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During the past week over 10,000 ladies availed themselves of the opportunity of attending Mme. YALE'S reception, for every lady wanted to see the great specialist, and this being her first visit to Washington every one felt anxious, and consequently not half of the people could get an opportunity of speaking with her. Owing to this fact Mme. YALE will remain for five weeks and treat as many as possible in that time. Private consultation. Make your applications early.

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KNIGHTS WILL CELEBRATE.

Arrangements for the Anniversary Levee of Columbia Commandery.

Columbia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, is arranging to celebrate the twenty-ninth anniversary of the institution of the commandery with a reception and levee. The anniversary occurs the 18th instant and the reception will take place that evening at the National Rifles' Armory. The members of the commandery expect that this levee will surpass any of those given in former years by the organization, and that is saying a good deal.

The committees appointed to have charge of the entertainment are as follows:

Executive—Geo. Gibson, chairman; E. B. Hay, vice chairman; George A. Darling, secretary; Robert Ball, M. M. Parker, E. H. Chamberlin, E. C. Elmore, S. H. Merrill, A. J. Terry, F. H. Thomas, R. E. Constant, W. J. Byers, E. K. Chapman, J. H. Cunningham, George W. Hall, C. W. Learnarda, John R. Leonard, J. H. Small, jr., A. H. Van Deusen and A. W. Van Dorston.

Invitation—Edwin B. Hay, chairman; S. H. Merrill, Andrew J. Terry, Charles W. Hancock, John R. Thompson, James E. Waugh, Matthew Trimble, Robert Ball, M. M. Parker, William Henry Browne, Abner T. Longley, James F. Allen, E. H. Chamberlin, Jose M. Yznaga, Thos. E. Woods, E. C. Elmore, George Gibson, John K. Robinson.

Reception—S. H. Merrill, chairman; John R. Adams, J. C. Addison, B. A. Allen, Jeremiah C. Allen, T. M. Arrington, A. L. Barber, Aaron Baldwin, M. C. Baxter, A. P. Bogue, Wm. Briggs, Thos. Cavanaugh, W. H. Collins, Geo. A. Darling, John A. Ellinger, Geo. E. Emmons, S. B. Evans, Jas. L. Falby, F. R. Fava, J. C. Fill, J. R. Garrison, Chas. E. Gibbs, R. F. Gilbert, Geo. W. Hall, T. A. Harding, S. B. Hege, S. N. Hilton, Wm. H. Hooke, Willis S. Hoge, Jas. E. Hosford, H. A. Johnson, Sherman A. Johnson, Jacob Karr, B. F. Larcombe, jr., C. M. Learnarda, J. R. Leonard, John Lockie, C. W. Macune, George M. Miller, Samuel C. Mills, W. H. Myers, James L. Norris, Samuel C. Palmer, Robert A. Parke, Wm. Pittis, W. J. Pollock, George W. Pratt, Allan Rutherford, M. Sells, H. L. Sherwood, Olinus Smith, Rev. A. F. Steele, Edwin Sutherland, G. P. Tenney, A. A. Thomas, S. John Thomson, J. S. Tomlinson, J. S. Topham, Jos. Tyssowski, W. W. Upton, A. W. Van Dorston, John M. Waters, E. A. Whitaker, Oscar W. White, E. M. Willes, F. H. Willis, H. T. Woods and Levi H. York.

Floor Committee—Andrew J. Terry, chairman; C. E. Birkhead, J. H. Blair, S. J. Brown, George Butterfield, W. J. Beyers, L. D. Carman, E. K. Chapman, F. E. Crippen, J. H. Cunningham, J. H. Davis, S. Desio, Walter C. Duff, Jacob G. Forney, Lurtin R. Ginn, G. M. Hunt, W. H. Klopfer, J. B. Littlewood, H. J. Long, Robert J. McLean, William McNeir, F. H. Quast, W. Ham. Smith, Geo. W. Thompson, S. E. Tomlinson and Wm. A. Vaughn.

