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PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, MAR. 10, 1889.

WAR OR MENDACITY?

Either we are already embarked in a war with Germany or some of the most flagrant journalistic lying ever known is going on in this country as well as Germany.

It seems almost impossible to believe that American newspapers could wantonly spread the report of an insult and disaster to the nation, without some authority; but it is still more difficult to credit the receipt of such news in the manner in which it is published. The routes by which intelligence from Samoa reaches Europe and America are well known. How is it that Kiel and San Francisco have exclusive control of news which would be telegraphed to all parts of the world the moment it reached New Zealand? How is it that Kiel only knew last week that there had been fighting; that a Berlin newspaper finds out on Friday that a United States vessel was sunk; and the San Francisco papers on Saturday are able to tell that the Nipsic was sunk and the Alameda captured, all without a word of explanation as to the method by which this news is obtained? It is easier to believe that sensational and unreliable newspapers are manufacturing and supplying the details of a wholly fabricated report than that such news would come from Samoa in that way.

If the news were true, it would be recognized that war with Germany was an accomplished fact. It would be an ordeal to this country more severe in some respects than the War of the Rebellion. Our coasts would be open to the descents of the German fleets, while the only retaliation which we could make at first would be to destroy the German commerce by means of fast cruisers, the benefit of which would largely accrue to the neutral nations. Yet such an ordeal is far preferable to the idea of tamely submitting to the destruction of our vessels and the slaughter of our sailors by a power which pretends to be in friendly negotiation with us.

It appears, however, that instead of being confronted by a war with a superior naval power, we have only to face a number of wanton and unscrupulous newspaper liars.

ON THE DANUBE.

The information that Milan, late of Servia, is going to start on his travels while his recently divorced Queen is to return to Servia and take charge of her son, the young king, Alexander, reveals the real cause of the retirement of that disreputable monarch. The true significance is that Russia has quietly but firmly warned Milan off the premises and put his discarded queen in his place. This may not be particularly reassuring as to Russia's intention to keep away from the Danubian provinces; but as it is an ample revenge for the way in which the contemptible Milan ejected his not especially virtuous but much more presentable wife, it will cause no regret among the disinterested. The activity of Russia in Danubian politics is likely to suggest to Ferdinand of Bulgaria that the juncture will soon arrive for him to make a spoon or spoil a horn, with the odds largely in favor of the latter result.

THE HUMORS OF LAW-MAKING.

Legislatures are useful institutions, but they would command more respect if the members paid some regard to common sense in the bills they introduce. THE DISPATCH has already had occasion to show the folly of taxing corporations engaged in manufactures. To the people of a State whose interests are bound up in the extension and prosperity of manufacturing within her borders, it is plain that sound business judgment suggests the holding out of inducements to that class of industries, rather than the imposition of special taxes upon them. It has not served matters any to say that the State officials are desirous of making a good record in reducing the State debt. Every one will commend them for good intentions, but not for indiscreet proposals to reach their end.

Now that the unwisdom of the manufacturing tax is made so apparent, we trust to the State authorities, as well as outside their circle—another extraordinary bill is offered, proposing a tax of so much per diem on the labor of foreigners who have not yet taken out their naturalization papers. It this is a bid for favor with the native workingmen of the State it will fall very flat. It would be a heroic method indeed of stopping immigration; but, as Dr. Talmage pointed out from his pulpit last Sunday, immigration has, on the whole been a very good thing for the country; and, in trying to prevent abuses, it is well to remember that it has also had its uses from the time of Columbus down to the present day. No one will be required to seriously discuss the business aspect of a bill which would in Pennsylvania put a tax on a class of labor which would continue to be used without tax by competing employers in the surrounding States.

The average of common sense among legislators can always be relied on to table such ultra-extravagant proposals; but it is a pity that they should be introduced at all. Queer impressions are apt to get abroad of the possibilities of legislation in a State where such measures can reach even the stage of presentation. It is not merely for their votes, but for their proposals also, that Senators and Representatives are responsible. A realizing sense of this fact cannot too early dawn upon everybody at Harrisburg.

THE COPPER TRUST'S DECLINE.

The strenuous efforts of the financial powers that be, to bolster up the waning strength of the French copper syndicate, which were reported in Fridays's dispatches, do not appear to have availed that international corner. Probably the intention was only to hold up the tumbling fortunes of the monopoly long enough to enable insiders to slip out, as the panic in the shares affected indicates that the large holders are unloading. It appears to be open for the friends of honest and legitimate trade to hope that the utter ruin of this great conspiracy for extortion by means of artificial scarcity and high prices, is close at hand. The present prices of copper are nearly double the level of those fixed by fair competition, at which the large companies obtained fair profits; and the excess represents the measure of robbery inflicted upon the people of both worlds by the international combination. It is pleasant to see the prospect that such greed will bring its own punishment.

