars are run, so there will be no hardships in reaching the exhibition. Besides the tourist mentioned there are a thousand interesting things in South Africa that need no suggestion.

Canada is going to send over a large party of Canadian manufacturers, merchants, and a great tourist to visit the exhibition and South Africa generally and see what possibilities there are for establishing trade with that country. The United States ought to take a hand too. Americans have already an important part in the progress of the country. Mr. Gardner F. Williams of Oakland, Cal., is superintendent of the Consolidated De Beers diamond mines, and draws $50,000 a year salary for his services. He is a mining engineer, and has made a study of the resources of South Africa. Mr. Williams is also interested in other mining enterprises, a friend of his, a manufacturer of goods, cheap jewelry, watches, and Yankee novelties and inventions of all kinds, is there now, and there is said to be great demand for the novelties.

The exhibition buildings are now being erected on the Diamond Gardens at Kimberley. The Government of the Cape will give free transportation to exhibits, and duties will be remitted on all goods will be free of duty. The Government has also agreed to pay the expenses of the exhibition will be taken up by the Government, application for space should be made at once, and the sooner the better, and should be addressed to Mr. Kunz, care of Tiffany & Co., New York, or P. O. box 1783.

A MILLIONAIRE IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

One of the Wealthiest Young Men of Science Going to Join Emin.

The cable despatches have announced that Dr. Finsch intends to enter Africa with a strong force, for the purpose of joining Emin Pasha and aiding him in his enterprises. Dr. Finsch is only 35 years of age, of medium height, and strongly built. He has made long journeys in South Africa, Chili, and Peru. His scientific specialties are botany and ornithology, and he is one of the few very rich men who are devoting their lives to science and undergoing many privations and discomforts in the pursuit of his discoveries. The large expedition he is fitting out is destined for Lake Albert and Wadelai, where Emin is supposed to be now.

Early this month Dr. Finsch was to have an audience with the new Khedive, Abbas Pasha. He is to ask at that audience to grant the favor of the young Khedive for his enterprise, and if so, to start from Malindi, a little north of Mombasa, on his way to Emin, early in July. He intends to offer the command of his expedition to Major Von Wissmann. With the Khedive's consent he will enlist 1,000 Soudanese, who will carry small bore and magazine rifles. He has bought four tame elephants for $5,000 each in Bombay to carry the guns and other heavy baggage. The expenses of his expedition will be enormous, and he will bear the entire cost himself. He is well able to do this, for he is being thirty millions of dollars.

On reaching Emin he intends to place his expedition at the service of that leader, and to co-operate with him in any project Emin may entertain for the development and welfare of his old province.

What San Francisco Belles Are Doing.

From the San Francisco News Letter.

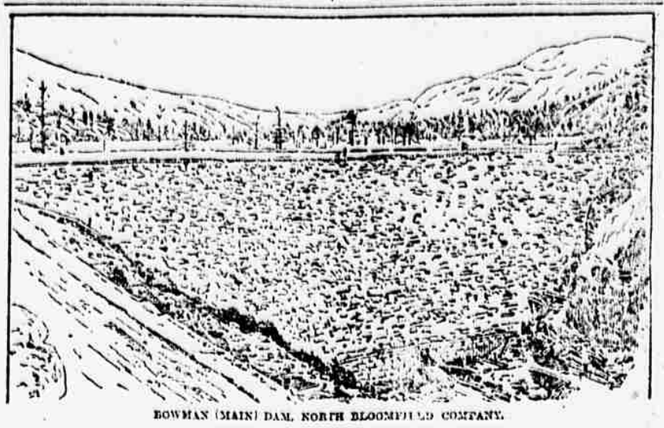
A number of young society ladies are practising Minna Gale's walk. It is a graceful gait. The stride being taken, not from the knee, but direct from the hip.

When attired in a neat, close-fitting gown, properly draped, and of handsome, clinging material, a girl can display herself to great advantage, in a manner altogether modest, by the use of the Gale glide.