Music—Robert Ball, chairman; C. W. Hancock, Wm. Henry Browne, Wm. H. Barstow, S. W. Bogan, D. L. Burnett, F. L. Campbell, R. F. Cardella, C. C. Cole, W. W. Eldridge, E. S. Holmes, Thos. F. Miller, Fred. S. Newman, Jas. Patterson, Jas. G. Payne, G. L. Sheriff, Hub. T. Smith, John P. Sousa and Wm. E. Williams.

Hall and Decorations.—John H. Small, jr., chairman; Wm. H. Baum, B. W. Browne, Geo. H. Cooke, Albert Cottle, Wm. H. Covington, A. R. Dick, W. H. Douglass, David Gibson, Thos. Graham, Jos. H. Hartley, F. T. Howser, Chas. D. Hudson, J. Orville Johnson, H. N. Keene, C. F. Keys, Geo. W. Leach, D. J. Macarty, W. P. Marsh, John McGregor, Frank P. Morgan, A. W. Pentland, John M. Riemann, D. H. Rhodes, W. K. Schoepf, C. Albert Small, S. W. Stinemetz and E. D. Yerby.

Printing—F. H. Thomas, chairman; Frank H. Allen, Robert Gillham, Charles W. Henshaw, Emile Huck, D. J. Logan, Wm. H. Miller, J. C. McGinn, Halvor Nelson, Thos. B. Penicks, Wm. Pittis, R. E. Redway, Louis Schoyer, Geo. W. Siggers, Samuel E. Slater, Charles B. Smith, N. A. Strait, G. A. Whitaker and Jas. W. White.

Supper.—R. E. Constant, chairman; Robt. J. Austin, John F. Blackmar, C. E. Bronson, N. Bunch, J. E. Burns, W. A. Craig, Walter B. Davis, Jos. C. Gawler, Thos. W. Gilmer, Harvey Given, L. E. Gridley, A. W. Johnston, Clarence Lewis, T. R. Marshall, W. B. Pettus, Henry Reiter, A. I. Rogers, Geo. H. Shoulters, E. L. Shepard, C. I. Snook, L. Vanderhoef and F. M. Walker.

Carriages—A. H. Van Deusen, chairman; Peter A. Auer, Mark D. Brainard, L. B. Butler, John H. Fimple, Wm. F. Geyer, Geo. Y. Hansell, Wm. B. Hardy, Sam'l B. Hege, Chas. S. Hyer, Wm. S. Odell, Fred E. Tasker, John N. Walker, Edw. W. Whitaker and Levi H. York.

A PRISONER'S STATUS.

Released on Personal Bonds, but at Once Taken Into Custody on Another Charge.

Thomas Laurence, who was convicted in December last of larceny from the person, and whose sentence Justice Bradley recently reduced to a fine of $250, was released yesterday afternoon under that charge on the payment of $150 and giving personal bonds in $200 to pay the balance within thirty days. This did not at once free him, for there was in the court house a warrant issued for his arrest under a requisition of the governor of Maryland charging him with the larceny of a watch in Montgomery county, which was received here about the time of his conviction. He was therefore in the custody of the marshal under this warrant and he was taken before Chief Justice Bingham. Here Messrs. Albert Sellers and John E. McNally appeared for him and District Attorney Cole for the government.

Mr. Sellers said he desired to know exactly where he stood, for Laurence was as yet in custody, as he was under bonds to appear in the Criminal Court from day to day.

Mr. Cole said he appeared in custody of the marshal as arrested under the warrant issued on the requisition and submitted that the inquiry should be under the requisition

Mr. Sellers remarked that they were not ready to proceed with that branch of the case, and Laurence's status should first be determined under Judge Bradley's order, which he read.

Mr. Cole asked that the whole case be heard and expressed his unwillingness to take up the matter by piecemeal.

The chief justice remarked that the real question was as to whether the prisoner should be returned under the requisition. But if counsel would say that they had a defense under the requisition he would postpone the hearing.

Mr. Sellers suggested that the case go over till Monday, as he had had but fifteen minutes to examine the papers. He believed he had a good defense and asked that the hearing be fixed for Monday.