A SATISFACTORY CHANGE.

The adoption of meters by the Philadelphia Company, which forms the subject of a special article elsewhere, promises to share the advantages of economy in gas consumption between the consumers and the corporation. There has been abundance of material for criticism in the natural gas business; but the adoption of meters is one of the most satisfactory changes that could be made.

Heretofore there has been absolutely no inducement held out to consumers to economize the gas. The inevitable result has been that consumers not only left their fires burning when it was not necessary, but burned the gas by methods which did not utilize half the heat. Now whatever methods the consumer adopts to economize in the use of the gas he will get the benefit of. This is a great improvement over the old system.

On the other hand the company obtains not only the advantage of doing equal justice, by getting the most pay from the people who use the most gas, but it has the prospect of being able to supply a larger number of consumers when the present wasteful methods are corrected. Suppose that half the gas is wasted under the old system—and this is below the estimate of experts—when the new system secures the correction of that waste, the present supply of gas will be adequate for twice as many consumers. The company can get the benefit of a largely enhanced revenue from the economy.

This leads to another point. The consumers as a whole, have paid for the waste. The company has not paid 12 per cent dividends on its very liberal capitalization without insuring that the public was paying enough to remunerate it, not only for the gas that was utilized, but for the gas wasted. If the reform makes the same supply of gas go twice as far, the company is entitled to its share of the advantage; but the public should get a share of the economy in the price as well.

It is therefore to be hoped that this change will not only bring the immediate benefits of reducing the bills of economical consumers and practically enlarging the available supply, but that it will, when fully developed, confer the further benefit of a reduction from the 10 cent rate at which it is inaugurated.

A NEW GLOOM FOR JURORS.

In one of those sagacious and temperately worded opinions which are characteristic of that jurist, Judge Collier yesterday upheld the prohibitory doctrines as to a particular in which all will agree. He set aside the verdict in a criminal prosecution because some of the jurors drank whisky while on duty. Justly, the learned judge said that it was impossible for him to try to ascertain, and useless to speculate, in how far, if at all, the mental workings of the good men and true were affected by their potations; but that where a man was on trial he was entitled to guarantee against this sort of risk.

This limitation of refreshments may not help to make jury service more attractive to the panel, particularly where juries have to stay out several nights in travail as to their findings. It the gray matter of the brain is not to be stimulated and recruited at accustomed intervals by the morning "nip" or the soothing "night-cap," the prospect of being immured for several days and nights on difficult cases will, for not a few citizens, have new horrors; but on the whole the public will recognize the ruling as a good one. Even the most strenuous opponents of sumptuary laws must agree that prohibition is a good enough rule for the jury room.

THE PROPOSED NEW OUTLET.

When a city experiences such an enormous growth in population and business requirements as has been the good fortune of Pittsburg, it is no more than reasonable to expect that some old arrangements must give place to new ones. This is the problem, one detail of which is now presented in the petition for the widening of Diamond street. At present, below Smithfield, it is an alley. The proposal is to make it a forty or fifty-foot thoroughfare.

No greater convenience has ever been introduced here than the cable lines, but it is clear that their occupation of Fifth avenue makes necessary some unobstructed outlet for vehicle travel to the East End. The widening of Diamond street would supply this. All needed, after the widening, would be to connect the widened street with Forbes street, upon which there are no railway tracks.

Of course no improvement can be made without compensation to property-owners who may be damaged and contribution by those benefited; but the aggregate actual damage in this instance would be slight compared with the general public convenience. It appears to be still doubtful if the "hump" on Fifth avenue will be cut. If it is not, the greater must be the need for a highway of easier grade to the residence quarter of the suburbs. While giving due heed to questions of cost and to a fair ascertainment of benefits and damages that individuals sustain, Councils, sooner or later, must take into account the general requirements of business and of public convenience and safety. As long as 30 years ago, in 1859, the Legislature and the city authorities contemplated widening both Diamond and Virgin alleys to the street proportions, and an act for this purpose was passed and has remained unrepealed on the statute books ever since. At no time can the plan be carried out at so little cost as now.

THIS is the season when the new Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, will have his hands full, picking, from the vast and varied material which offers itself, proper men to represent the country abroad. Among the numerous changes spoken of, is one which is being strongly urged from Western Pennsylvania and other quarters, of the transfer of Colonel John Stewart, an old and well-known Pittsburger, from the consulship at Antwerp to the Sandwich Island mission. Mr. Stewart on account of rare efficiency as consul and uniformly cheerful and obliging attention to Americans traveling abroad, was, notwithstanding the pronounced Republicanism of his politics, continued in place under the Democratic administration. As Washington telegrams say that he has a most numerous and influential backing, and as the State of Allegheny has no other candidate for a mission, it is not improbable that Colonel Stewart's next post will be at the interesting islands which lie on the road to Samoa.

