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TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

Patal Gas Explosion. WILKIMMARIK, Pa., May 8.—La ght an explosion of gas in Stanton shaft in Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Mine, severely burned Martin Kerrigan. At midnight while the men were brushing out the accumulation of gas in the lower vein, it came in contact with a "Dlower," causing a terrific explosion. A large force of men were driving a tunnel at the time, and eight of them were badly burned, the majority it is thought fatally The mine was set on fire, and some 600 teet solid coal was burning and had to be

Treaty Relations with Mexico. Washington, May 8.—The House committee on foreign affairs has appointed a subcommittee, consisting of Wilson, King and Robeson, to consider the practicability of entering into additional treaty relations with

The Senate to-day confirmed J. W. Andrews, Jr., of New York City, U. S. Attorney for Montana, and Charles H. Laymon, of Illinois, U. S. Attorney for Wy-

oming.
The Indian Territory Question. The President regards with great solicitude the situation of affairs in the Indian territory. High army officers, however, agreeing with Gen. Sheridan, anticipate no difficulty in executing the orders of the War Department. Military force for the service

been increased. Advices received at the Indian Bureau in dicate that the threatened raid into Indian territory has come nearly to an end.

Church Appointments in America. New York, May 8.—A dispatch from Rome to the New York Freemen's Journal announces that the Pope has named Very Rev. Lawrence S. McMahon, V. G. of Provi-dence, to be Bishop of Hartford, and Rev. John Vertin of Negaunce, Mich., to be Bishop of Marquette

International Cricket Match. The cricket match between England and America was resumed to-day with the Englishmen at the bat, and when all were retired their total was 253, the last six only making 14 runs. After dinner the match was continued and closed at 3 o'clock, the Americans being defeated by an inning and

Ezra S. Hayt, present Commissioner of Indian affairs, at Washington, was yesterday indicted by the grand jury of Hudson county, New Jersey, for conspiracy to de-frand. He was President of the Interna-tional Trust Co., which collapsed last year owing depositors over \$177,000.

Business Brightening. The Public of to-day, in a review for the month, says: Exchanges for April are de-cidedly more encouraging than those of any preceding month for a long time. The in-crease is so general and at the chief cities so large, that there can be no doubt as to the general improvement in the volume of business. Aggregate exchanges at twenty-two cities is 128 per cent, larger than for April last year, and the comparison of the sale of stocks shows that no considerable part of the increase is due to any excess of speculative transactions this year outside of New York. An increase of 67 per cent, is large enough, considered in connection with the decline in prices, to show that a general and important increase in quantities exchanged has com-menced, and that the volume of business,

satisfactorily. Ents, Pa., May 8.—The Dwyer-Elliott par-ty left here at 4:30 this morning for Long Point, Canada, 28 miles distant. The ring Point, Canada, 28 miles distant. The ring was pitched at 11 o'clock and two rounds fought, lasting 12 minutes and 10 seconds. Efficit was badly punished almost from the first, and at the end of the last round was insensible. Dwyer was comparatively fresh at the close, and was hurt but little. Elliott fought bravely, even desperately, and was game to the last, but was clearly over-matched.

Pennsylvania Committee.

HARRISHURO, May 8 .- A house resolution to appoint a committee to receive ex-Presi-dent Grant at San Francisco upon his return home, was adopted in the Senate to-day by a party vote.

Chicago Customs Cases.

the motion for a bill of particulars, and a jury is now being impaneled to try the case. Hig Strike in Prospect.

Socialist leaders here assert that they, with trades unions, are organizing a strike, to begin July 6th, and to be general throughout the country. They will demand universal adoption of the eight-hour system, and will settle the matter of wages after their demands on that point are acceded to. This strike has been decided on in the privy councils, but is no secret. Their purpose is political in its nature, and the purpose of the workmen is to secure better wages

of a course of the assemble of the party of the course of

Scientific Expedition Busted. The Woodruff scientific expedition which was to make a tour of the world, collapsed yesterday, owing to want of support. In-stead of two hundred passengers having been booked, as required, to insure the success of the expedition, only about forty persons had paid a deposit of \$500 each.

The Adventist Excitement. Ponasser, Mass., May 9. An Advent him on a rail. preacher, suct two young men in the road ary only three officers altogether have been ary only three officers altogether have been cut some articles which they carried and forbade them to go near his house. The

Confederate Memorial Day. WILMINGTON, N. C., May D.—This being "phenomenal ignorance as gigant enfederate memorial day, business was at-its class as the Calaveras trees." mest entirely suspended and graves deco- ator Voorhoos is the occasion of the at

A Beatthy Sign.