The chief justice continued the hearing till that time and Laurence was sent back to jail.

Gen. Booth Returns From Australia.

Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army arrived at Southampton from Australia yesterday. He was welcomed by thousands of salvationists and escorted to the Drill House, where he made an address. The city was crowded and much enthusiasm displayed. Last evening the general went to Portsmouth and today will proceed to London, where a great demonstration will be made by the salvationists.

Minister Porter's Return.

Minister A. G. Porter in an interview yesterday said that he would not return to Italy until ordered to do so by the Department of State. When asked if he anticipated this order soon he said that he believed his return was contingent upon the return of the Italian minister to this country.

A Blizzard on the Northeast Coast.

The fiercest snow storm experienced for years set in Thursday night in Nova Scotia. The snowfall was the heaviest of the season and the furious gale caused a veritable blizzard. The storm, it was feared, would be very disastrous to shipping on the coast, as the night was one of the wildest imaginable.

Amnesty for Irish Prisoners Refused.

The debate on the amendment to the queen's address, moved by Mr. John E. Redmond, the Parnellite leader, and suggesting amnesty for Irish prisoners convicted of connection with dynamite plots, was resumed yesterday in the house of commons. There was a thin attendance, and but few of the prominent liberals were present.

The amendment was ably supported by Timothy Harrington, Justin McCarthy, Thomas Sexton, Pierce Mahoney, Henry John Roby (liberal) and John Dillon, while Home Secretary Matthews opposed it.

The motion for amnesty was rejected by a vote of 168 to 92. The debate on the queen's address was then resumed.

Thomas C. Love & Son, jersey cloth manufacturers, Philadelphia, made an assignment.

DINNERS AND POLITICS.

Attorney General Miller Reviews the Work of the Administration.

THE LINCOLN ANNIVERSARY MADE THE OCCASION OF MANY PLEASANT BANQUETS AND MUCH SPEECH MAKING—SECRETARY NOBLE, SENATOR GALLINGER AND OTHERS MAKE ADDRESSES—OTHER DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS.

About 120 guests were entertained at dinner by the Pennsylvania Club in Philadelphia last night in honor of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. Toasts were responded to by a number of distinguished gentlemen. M. C. Stuart Patterson, dean of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, responded to the toast, "Abraham Lincoln." Attorney General Miller responded to the toast, "The present administration." Mr. Miller, after stating that deeds, not words, performance, not profession, are the demand of the time and the essential test of distinction, said:

Bearing in mind this wholesome test, and remembering that fruits are not always to be valued by their size, that the sickel is a little pear, and the Delaware a little grape, I want to bring to your notice, simply as samples, a few of the "things done" in every-day work by the present administration.

Of the chief executive, of the manner in which he has maintained the dignity and honor of the nation and the rights of its people abroad, of the general policy of his administration in domestic affairs, of the character of his state papers, the quality of his political appointments, of his fidelity to personal and party pledges and in the execution of all laws, of his astonishing grasp of all questions arising in every department of the government; in short, of the head of the administration I shall not speak. He needs no spokesman, either in or out of his cabinet. The country has, I think, learned that Benjamin Harrison can speak and act for himself.

So of great affairs of state, international incidents, national finances, systems of taxation, the policy of rebuilding the navy, extensions of trade by reciprocal conventions, all of these and like subjects of governmental policy, and therefore of politics, the public prints are full and they are aside from my present purpose. As above stated, my theme is more modest.

NEW EXTRADITION TREATIES.

In the colonial times the savages, having ravaged New England or New York, often found safety from pursuit and punishment on the north side of the St. Lawrence So for a century the British possessions have been the safe haven of refuge for law-breakers from all the states.

By the treaty of March 25, 1890, all this is changed. Persons guilty of crime not purely political, especially defaulters, embezzlers and all that class of gentry, who, in places of trust, treat all the money they are permitted to count as their own, can no longer find safety from our laws anywhere in the British empire. Recent events in Philadelphia unfortunately show that a defaulter may, for a time at least, escape, but it is something that such a one in order to keep out of prison must keep out of sight.

