THE HERALD.

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SUNDAY, - - - - April 10, 1892

FAITH AND LOYALTY.

Mormons and the Government Authorities.

We believe there are no where in the Union a more *loyal people* than the Latter-day Saints. They know no other country except this. They expect to live and die on this soil. * * * To be at peace with the government and in harmony with their fellow-citizens who are not of their faith, and to share in the confidence of the government and people, our people have voluntarily put aside something which all their lives they have believed to be a sacred principle. * * * As shepherds of a patient and suffering people, we ask amnesty for them, and *pledge our faith and honor* for their future.

WILFORD WOODRUFF, H. J. GRANT,
GEORGE Q. CANNON, JOHN HENRY SMITH,
JOSEPH F. SMITH, JOHN W. TAYLOR,
LORENZO SNOW, M. W. MERRILL,
MOSES THATCHER, ANTHON H. LUND,
FRANCIS M. LYMAN, ABRAHAM H. CANNON,
FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS.

SALT LAKE, December 19, 1891.

To the President:

We have the honor to forward herewith a petition signed by the president and most influential members of the Mormon church. We have *no doubt of its sincerity* and no doubt that it is intended in *absolute good faith*. The signers include some who were most determined in adhering to their religious faith while polygamy, either mandatory or permissive, was one of its tenets, and they are men who *would not lightly pledge their faith and honor* to the government or subscribe to such a document without having fully resolved to make their words good in letter and spirit.

Signed by A. L. THOMAS, governor; CHARLES S. ZANE, chief justice; Commissioners GODFREY, SAUNDERS and ROBERTSON, and Judges MINER, BLACKBURN and ANDERSON.

SALT LAKE, December 2, 1891.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

The indications furnished by the United States agricultural department through Mr. Kerkam in San Francisco.

For Utah—Fair, except light local rains and cooler in vicinity of Salt Lake city.

SILVER AND LEAD

Bar silver was quoted in New York yesterday at 85⅝.

Lead, $4.22½.

THE SILVER bill pursued ROGER Q. MILLS into the United States Senate.

THE PICTURE of Spain's child king, ALFONZO, has been put upon a postage stamp and will get many a licking.

KAISER WILHELM'S doctors advise him to take a whaling trip. If he doesn't look out he may go not where he whales, but where he will be whaled.

GOVERNOR THAYER, of Nebraska, has again been pronounced ex-governor—this time by the state supreme court. He will probably ask for a new hearing.

ALL THE Republican foreign ministers seem to be coming home to boom HARRISON for re-election. One comfort is they are liable to do less harm here than abroad.

EMMA ABBOTT'S $5,000 legacy to the Brooklyn church where she was first engaged as a choir singer has been paid over and will be used to repair the pipe organ. One trustee wanted the money to go to repairing the choir.

A "GREAT tinplate works" in Philadelphia has been "almost destroyed by fire," loss nearly $2,500, fully covered by insurance. It must have been a prodigious establishment, run, no doubt, by costly machinery and employing a great number of men.

ALTHOUGH THE *Tribune* rushes forward to declare that it is responsible for the reports that go out to the Associated Press from Salt Lake, the circumstance, which was suspected before, does not alter the fact that where the dispatches concern the Democracy of this territory they are almost invariably malicious falsehoods.

WHEREVER THERE were any Republican victories in the late spring elections, if we are to believe the organs, the issues were national; but in the great number of other instances, according to the same authorities, the issues were purely local—which goes to show that our opponents make as bad an out of it governing cities as they do in trying to run the country at large.

JULIUS MCARTHUR who, a year ago, killed an officer who was arresting him for stealing a horse in New Hampshire, turns out to have been a bigamist, forger, incendiary and burglar, as well as a horse-thief and murderer. To his other accomplishments he added the faculty of being able to preach a sermon, make a prayer and deliver a political oration, while his education and polished manners enabled him where unknown to pass as a gentleman and scholar. Rather versatile, is JAMES.