Subsemptions to the four per cent. refunding certificates since yesterday were \$950, teel' nairderers will stop the bloody pistian the supply, the Design of the classic tool business." says the Charleston of the control of the control of the classic teel' nairderers will stop the bloody pistian the supply the Design of two or three 'gentings' tool business." says the Charleston of the classic control of the cl

amount of certificates which depositors elsewhere could receive, and to-day no person was allowed to buy more than \$100 in certif-

Claims Committee. House committee on claims decided to transact no general business during the present session

Silver, Gold, Notes, etc. New York, May 9.—Stephen Williamson of Liverpool, who arrived recently en route for California, and who is a leading advocate of the English movement of bi-metalism, is reported as saying that opinion there is rap-idly changing in the direction of rehabilita-tion of silver. The Manchester Express intion of silver. The Manchester Express in-dicates a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of restoring silver. The chamber of com-merce has held one public and one more private meeting for the purpose of hearing the Liverpool deputation, headed by Wil-liamson and Samuel Smith. The manufac-turers are fast being converted, the chief opposition coming from bankers. Williamson is said to be very outspoken in his advice to the United States. His advice is temporarily to suspend coinage of silver. He is confident that such suspension would produce consternation in England ; that merchants and manufacturers and the people would join in a universal outcry against the continuance of the gold fanaticism. George Walk-er in to-day's Tribune asks that our silver statesmen at Washington listen to the advice of their friends and allies in this cause, or they will continue to play into the hands of gold-worshipping England. Ex-Secretary McCulloch is delivering a series of lectures on money at Saunder's theater, Harvard college. He made a strong argument in Bos-ton last night in favor of bi-metalic currency, stating that he had changed his views. He had repeatedly announced himself in favor of single standard of money, but with out having investigated the subject thorough ly. His advice to congress was that all notes for less than five dollars, within five years, be withdrawn from circulation, and in two or three years the dollar notes also, that coinage of not only one-dollar gold pieces, but also of quarter eagles, should be discontinued, and that silver coinage, according to the ratio adopted by bi-metallic countries of Europe, should be continued until the country is fully supplied with sil-

FOREIGN NEWS.

Reports from Russia.

Buchanest, May 8.—Private accounts from Russia represent the situation all over that country as beyond description, and that the tendency of the so-called repressive measures are toward revolution rather than peace, as present annoyances and outrageous oppressions of all classes of population are rapidly spreading the feeling that anything is preferable to the existing state of affairs. It is asserted that the government is really playing the game of the Nihilists, instead of crushing out the spirit of discontent in the empire.

Parole Wins Again. LONDON, May 8 .- Parole has retrieved his oss of the race for the Chester trades cup yesterday by winning that for the great Chester handicap which took place to-day, the last of the Chester meeting. Lord Dup-plen's four-year old gelding Reefer, which

won the Chester trades cup yesterday, got the second place, and Lord Legh's four-year old bay colt Sir Joseph, third. There were sight starters. Betting at the start was 6 to against Flotsam, 5 to 2 against Ridotto, 7 to 1 against Lord Wellington's colt, and 9 to 2 against Parole.

Restriction upon American Swine. In the house of commons, Lord George P. Hamilton, vice-president of the council, stated that swine from Philadelphia, having been discovered suffering from the trichina worm, an order in council would be issued enacting that swine from the United States must be slaughtered at the port of landing. The order will take effect the first of June.

Prace in Afghanistan.

Simila, May 8.—The Ameer of Afghanistan arrived at Gendaumak to-day. He was met at the frontier by Major Cavagnari and a detachment of the 10th Hussars and guides. Troops of all arms lined the route to the camp two and a half miles. General Brown and staff roceived the ameer at the end of the line and staff roceived the ameer at the end of the line, and a salute of 21 guns was fired. The ameer has announced his visit to the Vicercy of India, and expressed a desire for the establishment of friendly relations between India and Afghanistan,

Religious Interference to be Checked Pans, May 8.—Section of the council of state have unanimously decided that Monseignenr Forcade, Archbishop of Aix, is guilty of violation of law in having issued a pasteral attacking Jules Ferry's educational bill. It is expected that the general assemble of the council of the light just will conbly of the council of the 15th inst. will con-firm the decision.

Blamarck on His Ear.

Bralin, May 9.—In yesterday's debate on tariff in the reichstag, Windharst, untra-montane leader, spoke in favor of protection. economic advigers. The scene between Bismarck and Lasker caused a great tumult for Chicago, May 8.—In the custom-house a short time. Lasker pronounced certain figures issued by the chancellor untrust-the motion to quash indictments, and also worthy. The president decided the expression to be parliamentary, and therefore did not justify the prince's sharp retorts. Bis marck leaned carelessly against a column during the president's remarks, and at the close advanced, drew himself up to his full height, and said that while he respected the president's remarks, he himself was president of the federal council and had nothing

From France.

Paris, May 9.—The municipal council has resolved to refuse to admit any longer free of duty, articles of consumption intended for representatives of foreign countries residing in Paris. The council also decided to refer to the committee on consideration of the question of the separation of church and state.