Apparently this treaty has not come too soon, for if half the charges our Canadian neighbors are making against each other are true they are in a condition to make ample returns in kind and with enterest for all our exports of this character.

Similar extradition treaties, covering like offenses, have been made with the Netherlands and the republic of Colombia, and active negotiations are now on foot for like conventions with other nations. Surely every treaty which narrows the limits of immunity for criminal refugees is in the interest of civilization and is its own sufficient commendation.

He called attention to the considerable saving in the expense of the collection of internal revenues under existing laws, though a greater amount than usual was collected.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

Speaking of the immigration question, he said that in 1889 the Secretary of the Treasury found the immigration business in New York in the hands of a commission of state officials, inefficient and practically irresponsible. The business was managed neither in the interests of the immigrants nor of the government. Immigrants, poor, friendless, unable to speak our language, without protest from those charged with the duty of caring for and aiding them to find new homes and to become self-supporting, were made the victims of rascally runners and boarding house keepers about the wharves. The revenues derived, or which should have been derived from the head tax, and made available for the conduct of this business, were by negligence being largely reduced and the expenses largely increased.

In April, 1890, Secretary Windom, who in public office never lost an opportunity to serve his country or his kind, took the business away from the state commissioners, put it in the hands of his own officers, and by a careful, vigilant and responsible execution of the law at once increased the immigration fund 33 per cent per annum, and decreased the expense in an equal ratio, and at the same time gave to these strangers in a strange land a protection never before enjoyed. By the same system the unlawful entry of pauper and alien contract immigrants was largely reduced. The work so successfully inaugurated is forwarded with increased and increasing advantage by the present Secretary. As an illustration, 124 alien contract laborers were turned back from the port of New York to Europe during the first week of the current month.

He spoke in praise of the new policy under the War Department of making soldiers of the Indians, and called attention to the fact that the army was in good condition and not subject to as many desertions as formerly.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

"In the Post Office Department," he said, "the service has been widely extended and improved in every direction. More than one and one-fourth millions of miles of new transportation have been added to the service in sixteen months in Washington, Wyoming and Idaho alone since their admission as states.

"All over the country the mails have been expedited, a full day being gained between New York and San Francisco, five hours between Chicago and New Orleans, twice as much between New England and the Missouri river and a like shortening of the time everywhere.

"The railway postal system has been successfully applied to transatlantic mails with the result that when the ship arrives the mail is assorted and in bags ready for shipment to its destination by rail, thus saving many hours' time in the delivery.

"The free-delivery system has not only been largely extended in cities, but has been successfully put in operation in forty-six rural communities, and, it is believed, can and will soon be made general in small towns and adjacent country districts. If there is any reason why the carrier system which gives to the people of large cities at their own doors their mail several times each day should be denied to small towns and rural communities altogether, it is certainly a reason of convenience and not of justice.

"Yet, notwithstanding all these extensions of service, by judicious management this department is fast approaching a self-supporting basis."

He reviewed the lottery question and said that he believed that the Louisiana lottery had received its mortal blow.

THE NAVY.

He reviewed the work of the Navy Department with some pride, calling attention to the reform in the navy yards and the general improvement of the naval establishment. In the present administration of the navy not only is there none of this, but, uncompelled by law, such a practice is forbidden, and the workmen in the navy yards, no less than clerks in the offices, must earn their places and their promotions by hard work honestly done.

With such a system, supervised by such a Secretary, we will soon again have a navy, not only sufficient to inspire respect among the weak nations of this hemisphere, but, what is vastly more important, sufficient to put and keep on good behavior any older and stronger nation, whose foreign policy, dictated solely by selfish interests, restrained only by a prudent respect for opposing power, is wont to be enforced with a mailed hand in every part of the globe.

He reviewed the policies of the Indian office and the land office and pointed with pride to the work of the Agricultural Department in securing the removal of the foreign embargoes upon our hogs and cattle.