CALCULATIONS upon death are very unreliable. The Democratic hope that the narrow Republican majority in the next House might be extinguished by the death of a few Republican members receives its most striking commentary in the first death, that of Richard W. Townshend, a leading Democratic member of Illinois.

IN its jubilant dance about the Harrison administration looking for heads to hit, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* lets its shillelah fly at the new Secretary of War in the following fashion: "Redfield Proctor is a name sanguine enough for the Secretary of War of a great nation, and is certain to impress the boastful foreigners who think we cannot fight. Mr. Proctor may never have fired off a gun, and he seems never to have taken part in a war, but we feel confident that the new Secretary is a terror." But somehow the esteemed *Courier-Journal* omitted to make the most of its contrast by recounting the bloody fields on which the Hon. William Endicott won imperishable fame.

IT is asserted that "there will be a scramble in New York for the honor of giving Grover Cleveland his first retainer." Not unless the client sees his way clear to getting his money back. Retainers in the firm to which the President belongs come high and are strictly cash, and honors in such cases are even.

THE pardon of Pat Delaney who was implicated in the Phœnix park murders and who since testified in favor of the *Times* before the Parnell commission indicates the platform of the Salisbury Cabinet that it is very wrong to commit political murders, but the offense can be atoned for by swearing at the orders of the government. The difference between the treatment of O'Brien and Delaney characterizes the Tory administration as cultivating the alliance of Irish assassins and informers for the purpose of destroying honorable political antagonists.

IT is suggested to Sir Julian Pauncefote by the apparently sarcastic Chicago *Times* that on starting to this country he had better "bring his H's with him;" but the experience of his predecessor shows that it is much more important for him to give his attention to his P's and Q's.

THE addition to the list of outbreaks of college lawlessness by the suspension of thirty-six students of Dartmouth for an attempt to kidnap a member of the sophomore class raises a doubt in the mind of the New York *Tribune* whether "college boys should be treated as men." They undoubtedly should be—like men who have not learned to respect the laws or to observe good order. After a few college boys had been sent to the workhouse or put to breaking stones on the public highway, the amusement of breaking the laws would suddenly lose its attractiveness.

THE preference of the English capitalists for buying up our breweries instead of investing in our railroad stocks, is occasioning some comment. Yet there is nothing strange in it. It is an old and well established English taste to prefer beer to water.

THE esteemed New York *Sun* is vigorously engaged in proving that Colonel Fred Grant ought not to be appointed Minister to China because of his incompetence and connection with shady financial transactions. This may be a convincing argument to a Mugwump, but what has it to do in the editorial columns that have brilliantly set forth the doctrine that the victors are entitled to the spoils and the fatness thereof?

THE expulsion of discordant Knights of Labor, as announced in the last issue of the official organ, expresses the decision of the administration that the membership of that order is still too large.

THE French Government has recognized the foolishness of forcing martyrdon on the Duc d' Aumale, by revoking the decree for his exile. This is what was indicated in these columns at the time that foolish step was taken. It is of little use to convert inoffensive Orleanists into victims when a bogus hero like Boulanger can run away with the imaginations of the French people.

INAUGURATION over and no national politics in sight for four years! Well, nothing can distract the public attention now, from the great issues of baseball.

THE White Caps who have been using the horsewhip with such liberality in various sections of the country should be given treatment on the homeopathic principles, like cures like, and if these midnight roughs were given a lively turn at the whipping post they would be more chary of according that treatment to other people.

GENERAL HOWARD SPEAKS

To Veterans at Harrisburg and is Complimented by the Governor.

Special Telegram to The Dispatch.

HARRISBURG, March 9.—General O. O. Howard, who arrived here to-day to address the Young Men's Christian Association, of this city, was called on at the Executive Mansion to-night by Post No. 56, G. A. R., to which he made an address.

Governor Beaver also made a few remarks, in which he said that he always admired General Howard, because he was an illustration of the fact that a Christian could be a soldier and a soldier a Christian.

A VERY YOUNG LOVER.

A Youth of 13 Years Smitten by the Charms of a Circus Girl.

ALBANY, GA., March 9.—Cliff Partridge, a 13-year-old boy, the son of a prominent citizen, became enamored of a female bicycle rider connected with a ten-cent circus now traveling in this section. Taking along a pistol, a silver watch and $1, he ran off with the circus so as to be with the girl. He was caught up with today in this place, arrested and held until his father could go for him.