OUR DEMOCRATIC friends over in Wyoming are about the most cheerful and happiest people to be found hereabouts. Cheyenne came to them unexpectedly. Laramie followed with a handsome Democratic majority. Rawlins is soon to hold an election, and the Republicans concede the city to the Democracy. Evanston is certain to wheel into line, and about the only town of importance along the line of the Union Pacific which the Republicans expect to carry is Rock Springs. As in Idaho and Montana the Wyoming Democrats are organizing for business, the determination being to carry the state if hard work can do it. Everywhere the best men in the party are going to the front, and when it comes to making nominations it will be seen that only good Democrats will be selected.

THE BABBLING BISMARCK.

Last Sunday was the seventy-seventh birthday of the great chancellor of Germany, Von BISMARCK. It was expected that there would be overpowering demonstrations of fondness and veneration for a man who had served his country so long and so well. The behavior of the young Emperor who petulantly required him to resign had been such that it was thought the German people, menaced by France and Russia, would take this occasion to show significant marks of fealty to the iron prime minister in whom "Unser FRITZ" had manifested such faith and confidence. But, unless the accounts by cable have undergone supervision by agents of the kaiser, the celebration in the vicinity of Friederichsruhe, where BISMARCK resides, was very tame indeed. The old veteran made an egotistical speech to his neighbors, which is freely criticized by the Berlin press. The German newspapers scoff at the idea of his return to power, and one of them declares that "the whole civilized world suffers from the results of his protectionist system, and the consequent estrangement of other nations in business matters."

Nevertheless, the German people are still BISMARCK'S friends. They cherish a grateful recollection of the invaluable services he rendered them. They have not forgotten that the unity and harmony of internal affairs and the preservation of their national dignity abroad in years past are due to BISMARCK'S skill as a diplomatist. Yet they are glad he is out. They feel freer because of his retirement. His policy was harsh and arbitrary, and the end of it brought a new freedom from restraint. They can do and think as they never did before. What he says is read eagerly, but they are not the utterances of the chancellor. On the whole, the people are glad he is powerless and at Friederichsruhe.

The picture of querulousness and garrulous helplessness presented by the prince since his forced retirement from the exalted position he held for thirty years, reminds the world how easy it is for a great man to become small—and how few "all round" great men there are to be found in its list of potentates. The prince was for many years the central figure in Europe—statesman, minister, warrior and political economist—and the universe paid him homage. Great, assuredly he was. He did great things. He wrested a valuable province from Denmark, humbled Austria, overthrew the French empire, established German unity, and preserved the peace of Europe in the southeast. These will always be accepted as proof of his greatness.

But the composure which distinguished him through his long official life left BISMARCK when he was displaced from the position which he had come to imagine no one but himself could fill—and he is fast sinking into the character of a senile and ill-natured babbler. The "man of blood and iron" has become a toothless and harmless lion. The "awful chancellor," as CARLYLE called him, is now "the old man." What he says is entertaining and interesting, but it no longer makes Europe tremble. He is enraged to find his country is getting along pretty well without him, and even the strict, punctilious proprieties of a long official career do not restrain him from saying and doing some very silly and spiteful things. His old and humbled enemy, LOUIS NAPOLEON, did better than this. It was a pitiable spectacle to see the French Emperor, after dictating peace and war to Europe for eighteen years, surrendering his sword at Sedan and walking into a German castle prison; but even the humiliated French Emperor knew how to keep his tongue still the rest of his life—and this, unfortunately, cannot be said of BISMARCK.

HON. J. R. DE LAMAR, who has returned to Boise city from Washington, has related to the marines of that section one of the prettiest fairy stories that was ever told. He says HARRISON would sign a free silver coinage bill.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report of the House committee on territories on the Home Rule bill has been received and a perusal of it reminds of a certain conundrum in the book of JEREMIAH regarding the ability of the leopard to change his spots. The report is signed by the four Republican members of the committee, and from first to last is a cruel assault upon the Mormons and an expression of distrust in the honesty, the patriotism, the sincerity and the integrity of the majority class of Utah. Our Washington correspondent, a few days ago, wired a comprehensive synopsis of the report, which covers twelve pages of so called argument against granting to the people of Utah the right of local self-government, the committeemen saying "that a further period of probation is not an unreasonable request on the part of the government, caused such great expense and anxiety in consequence of resistance, covering so many years, to its authority, or on the part of the people, in whose moral sense the government has proceeded."