"No sooner," he said, "was the present Secretary of Agriculture inducted into office than, with naked hands and farmerlike directness and energy, he grappled these barriers against trade in our farming products and by a rigid domestic inspection disproved the false charges against our cattle and swine, with the result that nothing American now stands more proudly erect in Europe in the consciousness of unimpeached and unimpeachable character than the American hog and the American steer."

He discussed the work of his own department at some length.

A BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

"Such," he concluded, "are a few of the minor 'things done' by this administration. The list might be extended indefinitely. These are not the achievements which appeal to the imagination and excite enthusiasm; not the material for political pyrotechnics, but as every day walk and conversation test the fiber and reveal the worth and worthlessness of the man, so these and other like 'things done' evidence the character and the caliber of the administration. Orderly execution in detail points conclusively to the intelligent power at the head. Ex uno disce omnes. We make no excuses, offer no apologies, ask no suspension of judgment. We say investigate, scrutinize, take our word for nothing; but, afar off or near at hand, with glass or naked eye, examine what has been done in great things and little things, and on such examination pass judgment on the claim that President Harrison is giving to the country an honest, capable, patriotic business administration."

OTHER ADDRESSES.

Senator Gallinger responded to "The achievements of the republican party." After reciting these achievements he said that the foremost man in the party had declined the nomination of the party for the coming contest, but the party was still rich in men who could lead it to victory. As fitting nominees for the office Senator Gallinger mentioned the names of President Harrison, Gen. Alger, Senator Cullom and Secretary Rusk.

"The political issues of 1892" was responded to by Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York. Mr. Payne said that the "billion-dollar Congress" was no longer an issue in the coming election, but that the question of honest elections would be one of the issues. He gave some instances of what he said was democratic thievery in stealing states. He referred to what he called the "high-handed fraud and theft of the New York legislature by the political trickster who is now the leading democratic candidate for President." In conclusion Mr. Payne said the chief issue of 1892 was protection.

The other toasts were "Pennsylvania," Representative William H. Stone; "Moral ideas and patriotism in politics," Rev. Dr. Paxton of Philadelphia, and "The press," Talcott Williams of the *Press*.

SECRETARY NOBLE MAKES A SPEECH.

Secretary Noble spoke at the banquet of the young republicans of Philadelphia, at which 300 covers were spread. He responded to the toast "The republican party." Mr. Noble's address was vigorous and devoted principally to reviewing the work accomplished by the different departments under the Harrison administration.

He said in part: "I want to say for my colleague, Attorney General Miller, that under the present administration the laws of the country have been enforced. I want to say for the Treasury Department that it has upheld the credit of the nation and established good money. Your eminent fellow-citizen, Postmaster General Wanamaker, has conducted the Post Office Department effectively and in a business-like manner, and in such a way that no lottery scheme can live and flourish. The War and Navy Departments have progressed so that they can now protect our citizens both at home and abroad."

He reviewed the work of his own department and in conclusion said, pointing to the portrait of Lincoln:

If you will be like him be serious, earnest, even melancholy; be courageous even to martyrdom when great principles are at stake, keen and penetrating to the designs of the enemy, devoted to the Constitution and loyal to the flag; and then the republican party will never depart from its power or its career of glory.

Banquets Elsewhere.

The sixth annual dinner of the Republican Club of New York was held at Delmonico's last night in honor of the memory of Abraham Lincoln. President James A. Blanchard presided. Prominent men from all parts of the country were present. Letters of regret were received from President Harrison, Secretaries Blaine and Noble and others. The band throughout played war songs, including "Marching Through Georgia" and "Dixie," which were immediately taken up by the guests, after which Lincoln's name was greeted with cheers.

President Blanchard, beginning the speech making, said:

"Lincoln was a typical republican and the noblest product of our American civility. He was a child of the people and had an inborn faith in justice and patriotism. Our party has inherited his political principles and we are trustees for their perpetuation and advancement. He believed in the American system of protection, the preservation of public faith and credit and declared that the nation should care for him who bore the battle, his widow and orphans. He believed in equal rights and privileges for all men, and that we should have, in fact, all over the union a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Rev. G. E. Strobridge responded to the first toast, "Abraham Lincoln." He paid a glowing tribute to Lincoln.