The Business of Bond Buying.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The total amount of bonds purchased to date, under the circular of April 17, is $124,558,550, of which $51,357,300 were 4 per cents and $73,221,250 were 4½ per cents. The cost of these bonds was $145,281,688, of which $65,925,399 was paid for the 4 per cents and $79,305,689 was paid for the 4½ per cents.

Not Easy to See.

From the Chicago Herald.]

An eastern paper says that Congress expired as sweetly as a dying swan. It is not easy to discover a relation between a member of Congress and a bird whose habits are so entirely aquatic as the swan's.

The Cigarette Age.

From the Philadelphia Times.]

Boys smoke cigarettes to pass for men and men smoke cigarettes to pass for "boys." Thus the cigarettes kill the boys and the men kill themselves.

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

A Horse Pistol Compelled a Hearing—Florida's Boss Snake Story—The Adventure of Some Local Politicians.

W. J. ARKELL, the proprietor of *Judge* and *Frank Leslie's Weekly*, has occupied a large place in the public eye of late, and seems destined to make more of a stir yet. He is ambitious, daring and so situated that he can command a great deal of influence both in politics and in finances just now.

As the custom is when a new man comes into prominence everybody has a story to tell of Mr. Arkell. Newspaper men in New York are continually relating curious incidents in Mr. Arkell's recent connection with the Harrison family, but putting these aside there is one tale, which has been given to me as strictly true and which anyhow seems worth relating.

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RECENTLY Mr. Arkell was invited to dine with the celebrated Clover Club in Philadelphia. He hesitated a little about going, for he knew of the club's custom of demanding a speech from a guest, and the corollary habit they had of guying a speaker. It is said that Mr. Arkell confided his doubts to the great caricaturist of *Judge*, Mr. Gillam, and the latter suggested a plan by which the Clover Club's benevolent customs could be kept in check. Mr. Gillam advised Mr. Arkell to go to the dinner, and to take with a horse-pistol of antique type and tremendous size. Mr. Arkell took in the possibilities in sight, and bought the largest horse pistol he could find in New York.

He couldn't carry the pistol in any of his pockets—it measured nearly a yard. But he concealed it inside the nether garments of his dress suit, and started for the dinner. In due time, after the dispatch of the solids and liquids of the banquet, Mr. Arkell was called upon to speak. He arose quietly and began: "Gentlemen of the ——," then such a clamor arose on all sides that he couldn't hear his own voice. Mr. Arkell simulated surprise at first and then as the hooting and howling grew louder, anger. He looked indignantly from one gentleman to another, stretched out his hands to the Chairman, but all in vain.

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THE next thing Mr. Arkell did was to tear off his dress coat, push his chair back, and with both hands drag from its hiding place the immense horse-pistol. With an air of wild anger he pointed the huge weapon at the President's head, and appeared to be taking careful and deliberate aim.

The gentlemen of the Clover Club did not see the joke in this and rushed upon him, when he laid the pistol down remarking: "It's not loaded—but, gentlemen, I'm going to fire off my speech!"

And he was allowed to proceed amid cheers. The Clover Club elected Mr. Arkell an honorary member that very night.

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A SNAKE story is out of season to-day I know, but this one is fresh from Florida, with affidavits sworn to by a Pittsburger attached.

A big rattle snake was caught near Leesburg, Fla., this winter, and a few weeks ago was on exhibition at the Union Hotel in that place. Before it was exposed to public view the rattler's fangs were extracted. In this presumably harmless condition the snake was put in a basket with a wire net over it for the guests of the hotel to admire.

A good many people saw the snake, and I guess the rattler was teased a good deal before he had a chance to get even with his tormentors. One day a Leesburg man who had absorbed about enough corn whiskey to enable him to see snakes without any intervention of nature, came into the Union Hotel and fell to making the rattler's life a burden to it. He would wave his hand over the basket and challenge the snake to spring up. The rattlesnake got thoroughly warmed up at last, and as the Leesburg man left his hand for a moment within the snake's reach, the reptile made a dash and bit it. There were fangs beyond a doubt in the snake's mouth, and they made an ugly wound.

Doctors were called at once, and they tried hard to save the bitten man. He died that night in great agony.

They killed the snake at once, and examining its mouth found two fangs there. It is certain that two fangs had been drawn from the snake's mouth weeks before the accident, and the question which is interesting everybody down in Leesburg is: Where did the second set of fangs come from?

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PITTSBURG politicians who went to Washington for the inauguration are laughing a good deal over an adventure some of them had there.