HYDRAULIC MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

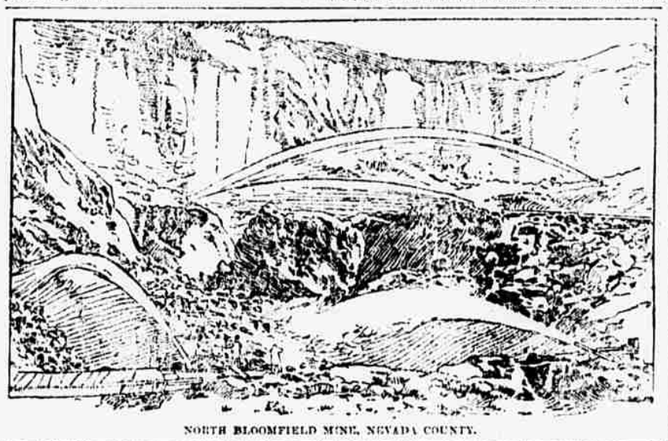
The Chances of Its Revival—Its Cost and Profits—Remarkable Mines.

Hydraulic mining, which for years was one of the most important industries in California, but was practically stopped by decrees of the courts in 1881, stands a very good chance of revival. The farmers, who were the opponents of the business, are now in harmony with them, and are now united in agitating to bring about this result. The stopping of hydraulic mining reduced the product of the State by at least $8,000,000 annually, and this loss was felt as keenly by the farmers as by the rest of the community. After the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars in fruitless litigation, the farmers and miners recognized the importance of harmonious action. Accordingly, there assembled in San Francisco last month several hundred of the most prominent men connected with both interests for the purpose of affecting a plan by which they could co-operate and rehabilitate hydraulic mining.



BOWMAN (MAIN) DAM, NORTH BLOOMFIELD COMPANY.

This convention was characterized by an extraordinary unity of purpose, and as a result of the resolutions adopted at that meeting similar conventions were held throughout those portions of the State affected by hydraulic mining, and liberal subscriptions were made to further the objects of the State convention held in San Francisco. The most bitter opponents of hydraulic mining have become strong advocates of the miners' cause through an agreement made that when mining is resumed it shall be in accordance with plans recommended by the Board of Government Engineers appointed to investigate the feasibility of the resumption of hydraulic mining. This Board, after exhaustive investigation of the subject, reported that for the expenditure of a comparatively small amount impounding dams could be erected which would not only prevent the damage which is now resulting from past hydraulic mining operations, but would enable future mining to be prosecuted by an extension of the same system. The miners, after years of idleness and with millions sunk in dams and ditches, are not financially able to erect these impounding dams.

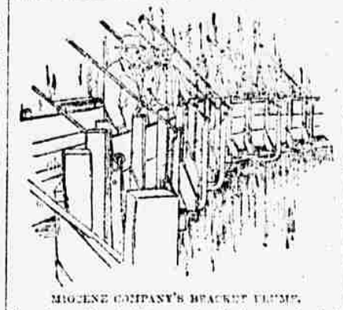


NORTH BLOOMFIELD MINE, NEVADA COUNTY.

Notwithstanding the fact that hydraulic mining was stopped so many years ago, the damage to navigable streams done by the annual freshets shifting down from the mines the masses of debris or washed matter, technically known as tailings, now render it necessary on the part of the Government to build these impounding dams to protect navigation and adjacent agricultural lands. The present movement is based on the favorable report of the Government engineers, who were appointed to investigate the possibility of the resumption of hydraulic mining without damage to the navigable streams or to the farming interest. According to the report submitted to the Secretary of War by Col. Benyaurd and the corps of engineers in February, 1891, "it is proposed to remove the fines (lines, by restraining the debris now lodged in the cañons of the Yuba and Bear, and on the plains below, by dams and other restraining works; second, by contracting the width of the rivers by brushwing dams in their beds." The Yuba, Bear, and Feather are the most important rivers as regards the hydraulic mining interests.