United States Senator O. H. Platt of Connecticut spoke to the toast, "The plain people."

Senator Frank H. Hiscock responded to the toast, "The ballot." Elihu Root spoke to the toast of "The republican party," and Cornelius N. Bliss delivered a few periods on "The state of New York." Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming spoke in response to the toast, "The great and growing west."

The annual dinner of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, in memory of Abraham Lincoln, was given at the club house last night. President H. Wilson presided. Seated at the guest table with him were W. W. Goodrich, G. G. Runnels, G. P. Maim, D. D.; Col. F. P. Shepard, S. V. White, John T. Wise of Virginia, ex-Congressman W. C. Wallace, W. P. Hepburn of Iowa, J. C. Burrows of Michigan, Z. K. Pangborn and J. S. T. Strauahan.

The first speaker of the evening was John F. Wise of Virginia, whose subject was "Abraham Lincoln."

Mr. Wise was followed by Representative Burrows of Michigan, who spoke to "A Government of the People."

The Butler Club of Boston observed the birthday of Lincoln with a banquet. Gathered around the banquet table were N. A. Plimpton, Chas. A. Dana of the New York *Sun*, ex-Pension Commissioner James Tanner, President Pinkerton of the senate, Insurance Commissioner Linehan of New Hampshire, C. C. Coffin, Capt. J. A. B. Adams and Gen. Butler. Gen. Butler was the first speaker. After paying his tribute to the memory of Lincoln he spoke on free silver coinage. He declared himself as decidedly opposed to such a scheme, and said that although his change of faith in the matter would likely cause a storm about his ears he did not propose to let it disturb him in the least.

Mr. Dana delivered an interesting address, relating many of his experiences with Mr. Lincoln during the war. Gov. Russell also made a few remarks.

At the Parker House the Middlesex Club gave a banquet. The chief speaker of the evening was ex-Senator Warner Miller.

The Ohio state league of republican clubs closed its annual convention in Columbus last evening with a banquet in celebration of Lincoln's birthday, in which they were joined by a number of prominent republicans of the state. Nearly 400 sat down at the banquet tables, which were spread in Wirthwein's Hall.

The Marquette Club of Chicago celebrated with a banquet at the Auditorium Hotel, at which covers were laid for over 500 persons. The principal address of the evening was delivered by Senator Shelby M. Cullom, who responded to the toast "Abraham Lincoln." After sketching the life of the illustrious President and relating many personal reminiscences of him, the Senator from Illinois proceeded to contrast the records of the republican and democratic parties. The former he characterized as the party of progression; the latter one of negation.

The address was punctuated by frequent rounds of enthusiastic applause. The others who responded to the toasts were: Henry D. Estabrook, on "The mission of America;" General Benjamin Butterworth, on "The world's Columbian exposition," and Jonathan P. Dolliver, on "Our party."

Political Notes.

The Missouri League of Republican Clubs met in convention at Sedalia yesterday. About 900 delegates are present. Matt. G. Reynolds of St. Louis was chosen as chairman and a committee on credentials was appointed. The only contest is in the ninth district of St. Louis and is between the Filley and anti-Filley delegates.

The Indiana Republican League met at Indianapolis yesterday afternoon at the Federal building. About 200 delegates were present and steps were taken to extend the organization, which had 91,000 members in 1888, but now has less than 25,000. The league proposes to make an aggressive campaign this year and also to establish a speaker's bureau and cover every minute part of the state with its speakers. The members are expressedly in favor of the tariff as the campaign issue.

The Ohio State League of Republican Clubs has elected the following officers: President, W. I. Squire, Toledo (re-elected); first vice president, D. L. Sleeper, Athens; second vice president, Chas. Case, Columbus; third vice president, E. J. Jackson, Cincinnati; fourth vice president, J. J. Sullivan, Warren; secretary, W. Z. McDonald, Akron; treasurer, W. E. Sefton, Canton.

Ex-Soldiers Plan to Rescue a Comrade.