It appears that four of the best known Republican leaders in this city agreed to travel to Washington together. One of them overslept himself the morning the quartet was to have started, and so but three took the cars together. The three had lots of fun, however, though they missed the fourth wheel.

Before they reached Washington they made several acquaintances among their fellow passengers—one a prepossessing young woman, who is a well-known newspaper correspondent. She was very agreeable, and one of the Pittsburg trio was assigned, as the only single man in the party, to take care of her, the two benedicts agreeing to assist as far as they could.

WELL, the fair correspondent happened to say that she wanted to go to the inauguration ball, and her Pittsburg guardian at once volunteered to take her. When Washington was reached the bachelor was shamefully deserted by his benedict companions, and he was left to foot all the fair correspondent's bills. When he came to buy her a ticket for the ball he had to pay a big premium, for tickets were scarce, and carriage hire and other incidental expenses took about $35 in all from the Pittsburger's purse.

The day after the inauguration he informed his two companions that they would have to pay their share of the expense of entertaining the young lady. They demurred, but said they'd pay their friend's hotel bill instead. He agreed to this.

Next day he brought up his hotel bill. It was for $150. Of course this struck consternation into the hearts of the two gentlemen who had promised to pay it. They gladly compromised the claim by paying the first account of $35—but the gay bachelor has not done boasting of his victory yet.

HEPBURN JOHNS.

To Office Seekers.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.]

Gentlemen with good, comfortable employments are not advised to give them up to go and hang around Washington, awaiting the chances of official appointment. Politics as a business is an uncertain, unsatisfactory and disappointing industry. A bird on the plate is worth two on the wing, and a beefsteak in the mouth contains more nutriment than a dozen shadows in the brook.

Can't Borrow Trouble When its Lent.

From the New York World.]

This ought to be the most cheerful season of the year. No man can borrow trouble when it's Lent.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Richard W. Townshend, M. C.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Congressman Richard W. Townshend, of Shawneetown, Ill., who had been lying ill with pneumonia for the past few days, died at 11:30 o'clock to-day. Mr. Townshend was born in Prince George's county, Maryland, April 30, 1840; came to Washington City when 10 years of age, and was there educated at public and private schools; removed to Illinois in 1858; taught school in Fayette county, studied law with S. S. Marshall at McLeansboro, and was admitted to the bar in 1862; was clerk of the Circuit Court of Hamilton county 1863-'68; was Prosecuting Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit 1868-'72; removed in 1873 from McLeansboro to Shawneetown, where he was an officer of the Gallatin National Bank; was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois 1884, '66, '74 and 76; was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1872; was elected to the Forty-fifth Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-first Congress as a Democrat.

Mrs. Ellen Fitzgerald.

After an illness of over a year Mrs. Ellen Fitzgerald, one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of this city, breathed her last yesterday morning. Mrs. Fitzgerald was 80 years old and had lived in this city for nearly 60 years, and was well known as a kind and generous woman and her many acquaintances will hear with regret the announcement of her death. She will be buried to-morrow morning from her late residence in Chartiers township.

Hon. G. R. Barrett.

CLEARFIELD, March 9.—Hon. G. R. Barrett died at his home in this place this morning at 9 o'clock, in his 73d year, of paralysis. He was appointed by President Pierce in 1856 to codify the revenue laws. He served as Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District continuously for 18 years, when he resigned. The funeral will take place on Tuesday.

Rev. Jonas Burnham.

FARMINGTON, March 9.—Rev. Jonas Burnham, aged 91 years, died this morning. He was a graduate of Bowdoin class of 1823 and a prominent Congregational clergyman.

THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER.

A Drama With a Real Count, a Love Story and Other Things.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Charles Phillips, formerly President of the Columbian Bank, of this city, which failed for several hundred thousand dollars in 1887, and who has been living in France for the last year, fearing to return to this city, is on his way to this country to testify in the Ives-Stayner trial. No warrant has ever been sworn out for Mr. Phillips' arrest, but the failure of the Columbian Bank was a bad one, and the books of the concern showed gross mismanagement. Thousands of poor people lost their all, and while it was generally believed that Mr. Phillips did not profit by the failure of the bank, his mismanagement caused the trouble. He had close relations with Ives and Stayner, and was a director in the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company.

He lived in great poverty in Paris for some time, but it is now said that his fortunes are improved, as his eldest daughter, who was attending school in Paris, has recently married Count De Borne. It is further reported that Mr. Phillips is to be married to a protege of the Count, who a few years ago spent some time in this country and was shown a good deal of attention by Mr. Phillips. At that time he was apparently in very good circumstances and lived in handsome style. After the failure he sent his children to Paris in the care of the Count, who bore the expense of their education.