How unlike the honest, frank and manly declaration by the Democratic majority of the committee! The majority say that whatever may have occurred in the past the Mormon people, having acknowledged the supremacy of the law, and given obedience to the government and to the sentiment of the age, having discontinued those practices which were unlawful and offensive and placed themselves in harmony with their fellow citizens, should now be treated justly and generously, that Utah may be permitted to enjoy the advantages of an American form of government. The Democratic majority say they have confidence in the honesty and sincerity of the Mormons, whilst the minority say the Saints cannot be trusted. This is Republicanism. The party's first platform contained a declaration of war upon the Mormons, and every four years since, that declaration has been repeated in one form or another, the warfare being waged incessantly, down to the presentation of this minority report.

Another significant circumstance is the fact that the minority incorporate in their report as part of their argument against Home Rule, the memorial recently adopted by a Liberal convention in this city. THE HERALD does not allege that the Liberal and Republican parties are one, but the Liberal opposition to Home Rule has been adopted by the Republican members of the committee and made a part of their report. We quote some of the concluding paragraphs of the report, merely for the purpose of showing that to-day, as it always has been, the Republicans are enemies to Utah:

> Let the Mormon population, professedly yielding to the authority of law under severe restraint and galling as they profess the federal authority is, exercise their patience further and turn their serious attention to making of the government a friend, with whom, as a member of the common family of states, it may in long years to come live at peace.
>
> Why not wait? Why not give demonstration that conditions have changed. Why not have a crop or two of American spirit in Utah? Old things are passing away. Let it be hoped that all things may soon become new.
>
> When it shall be accepted knowledge that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has taken its proper place, or that temporal power has passed from it, then the door of the Union and the welcome of its people will open to Utah.

THE HERALD does not believe its Republican friends will scatter this minority report widely through the territory as a campaign document.

"BULL" BUTTER.

An unfailing signal of spring is when the groceryman begins to work carrot juice into the butter. This doesn't hurt the product, and it gives it a color which is very inviting. Which reminds us that some grocerymen think there is no harm in deceiving their customers if the article they sell is as wholesome as the article the customer thinks he is buying. This is the case with the merchant who sells oleomargarine, butterine and divers mixtures of tallow, suet, hog fat and other grease, and calls them butter.

The favorite plea of the oleomargarine vender is that no one but an expert can tell the difference between the stuff above mentioned after it has been deodorized, freshly scented and colored, and the best churned product of Jersey or Alderney cream. It doesn't make any difference whether the animals whose fat is thus used are regularly slaughtered, killed on the railroad or suffer death from disease—science extracts the caseine and the fatty matter, separating the decaying substances, and chemistry adds the sterin butyrine, and other common things with queer names. But whatever the plea, stearin people who buy butter want to know they are not getting axle-grease. Oleomargarine may smooth the way down one's gullet for battercakes or muffins as well as the product of the udders of the best imported short-horns, and it may not cause instant death; and yet nobody likes the idea of having eaten it. Grasshopper soup, roosters' combs, snails, birds' brains and other food articles, esteemed by many as luxuries, are eschewed by others of tastes equally as refined; but whilst butterine may be as rich, as wholesome, as nutritious as the best salad oil made from the olive groves of Syria and Palestine, we still yearn for the butter of our grandmothers, pure and unadulterated. It may be unreasonable not to banker after the productions of ARMOUR'S bone-vats, but the mind will wander to the old spring-house, with its array of clean brown crocks, and the churn with the long handle and the old-fashioned dasher.

The vender of oleomargarine is compelled to ask the highest market price for butter, for if he offers to sell at only a reasonable profit it will at once be known that his stuff is bogus. If he has any conscience at all, he knows he is not only swindling the buyer in the character of the article, but in the price, also, yet he must keep up the price in order to conceal the fraud.

A LUDICROUS THREAT.

Some Democrats and some Republicans who did not see as other Democrats and other Republicans in the House of Representatives the other day did not vote for the immediate passage of the free coinage silver bill. Party politics was not involved. It was not a party question. In our opinion silver never will be made an issue between the two great national organizations. When the fight shall come it will be between the debtor and the creditor classes, between the rich and the poor, and not between Democrats and Republicans. Why, right here in Salt Lake, a city which depends so largely for prosperity upon silver, there are money-lending Democrats and money-lending Republicans equally opposed to "free coinage," whilst the borrowers, without regard to politics, are earnest advocates of silver. The question is one of finance and not of party politics.