A plot by which a number of soldiers of the late war were to attempt the rescue of a fellow soldier named Edward McMillan from the county jail at Wilkesbarre has been discovered. McMillan is now under sentence to be hanged next month. Extra precautions will be taken to protect the prisoner.

The schooner J. B. Atkinson was caught by a whirlwind and damaged in the gulf stream off Cape Lookout.

SAYS IT'S ILLEGAL.

A. J. Cassatt Denounces the Recent Deal of the Reading.

Mr. A. J. Cassatt, one of the directors of the Pennsylvania company, said to a reporter in Philadelphia regarding the Reading railroad deal: "I think this is the most audacious and most impudent defiance of the law and the constitution of the state that has ever been attempted in Pennsylvania. It is not possible that the people who have made this gigantic combination can have forgotten the result of the litigation growing out of the proposed purchase by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the South Pennsylvania road and the Beech Creek road some years ago. In this case the Bedford and Bridgeport railroad, a corporation controlled by the Pennsylvania railroad, was used as the medium for the purchase, but as soon as the intention became known the attorney general of the state, under the direction of the governor, interposed and applied to the courts for an injunction restraining the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania railroad from consummating the purchase, setting up that provision of the constitution of the state which prohibits any railroad corporation from leasing, purchasing or in any way acquiring the control of a competing line. A lot of litigation ensued, with the result that the state won at every point, and the Bedford and Bridgeport and the Pennsylvania railroads were enjoined from directly or indirectly or in any way carrying out the intended purchase or control.

"Now, what do we see here, according to the *Ledger's* account of the transaction. Why, first, that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, a company that competes at a hundred different points and in a thousand different ways with the Reading, is leased to that company; second, that the Central railroad of New Jersey, whose lines run parallel with and in sight of the Lehigh Valley from Phillipsburg to Wilkesbarre, is leased to a little New Jersey corporation, created by the Reading Railroad Company, and now owned and controlled by that company, unless the control has been constructively parted with for the purpose of giving some color of legality to the lease.

"With this plain statement of the case, can any more flagrant violation of the law of the state be conceived? Here is an attempt to create a monopoly of almost the entire anthracite coal output of the state, and the entire output, in fact, excepting the very small part which is controlled by the Pennsylvania railroad. The magnitude of this enormous combination will be understood when I tell you that the anthracite coal production amounts to about 40,000,000 tons per annum, representing money value at the markets of over $150,000,000 annually.

"It is astonishing that the press and the public have looked upon the formation of this gigantic monopoly with apparent indifference, and in many cases with approval. Why, I see by this morning's paper that Mr. LeLeod, the president of the Reading Railroad Company, received congratulatory letters from various sources, and among others, from the Philadelphia produce exchange and the commercial exchange.

"Do I think that any steps will be taken to prevent the deal from being carried out? Yes, I most certainly do. Will the Pennsylvania Railroad Company take any legal proceedings? I don't know anything about that, but I do not think it will be necessary for any corporation or individual to take any action either."

"Who do you think will?"

"Why, the executive of the state, of course. It happens fortunately that the governor of the state is the same governor who promptly took action against the Pennsylvania railroad in the case referred to. He did not wait then for any individual or corporation to take the initiative; he acted on his own motion, and he acted at once. Gov. Pattison has an enviable reputation as an able, honest and consistent public officer, who has never yet failed in doing his duty, and I feel perfectly confident he won't fail to do it in this case."

How Plate Glass is Ground.

Mr. Franz Bertram, the U. S. consul at Aix la Chapelle, has reported to the State Department in regard to the plate glass industry of that city. He says:

"I regret to have to report that it was impossible for me to find out the cost of grinding, smoothing and polishing for rolled and plate glass, as well as crystal plate, owing to the fact that the managers of the stock company at Stolberg decline to give any information whatever, even visitors not being allowed to see the works.