Money was telegraphed from this country to Mr. Phillips eight days ago to bring him back to testify in the Ives-Stayner case. It is uncertain whether he will be arrested when he gets here at the instance of the creditors of the defunct bank.

SOME SHIFTING ABOUT

Caused by the Changes in the Membership of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The work of arranging the Senate committees, or at least the majority membership, was completed this afternoon by the Republican Caucus Committee. Their report will be made to a caucus at 12:20 P. M. next Monday. It is understood that in filling the vacant chairmanships precedent has been followed. If this has been done without variation, which might arise because of the willingness of some Senator to be transferred or his desire to serve on some other committee, the chairmanships will be as follows: On agriculture, Algernon S. Paddock, of Nebraska; on railroads, John H. Mitchell, of Oregon; on manufactures, Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania; on engrossed bills, Wilkinson Call, of Florida.

The Committee on Enrolled Bills lost both Republican members by the retirement of Senators Bowen and Sabin, and Senator Farwell gets the Chairmanship, which gives him a most eligible committee room. The Democrats are given a majority on but two or three committees instead of nine, as at present, with one equally divided between the two parties. The Democrats were said to be satisfied with the arrangement and division of membership, but they evidently find it more difficult to place their men, as they have not yet completed the work. They will not hold their caucus until after the Republicans, probably not before Tuesday.

SAFE IN UNCLE SAM'S HANDS.

A Sum of Money Kept for 34 Years Awaiting Its Rightful Owner.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—In 1855, a man giving the name of Squires, deposited 123 ounces of gold (now valued at $2,200), at the Philadelphia Mint. He received a receipt for it, but until January last did not appear to claim his money. He then put in an appearance, and producing a receipt, the writing upon which had become obliterated by age, explained that the written characters had become defaced for the reason that the receipt had been carried for many years in a belt around his waist. He explained that he had not put in his claim before because he had been engaged in mining pursuits in California and had been in competent circumstances.

Owing to the fact that a counter claim for the money had been filed by some New Yorker by the name of Squiers, who contended that the gold had been deposited by an ancestor, the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint submitted the case to the First Controller of the Treasurer, who, in view of the many proofs of identity submitted by the California claimant, to-day decided that he was the rightful owner of the property.

THE WILD MOUNTAINEER.

A Strange Human Being Frightens an Entire Neighborhood in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, March 9.—Walker county, Georgia, in the vicinity of Chattanooga, and as far south as Pond Springs, is all torn up over the reappearance of the celebrated wild man of Lookout. He was seen a few days since, and if descriptions are correct, he is a most remarkable being. His hair and beard are described as flowing to the waist, his finger and toenails are long, giving the hands and feet the resemblance of claws. He wears trunks of bear skin, with a bear skin robe thrown over his shoulders. He carries an ugly bludgeon, and persistently avoids coming in contact with anybody. The timid people of the neighborhood are greatly alarmed, and there is little traveling about at night, though he is generally believed to be harmless.

This strange creature has been haunting the caves and fastnesses of Lookout Mountain and elevations in lower East Tennessee for years, and nothing is known of his identity. He has never been known to do anybody any harm, and there has been no occasion for his arrest, so he has been allowed to pursue his strange lunacy unmolested. He is said now to occupy a cave near Pond Spring, Georgia, but heretofore, when his place of temporary abode has been discovered, he has disappeared to be seen at other points at considerable distance away.

PERSONAL FACTS AND FANCIES.

AT the Parnell dinner, at which 2,000 people will be present, Earl Spencer will probably preside.

DR. SCOTT, of Rutgers College, has made an interesting discovery relating to the founding of that institution. In looking over the old records of the college, he has found out that the charter of Rutgers was granted in 1766, instead of 1770. The change of four years will make Rutgers the sixth oldest college in the country.

AT a Spanish military review in Madrid the other day, an artilleryman was thrown down and injured by a gun carriage, whereupon Minister Perry Belmont alighted from his carriage, which was near, had the wounded man put into it and ordered the driver to the hospital, some miles away. This act elicited enthusiastic cheers from the crowd and personal acknowledgments the of Commander in Chief.

LEE HANG, a member of the Chinese Legation at Washington, went into Chamberlin's a few days ago and had what might be called an international racket. He drank German wine, French champagne and ended up with a hot drink made of Irish whisky sweetened with Cuban sugar and stirred with a Connecticut spoon. He paid his bill out of a Chinese silk purse drawn from a pocket up his sleeve, found a pieces of ginseng root, which he put into his mouth, and went away happy.