But we note that some of the political organs are endeavoring to give a political phase to the vote in the House. This threat is repeated in spirit, if not in language, by a good many of the far western papers; "The Democracy will hear from the mighty west on this question next November." There is not a paper west of the Missouri river which has been a more consistent champion of silver than THE HERALD. We have believed in the white metal, not because we thought free coinage would help the few owners of silver mines, not because it would help Utah to the injury of any other section; but because silver is a money of the constitution; because the people need more money, which they can obtain in no other way, with which to transact business, and because a plentiful supply of money makes "times" better for the masses of the people. THE HERALD is proud that its record has been "straight on the silver question," and it has never gone off on tangents or advocated temporary makeshifts, as the coinage of American silver, the purchase of the metal by the government at prices fixed by speculators, and so on. Hence when this paper suggests that the threat quoted above is ludicrous, THE HERALD cannot be charged with enmity to silver. If we were to admit that there was any direct connection between party politics and the silver question, the threat would be none the less ludicrous. The "mighty west" in this instance means the states west of the Missouri river, and whilst it is really "mighty" in expanse of territory, its mightiness ends there, so far as the Democratic party is concerned. There is not in that vast empire a single state which is not to-day in the Republican column, hence the Democracy cannot "hear from" the mighty west next November any more unwelcome news than they have been hearing right along. In the sense that the threat implies opposition to the Democracy it is funny in the extreme. We wonder if these fierce editors who are predicting such dire things to fall upon the Democratic party in the west know what the politics of the west is? There are just two states in this mighty west, having a combined electoral vote of six, which might be won by the Democrats if the latter were to pass a free coinage bill. Montana and Idaho are silver states, and the parties there are so nearly equal at the polls that the balance would be apt to be thrown in favor of the national party which championed silver. California, Oregon, Wasnington, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Colorado—in short, all of the "mighty west" would not be won by any silver legislation.

We will not hurt anybody's feelings by suggesting that if the Democrats in Congress were to make free coinage a party issue, with the view to carrying the mighty west, and were to succeed so far as the west is concerned, the blunder would be mondmental. It would be cruel to suggest to the gentlemen who are threatening what the west will do to the Democracy that the loss of a certain state in the east would cost the Democracy more than could be made good by gaining all of the "mighty west."

However, silver will not enter Congress as a party question this year or next, if ever. In the course of time, perhaps this year, if not, then two years hence, when the voters shall have been educated to the necessities of the situation they will send to Congress men who believe in silver as well as in the principles of the parties, and then we will get free coinage and silver will be returned to its righful place in our monetary system. But free coinage will never come as a party measure.

ACCORDING TO reports, Professor WILLIAM MULDOON, the instructor of Col. JOHN L. SULLIVAN, has taken Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE into training, with the view of making a man of him. Unsuccessful as have been the efforts to get the secretary into the Presidential ring, we have no idea that he desires to enter the other ring where the Marquis of Queensbury rules prevail inside the limits of a 24-foot inclosure. The manly art of self-defense is to be learned for purely hygienic purposes, and not, on the part of Mr. BLAINE, with the notion of putting up his dukes in any kind of an encounter, scientific or political. If, as that statesman is accredited with saying to the correspondent of the Pittsburg *Times*, "in heart, lungs kidneys and otherwise" he is free from organic disease, and is suffering from torpidity of the liver only, all he wants is to get rid of that tired feeling, self-distrust, despondency, and sorrel taste in the mouth. Mr. Solid MULDOON will teach him how to swing the Indian, instead of the Union league, club, to strike out with his left at bags of sand, regardless of being sand-bagged by the administration; and in general to put himself in a regular sanitary condition to let the wild world wag as it will. And in this THE HERALD wishes him the fullest measure of success.

ELSEWHERE IN THE HERALD we print a spirited call of Judge HARKNESS, chancellor of the University of Utah, upon the mining men of Utah, in connection with the necessity of providing proper scientific instruments with which to prosecute experiments in the school of mining attached to that institution. The late legislature appropriated $90,000 for the university, but this sum covers expenditures of the deaf mutes and normal and mining schools as well, and is inadequate. There are this session more than ninety students in the classes in mineralogy and geology. Some are special students of these subjects; others are entered for a full course in mining, and still others seek instruction in these studies with a view to teach them in the public schools.