This report of the Government engineers corroborated a report made previously by Mr. John Bays Hammond for the State of California, who says: "By far the greater portion of the material washed down from the hydraulic mining within a short distance of the tailings dams of the mine. Fortunately the cañons into which most of the mines tailings wash do not consist of any value other than to serve as storage reservoirs for the mining debris. A very by constructed brush or log dam, preceded by the former, for which most of the cañons below the mines afford advantageous sites, would undoubtedly impound nearly all the material which at present may be carried to the adjacent farming lands. Co-operative action in this matter by companies having a common outlet for these tailings would in many localities make it possible to operate these mines without damage to the agricultural or other interests. As these impounding dams become filled by the accumulated debris they must be raised higher, or, if necessary, other dams must be constructed. But an insignificant amount of material would be carried over the dam as 'slickens' in suspension into the valleys into which the cañons debouch. The cost of construction and maintenance of a system of dams and of the canals for the disposal of the slickens would be of no moment as compared with the beneficial results of hydraulic mining."

As a matter of fact, the farmers who based their legal complaints on the damage done by this debris being carried on to their land, exaggerated the harm to an extraordinary extent. The State report shows that the damage done to the farming interest amounted to a trifle over $2,500,000, whereas the stopping of hydraulic work cost the State an annual loss of at least $8,000,000, throwing thousands out of employment and leaving the return to mine owners with over $100,000,000 invested in mines the right to work which was denied to them. The land washed in a hydraulic mine is rarely if ever fit for any other purposes, and it is hard on those men who bought that land from the Government, with no other intention than to put it to its only use, to be deprived of their right.



MIOCENE COMPANY'S BRACKET FLUME.

The accompanying pictures give one some idea of a hydraulic mine, but to get a comprehensive idea it is necessary to see one in full blast, with the water whistling from the mouths of the monitors and ripping out hundreds of tons of gravel where the stream strikes the bank. Stand at the side of the mouth of one of these water cannons and try to force the small blade of your pocket knife into the water. You can't do it. Lift a boulder and drop it on the stream, and it is dashed away as if it were a feather.

The earnings of some of these mines were enormous, but they represented a considerable risk and immense amount of capital invested in the building of ditches, flumes, and so forth, which, when all the available gravel in their district is washed off, remain in many cases useless for any other kind of work. At North Bloomfield in Nevada county there one of these flumes was 4 feet wide and 3 feet deep and ran a distance of three miles. The flume was suspended on brackets made of T-rails bent in the form of a reversed L, soldered into holes previously drilled into a solid vertical cement cast. Men were swung down by ropes to drill these holes. In one place in this line of ditch is a piece of trestle work 1,088 feet long and 170 feet high.

M. F. LAFFAN.

THE PILGRIMS AT LOURDES.

A WOMAN'S VISIT TO THE GROTTO OF THE VIRGIN.

The Story of the Miracle at Spring—Thousands of Invalids Immersed in the Same Water, One in the Same Bath, and Consolation is Said Never to Have Resulted—Faith in the Power of the Healing Pool.

From the London Sketch.

Such confusion, such a crowd, such a babel I have never witnessed or heard before. Imagine several thousand pilgrims, nearly every one loaded with a huge basket of the ancient market type with tops containing provisions for themselves and family for a three days' pilgrimage! I found all the hotels full, the streets a surging mass of humanity, living pell mell along in all directions, luggage taken *francs* scattering them mercilessly about. Bells ringing on the hour, the clattering of hoofs on the small stones, the cracking of whips, the hoarse cry of vendors selling *cierges* and bouquets for the Virgin, which were thrust in my face at every turn, were confusing. One pleasing feature was the delicious smell of vanilla, the pods of which men sold in little bundles, crying "Vanille, vanille," as fast as they could sing. At last, at one hotel the kind proprietor promised me a room for the night on the fourth *étage*. I was told I must come, so I hastily swallowed a cup of coffee by way of refreshment, to be in time to join the procession. It was now 7 o'clock, and off I went to the far-famed Grotte de la Vierge, the rendezvous of the pilgrims who wished to invoke the aid of the Virgin.