SAYS a close observer: "President Harrison regards humor as having an appropriate place in the affairs of life. He discerns fun and humor readily, but is not particularly partial to rony and satire. When anything is very funny he laughs out heartily, freely, with a sonorous but not boisterous Ha ha! Having habitually a pleasant face, smiles find it a ready seat for lodgment and illumine his mild eyes and radiant countenance. But there are those who have discovered a certain coldness in his smile which may be the outcome of his experience for the past few months."

A WINDOW in memory of William E. Forster and Matthew Arnold is to be put in St. Mary's Church, Ambleside. It is related that once, when Mrs. Wordsworth was still alive, she went to her accustomed place in the church, and with her the two illustrious brothers-in-law. The rector was absent, and a timid young curate got up to preach. The grim and sturdy looking statesman sat with his back against the wall, and never had a preacher a more restless or figety listener. His nose became animated, as Lord Brougham's used to do, his eyebrows moved up and down, his mouth twitched itself into all shapes, and his body tried every posture, and yet he was not easy. The prophet of culture sat in another angle of the pew, and never moved a muscle. His glass was in his eye, and he seemed to be glaring straight at the unfortunate preacher. Probably he neither looked at him nor listened to him; his thoughts were far away. But the stripling in the pulpit evidently thought he was being mercilessly anatomized, and stumbled more and more, and grew more and more confused as he fought his way to the end of the poor platitudes which he had prepared as his sermon, little thinking, apparently, that he would find himself confronted by the "greatest living critic."

WOMAN'S WRONGS.

Lucy Stone Dips Her Pen in Gall and Dashes Off a Sermon on Her Favorite Topic—Men Will be Surprised, No Doubt, to Learn What Monsters They Are.

Lucy Stone, the famous advocate of equal rights for both sexes, writes a letter to the editor of the *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia, in which she takes our legislators severely to task. Taking as a text the case of Mrs. Whiteling, now under sentence of death in this State, she gives utterance to some very bright and original ideas on the much discussed topic of woman's rights. Mrs. Whiteling's case, she says, emphasizes anew the unfortunate position of women. The question of this woman's guilt or innocence need not be raised, but attention ought to be called to the awful fact that the lives, the liberty and the property of women may be taken from them, while they are denied any voice or right or power in the matter. The awful helplessness of the position is realized when a woman, who had no voice in making the law, is sentenced to be hanged by the neck until she is dead. The question forces itself upon us, why should women be allowed no voice in making the laws under which they may suffer the severest penalties? No other adult class is so imposed upon.

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Women Not Imbeciles.

The imbecile, the insane and criminal among men have no share in making the laws. But women are not imbeciles. Witness the millions of well-managed homes, the schools with their competent women teachers, the churches whose members are mostly women; witness also the colleges where female students take more than half the prizes. Women are not criminals. Witness the police courts, the jails and prisons, with thousands of men in them and only a few scores of women. The criminal forfeited his rights by making war upon society and he is subjugated for the safety of society. The imbecile is subjugated because he does not know enough to govern himself, but these reasons cannot be urged for putting women in the same position with such men.

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The Misfortune of Sex.

The sole reason why women are thus subjugated is that they are women. Doubtless this custom has its roots in the far past, when women were denied education and were considered mere appendages; but to-day, with all other conditions changed for women, their political and legal subjugation is unrelieved. Women have precisely the same stake in the Government that men have. Their rights of person, property, children, life, liberty, themselves and all their interests are involved, just as the same interests of men are.

But the men of this country say to the women of this country: "You shall have no voice nor expression that has power in regard to any one of your interests or of the Commonwealth. We will manage and settle all of them. We will decide about your children and leave them with you or take them from you as we please. We will take your property, as much and as often as we please. We will take your sons to be shot in war, and yourselves we will hang if it seems best to us, and all without leave asked of any one of you."

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A Monstrous Statement.

This is the actual state of the case in regard to the power that men assume over women. Its very statement is monstrous. Such a condition of things might have been excusable in the darker ages when brute force was the rule. But to-day it is one class subjugating and tyrannizing over another class that is equally intelligent with themselves, for no fault and for no reason that women have power to change. If men were in a similar position there would be no other question for them till this was settled. The President would not be inaugurated, and nobody would care whether Blaine were in or out of the Cabinet. Each man would shoulder his musket to fight for his rights.