"I managed, however, to find out that the method of holding the glass on the grinding table is as follows: The glass is placed on a wooden table, of which the whole top must be covered. In case one sheet of glass is too small they must fill out the empty space with other smaller pieces. They then nail strips of wood all around the table to keep the glass steady and prevent it from moving during the grinding. After the glass is ground it is taken from the table and placed on a second table to be polished. On this table the whole surface is covered with wet gypsum, and in this matrix the sheet of glass is laid. After the gypsum is dry the glass is firmly held in place and can be polished. Thin glass is not manufactured here."

Export Statistics.

The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during the month of January, 1892, and during the seven months ended January 31, 1892, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year were as follows: January, 1892, $30,147,281; January, 1891, $9,718,586; seven months ended January, 31, 1892, $186,135,474; seven months ended January, 31, 1891, $64,524,799. The exports of domestic mineral oils during the same periods were: January, 1892, $3,247,223; January, 1891, $3,312,225; seven months ended January 31, 1892, $27,298,018; seven months ended January 31, 1891, $33,324,491. The bureau of statistics reports that the total values of the exports of beef and hog products from the United states during the month of January, 1892, and during the three months ended January 31, 1892, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year were as follows: January, 1892, $11,819,134; January, 1891, $10,660,941; three months ended January 31, 1892, $32,612,914; three months ended January 31, 1891, $32,031,807.

Juan Flores and Victorina Lopez were arrested in Laredo, Tex., Wednesday charged with being followers of Garza. Flores gave bond.

You can save money with Dr. Pierce's medicines, if you get the *genuine*. Suppose they're not the lowest in price—what does that matter? The point that's important is this:—they're the *cheapest* medicines you can buy at *any* price, for, with them, you *pay only for the good you get*. If they ever fail to benefit or cure, you have your money back. Can you ask more?

But, there's only one way to get these *genuine guaranteed* medicines. To guard against fraud and imposition, they're sold only through druggists regularly authorized as agents, and *always* at these long-established prices:

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Beware of fraudulent imitations and dilutions offered at lower prices than the above.

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Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed,

is absolutely pure and it is soluble.

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are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

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GENTS SUITS SCOURED AND PRESSED FOR $1.

Coats, 50c.; Pants, 25c.; Vests, 25c. Altering and repairing done in best manner. Goods called for and delivered. Telephone call, 1037.

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THE POLICE IN JAMAICA.

A Small Town With a Pretty Good-Sized Force.

The State Department has recently received a report upon the police and prisons of the island of Jamaica, submitted by Mr. W. R. Estes, the United States consul at Kingston. He says that the population of the island is 634,000 and of the city of Kingston 49,000.

In the course of his report he shows that the total strength of the Kingston police force is 184. The number in each grade of regular constabulary is as follows: Inspector, 1; sub-inspectors, 3; sergeant majors, 2; sergeants, 10; corporals, 9; first-class constables, 34; second-class constables, 110; and in water police—sergeant, 1; first-class water police, 2; second-class water police, 12.

The inspector receives a salary of $1,703.27 per annum, including $486.65 per annum paid him as detective inspector, forage allowance for two horses at $1.09 per day, one servant allowance at 36 cents per day and government quarters. The subinspector receives a salary of $632.64 per annum, lodging allowance of 48 cents per day, forage allowance for one horse at 54 cents per day. Of the sergeant majors one is paid $121 per day as sergeant major for Kingston, the other $1.25 per day as detective sergeant major. The others are paid as follows per day: Sergeants of the regular constabulary and water police, 85 cents; corporals of the regular constabulary and water police, 73 cents; first-class constables, 64 cents; second-class constables (regular constabulary), 56 cents.

In 1890 there were 3,922 arrests, of which 74 were for drunkenness. According to these figures there is in Kingston one policeman to 266 inhabitants. On the basis of 400 policemen in the city of Washington, with a population of about 240,000, the ratio is one policeman to 600 inhabitants.

The insurance on property destroyed in Cincinnati by fire Wednesday night amounts to $200,000.

Gen. D. B. Hastings, president of the Sterling Coal Company, has written the Russian relief committee of Philadelphia, offering to contribute coal sufficient to supply the relief steamer Indiana on her voyage to Russia and return.

AN ALARMING CONDITION.

And How to Surely Overcome It.

"IF I COULD ON