I found a well among countless thousands of men and women, all in a state of hopeless confusion, each bearing a lighted *cierge*. One was placed in my hand, and having been told that I must join my own particular *pèlerinage*, I started to try and find it. Each *pèlerinage* consists of about one thousand persons wearing a cross of distinctive color and shape; thus the members of one *pèlerinage* wear red crosses, those of another green, and so on, and suggest a puzzle getting them all in their places; my badge being a red one, I looked about wildly for my comrades, to find that was no easy task among all the flaming *cierges* and struggling pilgrims; at last I discovered them, and we got into something like order, and off we marched, chanting the "Ave Maria."

I was just beginning to enter into the spirit of the thing, when I heard a frizzing noise in the region of the back of my head, accompanied by a strong smell of hair singeing, when I hurriedly discovered, just in time, that an old lady behind me (who had but one eye) had set fire with her candle to my back hair and to the lace on my hat. Fearing a recurrence of this and a greater conflagration, I withdrew from the procession, and as an onlooker could better appreciate a demonstration at once unique and wonderful. For miles the procession wound itself among the zigzag paths that encircle the face of the mountain, having the appearance of a huge fiery serpent, ever engaging and with endless continuity, the deep tones of the men's voices adding accompaniment to such a scene. This singing and processioning kept on for hours, the last pilgrims returning about illuminations with numerous rows of lights outside, and services going on all through the night.

Lourdes is beautiful, and with a beauty all its own. Situated in the heart of the Pyrenees, encircled by huge peaks and ridges which rise on all sides, the town is quiet, the Gave rushes and ripples along, and nestles one at every turn, its banks artistically fringed with trees. In the distance is the castle, once the key to the valley of Lavedan, commanding the four roads which unite here from Tarbes, Bagnères, Argelès, and Cauterets. It is now used as a barrack. After inspecting it I went to see Calvary. A winding zigzag path leads up a steep slope, on the summit of which is a large cross with a life size figure of the Savior on it, in marble. The poor wretchedness of this figure is fairly striking, and very out of place in surroundings. Beyond the town, at a short distance, is the famous grotto de la Vierge, which has become a place of pilgrimage since 1858, in consequence of the declaration of a girl, Marie Bernadette Soubirous, that the Virgin had several times appeared to her there. The girl subsequently became ill, and was lingering away by the Ursuline nuns of Nevers until 1879, when she died. The rock, which was said to have burst both out of the rock at the time of the first apparition, in 1858, is accounted to have miraculous healing powers.

This story is well shown in a cleverly painted panorama, which represents Lourdes as it was at that time in its primitive state, destitute of houses or churches. The young girl is depicted in her simple peasant's dress, kneeling in prayer, a lighted *cierge* in her hand, turned down to the flesh, and very some miraculous intervention or Providence her hand was not even scorched. When the apparition of the Virgin appeared to her and said, "*Aller boire à la fontaine et vous y laver*," at these words water gushed from the rock which was bare. The story goes that the girl replied, "I cannot drink; it is muddy," when directed to became of a crystal clearness. Eighteen times the apparition of the Virgin appeared to her and said, "Build churches to me, and let the sick and the weary come and pray to me, and walk in single file procession together, and I will intercede for them—to God the Father to heal them," &c.

In a recess of the Grotto there is a life-size figure of the Virgin in white drapery, the beautiful face uplifted, the hands clasped in prayer. This statue is surrounded by hundreds of crutches and artificial supports—cork legs, surgical boots, jackets, &c., which have been cast off from time to time by the pilgrims who are said to have regained the use of their limbs and been restored to health. In another recess of the Grotto is a communion table with the usual rich appointments, at the back of which, standing on a large ledge, are hundreds of wax candles arranged in tiers, and further back some of the height of an average English woman. These leviathan candles are all gifts to the Virgin from the pilgrims, and are kept alight day and night.

The pilgrims arrive in countless numbers from the beginning of May till the end of September, but the peasants of the surrounding districts are very quaint, those from Finisterre particularly. The short, full, thick skirts, heavily gathered or gauged at the waist, bright colored aprons of orange, green, and crimson, and the pretty muslin Bretonne caps, varied in shape—some like a sky's old-fashioned cap, with a embroidered crown, some with stiffly starched flaps, and others with a coronet, but all entirely covering the hair. Some women wore, in place of the cap, a gay