Ought not the possible ghastly spectacle of a woman hanging, strangled, under a law in the making of which no woman had a voice, her judge, jury and executioner all men, to compel attention to the injustice of the situation? In Pennsylvania, men who stagger out of grogshops and gutters have votes. The great army of men in the mines, who can neither read nor speak our language, have votes. But the women, who are accomplished, professors and graduates of Bryn Mawr and Swathmore Colleges, and of the Pennsylvania Medical College for Women, and of the public and high schools, have no votes. Mrs. Gillespie, who organized the Woman's Department of the Centennial, and the women of the New Century Guild, rate politically below the most worthless men in the State. Lucretia Mott, whose name is forever honorably associated historically with the anti-slavery movement, died the political inferior of the men whose only State history is that kept by the jails and prisons.

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Justice Demanded.

Is it not time to reverse this old order and to begin to apply the fundamental principles of the Government itself in all their breadth and beauty?

One of these principles affirms as a self-evident truth the "inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed."

Women are governed, but the only form of consent known to our laws is a vote, and that is denied to women, so that they have no power to "secure" their lives, their liberty, nor any of their interests. They may be fined, imprisoned, taxed and hung, with no power at all in the matter.

Just and generous men should unite now to put an end to this cruel and merciless oligarchy of sex. The editor at his desk should write against it. Clergymen should preach against it. Statesmen and legislators should enact laws against it. Public sentiment, enlightened, would respond, and the close of the nineteenth century would find a Government truly representative of the whole people, men and women.

WEDDED IN THE DEPOT.

A Young Indiana Couple Waste no Time in Sealing Their Vows.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—Miss Zelia Moore and Josiah Goodwin, of Morristown, reached the Union Depot to-day, bearing a marriage license issued by the Shelby County Court Clerk, and accidentally meeting Rev. Mr. Hull, of Danville, the marriage followed, Dr. Boyton, of this city, an old friend, gave the bride away.

It was the first wedding ceremony which had ever occurred under the stained-glass windows of that ornate structure, and many passengers in waiting for trains found themselves witnesses thereto. It gave opportunity to the depot police to shine in great splendor, and they improved the occasion. After the ceremony the bride and groom, with good appetites, dined at the station, and then took the return train home. The bride is the daughter of John Moore, Esq., while the groom is a liveryman in the same place.

The Common Herd Provided For.

From the Detroit Free Press.]

How do the dear 400, who claim for themselves all the social distinction of New York, and who have in charge the arrangements for the Centennial ball, excuse the issuing of 7,000 tickets for that affair? Here are at least 6,600 of the common herd provided for.

CAUGHT ON THE GRIP LINE.

I'M the prettiest girl in all the town,
Said one day a modern lass.
And when I ask, who told her so,
She said, "My looking glass."

CONDUCTOR—Madam, I can't take this nickel, it has a hole in it.

Passenger—Aren't you required to punch every fare?

Conductor—Yes.

Passenger—Well, then, when I give you one already punched, you shouldn't complain.

A CHILD'S PREDICAMENT—If I lie God will punish me, and if I don't papa will, so what am I to do?

MR. EATLOTS (to waiter)—George, you seem to be a well educated man, and I can't understand how you can be contented to remain in this menial position. You are beyond it, George, yes beyond it.

Waiter—I suppose you are right, Mr. Eatlots.

Mr. Eatlots—If you think I am right, what in the deuce are you waiting for?

Waiter—A tip of course.

ENGLISH LORD—Here in America I find your best society composed mostly of tradespeople.

American Gentleman—Well, your's will be as bad in a short time, that is if you continue trading your good-for-nothing titles for American fortunes.

MAY I take your dainty hand in mine?
Asked I of the maiden fair.
And she replied in a coy, sweet way:
"Indeed, I do not care.
But should you hear my papa come,
You must drop it, oh, so quick,
For instead of extending his hand, my dear,
I am afraid he's liable to kick."

C. S. C.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Rather Formidable Figures for Uncle Sam to Contemplate.

From the Buffalo Courier.]

A lecture in German was given last evening in the Music Hall library room by A. Corvinus, city editor of the *Demokrat*. The attendance was fair. In view of yesterday's warlike rumors about further troubles at Samoa, the subject of the essay, "The German Army," had a peculiar interest. Inasmuch as Uncle Sam may have to teach a lesson to the successor of "Unser Wilhelm," it is pertinent to learn just how strong Germany is in a chip-knocking way. It must be confessed that the figures given by our editorial brother are a bit discouraging for a measuring of strength by Uncle Sam for anything but a strictly righteous cause.

In Germany, said Mr. Corvinus, every able-bodied male between 18 and 45 years of age is a soldier. When 18 he is compelled to join the uniformed troops for three years. From 21 to 25 he is in the reserve corps. Then he is put into the "landwehr" for 11 years, and afterward, until he reaches 45, he is kept in the "landsturm." The latter two grades are much like the home guards in this country.

On a peace footing, the Germans support 468,409 privates and 19,000 officers—the uniformed