We understand that the Deseret National bank, WELLS, FARGO & Co., and the Commercial National bank have consented to receive subscriptions to a fund for the purchase of scientific appliances for the mining schools, and we commend this object as a most worthy one to be fostered and encouraged by our citizens.

LAST WEEK the United States supreme court decided the case of a New York liquor dealer who sent jugs of ardent spirits by express to Vermont, "c. o. d." He was convicted of 307 offenses, the fines amounting to $6,140, and it was adjudged that defendant should be imprisoned three days for every dollar of the fine and costs, in all 19,914 days, or somewhere about 54 years. The court held the sale was made in Vermont, and that the large aggregate sentence imposed did not bring the case into conflict with the constitutional provision prohibiting cruel and unusual punishment, any more than could the fact that sentences for a dozen different burglaries might result in imprisonment for life. Nevertheless it is something more than a trifle for a man to be imprisoned upwards of half a century on the point of whether he got his money for his goods where the jugs started or where they were delivered.

SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.

Boston *Transcript:* A young woman expresses the sentiment, "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wives."

Burlington *Press:* "Soled out," he murmured to himself, as the father of his best girl gave him a lift at 2 o'clock in the morning.

New York *Herald:* "I wouldn't marry the best man in creation," said Estelle. "That lets me out," said Chappie. "Farewell forever."

Texas Siftings: Teacher—Mary, what is your last name? Young Woman—I can't tell just yet, but I guess it will be Smith.

Puck: Helen—I get so tired of that young Mr. Ide; I seem to meet him every evening. Ethel—Why don't you marry him then?

Yonkers *Statesman:* The young woman who "lights up well" at a party is not always the one who lights up the fire for her husband in the morning.

Clothier: A Problem Solved—Clara—I want to break off my engagement with young Dukin and I don't know how. Maud—That's easy. Buy him a necktie.

Texas Siftings: He—How chilly it is to-night, I could hug a stove I feel so cold. She—Is that so? Why I'm so warm I feel just like a stove.

Life's Calendar: "So the marquis gave you those flowers?" "Yes, and oh, Maud, he actually said life without me meant nothing." "Yes, dear; everybody says you are his last chance."

Somerville *Journal:* Some people have been known to wonder whether the postoffice department would be self-sustaining if all engaged couples lived in the same town.

Cloak Review: Mr. Witherby—Mrs. Plankington doesn't dress so well as she used to, does she? Mrs. Banger—No. Since her husband signed the pledge she hasn't the hold on him that she used to have.

Sparks: She—Oh, it's fun, I tell you, to flirt with a man till you get him to propose and then say "No." He—Yes, but I should think it would be a greater joke on him to say "Yes."

OUR QUERY BOX.

Mrs. R.: Authorities say it is not necessary to call after a reception if you attended in person.

X.: The Trappist monks derive their name from the Valley of La Trappe, in France, where in 1140 the order was founded.

President: The President pro tempore of the United States Senate has one vote only. He can vote as a United States Senator. He has no vote other than this.

Asbury: "I dreamt I dwelt in marble halls," occurs in the opera "Bohemian Girl," composed by Michael William Balfe, and produced for the first time in 1844.

Cleio: The last executions for witchcraft of which there is any record occurred in Poland, January 17, 1775, when nine old women were burned at the stake. They were accused of bewitching the land and rendering it unfruitful.

Chas.: Cannel coal is a corruption of candle coal. This kind of coal is very hard and can be cut into blocks or strips, and as it burns with a clear yellow flame was often used when first known as a substitute for candles.

M. E. E.: Soda water is not regarded as injurious unless taken in inordinate quantities. The name is an absurdity, as the water has no soda in it, but is simply carbonated water with or without flavoring as the case may be.

The School of Mines.

To the mining men of Utah:

Two years ago the legislature provided for a chair of geology and mineralogy in the University of Utah, as a oasis for a future school of mines. All has been done that could be done with the limited appropriations, and a large class, under a thoroughly competent professor, is making satisfactory progress in this direction; but progress is crippled, and must eventually stop, for the want of scientific instruments and appliances.

The appropriation for 1892 and 1893 is as much as the legislature could give with the territorial tax limited to two mills, but it is barely enough to meet the increased demand for instructors and ordinary expenses, and the fact that the university must pay interest on every dollar of its expenditures for the next two years (the result of the tax collections being always a year behind the expenditures), imposes a tax on the appropriation. The regents cannot meet other expenses and provide necessary scientific instruments, and they cannot stop instruction in the departments of general education and divert the funds to a school of mining. This is one of the best places in the United States for such a school, and the importance of the mining industry involves the welfare of the whole territory. If the mining men of Utah feel able to raise the sum of five thousand dollars by the first day of June, 1892, the regents will be able, during the two years, to add an equal amount, and, though this is much less than is needed, it will put the mining school in a progressive condition. The selection of these instruments is a matter of skill, especially as only a limited amount can be bought, and it will be necessary to send an expert to select and purchase them.

ROBERT HARKNESS,
Chancellor.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, April 8, 1892.

LITERATURE.

BUTLER'S BOOK. By Benjamin F. Butler. Boston: A. M. Thayer & Co. Sold only by subscription. J. A. Beard, agent for Salt Lake city.

THE HERALD has already printed a somewhat extended notice of this book, hence little more need be said. It is the autobiography and personal reminiscences of General Butler, being a review of his legal, political and military career. Of course it is interesting. Butler is one of the interesting features of the country, and his life has been among the noted ones of the past thirty years. There are few Americans who have been more vigorously hated than he, and few who have been more savagely criticised. His career has been one of popular antagonism, but in the contest he has held his own. Now that he is on the swift road to the grave he fires this 1100-page volume at the public, and in it fights for the cause of Butler with as much earnestness and determination and fearlessness as he ever exhibited. The book contains much historical information regarding the war. It is profusely illustrated.

ROMANCE.

The April number of *Romance* contains seventeen complete stories of the highest character and liveliest interest. A remarkable proportion of famous writers figure among their authors. It is a theory of this periodical that the genius of every great writer should be made to contribute to the good of the race, and there is a striking exemplification of the theory in this issue. The world would be the gainer if much that Emile Zola has written were expunged from literature, but it would be a pity to lose "Povarina," the exquisite fairy-tale from his pen which is here given. Here, too, are specimens of the best short-story work of Charles Dickens, Guy de Maupassant, Maurice Lefevre, Paul Arene, Erckmann-Chatrian, Emilia Pardo Bazan, Grant Allen and others. Romance Publishing company, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New York.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Mr. William Henry Bishop begins his series of papers on "An American at Home in Europe," in the April number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. His first chapter is on "House-Hunting and House-Keeping" in Brittany, Paris and the Suburbs of Paris." Antoinette Ogden's paper, "A Drive Through the Black Hills" is worth a careful reading. This may be said with still greater emphasis about a paper of a widely different type, namely, "The Federal Taxation of Lotteries," by Hon. T. M. Cooley, late chief justice of Michigan. A cleverly composed "trilogy" on naval subjects will delight the lover of things nautical. For the fiction of the number we find some chapters of Crawford's "Don Orsino," and a clever, baffling story by Henry James, called "The Private Life." "Legal Disfranchisement" is another of those unsigned papers which readers of the *Atlantic* have of late begun to speculate about. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

THE FORUM.

Articles of political timeliness in the April *Forum* are: A discussion of the several phases of "The Crisis of the Democratic Party," by the Hon. William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, who writes in favor of "a campaign for a principle," viz., tariff reform; by Frederic R. Coudert, the leader of the anti-Hill Democrats in New York, on the revolt against Senator Hill; and by Matthew Hale, a well-known constitutional authority, on the theft by the Democrats of the New York senate. Besides these is a thorough review of the change in Iowa from a Republican to a Democratic majority. "Is Iowa a Doubtful State?" by Governor John N. Irwin.

There are two literary articles of unusual value—one, an autobiographical article about his own opinions and methods, by the late Prof. Edward A. Freeman; and another on "The Learning of Languages," by Philip Gilbert Hamerton. Economic and historical articles are on the great coal combination, "Our Anthracite Supply and Distribution," by Joseph S. Harris, president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company; "The Germans as Emigrants," by the celebrated German economist, Prof. Geffcken; "Reformatory Prisons as Schools of Crime," by William P. Andrews, clerk of the criminal court at Salem, Mass. The *Forum*: New York.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

A notable feature of the April *Magazine of American History* is an illustrated article by the editor on "The History and Educational Importance of the Walters Collection of Art Treasures," in Baltimore. It is the most informing sketch about that celebrated gathering of modern masterpieces in painting and historic art objects from every age and clime ever given to the public in one chapter. Then comes the eloquent contribution of Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., of Trinity church, on a subject of vast public concern, "Loyalty to our Country, Past and Future," in which the distinguished divine addresses the "Sons of the Revolution" and all men and women of America who study to keep alive the memory of beloved ancestors. President Ethelbert D. Warfield, of Lafayette college, follows with a brilliant article on "The Expansion of the United States," in which he points out with scholarly precision the remarkable difficulties which attended the admission of Kentucky into the Union. The clever scholar, Colonel Charles Ledyard Norton, presents the first chapter of a critically prepared series, entitled "The United States in Paragraphs," alphabetically arranged, beginning with Alabama, which will prove of utmost value to all teachers, investigators and readers. The Minor Topics and varied departments of the month contain material of unusual interest. 743 Broadway, New York.

A. G. Spalding & Bros., the sporting goods dealers of Chicago and New York, have issued their "Base Ball Guide" for 1892. It is not only a guide to the national game, but contains much statistical information for ball players.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Harper's Magazine for April opens with Edwin A. Abbey's superb illustrations of "The Tempest" (the seventh in the series of Shakespeare's comedies), accompanied by Andrew Lang's interesting and scholarly comment. The frontispiece is a fine engraved portrait of Walt Whitman, who contributes to this number a poem, "Death's Valley," to accompany a full-page engraving of George Inness's great painting, "The Valley of the Shadow of Death." Besides the above, the principal illustrated articles are, a graphic description of Lake Superior, "Brother to the Sea," by Julian Ralph, illustrated by Remington and Graham; the third chapter of the famous Danube papers, "From the Black Forest to the Black Sea," written by F. D. Millet and illustrated by Mr. Millet and Alfred Parsons; "An Indian Fair in the Mexican Hot Country," by Sylvester Baxter, with numerous attractive and striking pictures from drawings by Alice Harber Stephens; and "The Last Days of Percy Bysshe Shelley," by Guido Biagi, with illustrations from photographs, and portraits of the surviving witnesses of Shelley's cremation. Other papers of peculiar importance and timeliness are, "Western Modes of City Management," an article of great value for its suggestiveness, by Julian Ralph; "The Mystery of Columbus," a startling exposition of facts from contemporary records, by Eugene Lawrence; and "Some Talk About English Public Schools," by an English writer especially familiar with the educational institutions of his country. Charles Dudley Warner makes his first appearance in the Editor's Study, and in his usual engaging manner reviews some questions raised by Lounsbury's "Chaucer." Thomas Nelson Page opens the Editor's Drawer with an amusing character sketch, "How Isrul Outplayed Gabrul."

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1 D. O. Calder Organ	" 1 0 00,	" 50.00;	10.00	"	5.00	"
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ	" 80.00,	" 35.00;	10.00	"	5.00	"
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1 Mason & Hamlin Organ	" 150.00,	" 80.00;	10.00	"	5.00	"
1 Burdett Organ	" 150.00,	" 85.00;	10.00	"	5.00	"
1 George Woods Organ	" 140.00,	" 70.00;	10.00	"	5.00	"
1 George Woods Organ	" 150.00,	" 80.00;	10.00	"	5.00	"
1 Shoninger Organ	" 150.00,	" 80.00;	10.00	"	5.00	"
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1 Bordman & Gray Piano	" 300.00,	" 350.00;	25.00	"	10.00	"
1 Story & Camp Piano	" 500.00,	" 100.00;	20.00	"	5.00	"
1 Raven & Bacon Piano	" 250.00,	" 250.00;	25.00	"	10.00	"
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