Benies the Tyranny.

St. Peressucas, May 9.—An official statement, contradicting the news published abroad with reference to affairs in Russia, paid a deposit of \$500 each.

Says that Port Petropauloorky is wholly inadequate to contain 400 prisoners, to say
nothing of the 4,700 which it was stated had
been removed therefrom to Kazan; that no address Pohasset Adventists Sunday. Poo-pie threaten to tar and feather him and ride to Kazan; that the reported arrests of offi-Davis, another Advent eers have not taken place; that since Febru

> The Indianapolis Herald speaks of "phenomenal ignorance as gigantic of

lusion.

PACIFIC COAST.

A Sad ASMIT San Francisco, May 5.—About one week ago a young man named Alfred Burton was taken to the Napa Insane Asylum from Sacramento, where he had been employed in business for over a year. On Monday he was put in a room with a man named Hopper, who had been an inmate of the asylum for nine months and had never shown any disposition to be quarreleque. shown any disposition to be quarrelsome. He made no objections to having Burton with him. They both went to bed quietly and were found asleep at 9 o'clock by the night watchman. He found them asleep at 10 o'clock, but on the third viet, at 3:15 A. M., yesterday, he found Burton asleep and Hopper awake. The latter simply said that the boy had been up and soiled the floor, but he exhibited no special feeling in the matter. The watchman continued his rounds and at 4 A. M. looked in the room and the said of Burton, grasping found Hopper astride of Burton, grasping him by the throat, and he was dead. He said that the boy got up and attacked him, but this is doubtful. Nothing further is known by any of the officers of the institu-

Bricks and Billies. San Francisco, May 8.—Thomas Fitzger-ald, a special officer who was engaged in the work of dispersing a riotous crowd on New Montgomery street last evening, was hit in the abdomen by a cobble stone. His injuries are serious. Sergeant Shields was hit on the head with a brick, in an encounter with the same crowd of roughs, and also received the same crowd of roughs, and also received severe injuries. It having been reported that a boy was shot by men under Captain Cleary, at the same place, he reports that his men did not fire a shot. They were special policemen, and were armed only with sticks. Several shots were fired from the crowd,

Piratical Fisherman.

Rio Vista, Cal., May 8.—This morning some 25 Italians and Portuguese fishermen arrived here from Collinsville and have been engaged in the business of making a pirati-cal raid on fisheremen along the river. Their complaint was that salmon should no be sold for less than 40 cents a piece, though fishermen in this vicinity are receiving but 25 cents. They attacked boats near this place, throwing overboard some 500 salmon. The river pirates then departed, going up the river and threatening destruction to everything in their way.

LATER-About 12 o'clock the river pirates returned from their raid up the river, and when opposite this place, were brought to a halt by Deputy Sheriff Fiscus with a posse, in charge of a small cannon which had been planted upon the wharf to command the river. They surrendered and are now locked up. The men had made a clean sweep on their trip, boarding every boat and throwing over all the fish and taking up nets at Collinsville. The Greek fishermen who are in the movement for higher prices have complete control of affairs, refusing to allow others to land at the wharves.

The Pirate Fishermer Rto Vista, May 9.—The Greek fishermen arrested here yesterday were examined before Justice J. D. Ingersell to-day. They pleaded guilty to the charge and were sentenced to pay twenty dollars fine or be imprisoned for twenty days. They accepted the imprisonment and are now being conveyed to Fairfield. The proceedings have created a great deal of excitement along the river, and especially at this place. Early this morning some twelve boats arrived from Suisun bay with 60 or 70 friends of the prisoners. More boats have been arriving during the day, until the streets are thronged with excited Greeks. It had been anticipated that trouble-would guame from a conviction, and Sherif Williston, at Pairfield, was applied to for a posse to assist in RIO VISTA, May 9,-The Greek fishermen field, was applied to for a posse to assist in retaining the prisoners should a rescue be attempted. All passed off quietly, with no anticipation of further trouble.

Items From the Bay San Francisco, May 8.—Alfred J. Smith suicided at his residence, 26th street, near Mission, this morning by shooting himself through the heart. He had been carrying on quite an extensive business as a plumber and pump maker, but recently business ran down, and becoming discouraged, took to drink. He was a native of New York and

aged 40. South San Francisco tannery jacent buildings burned last night. Loss ot yet ascertain

Kentucky Colony for Paget Sound. Captain B. Smith, Vice-President of the Kentucky Colony Association, arrived this evening from the East, and will leave on the steamer of the 12th instant for Seattle via Portland. Two hundred of the colonists arrived by the overland train yester-day, and will leave by the Dakota to-morrow here on the 20th, two hundred on the 28th. and two hundred on the 31st inst., and will leave immediately for Scattle

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 8. Consideration was resumed on the House bill prohibiting military interference at clean

Morgan advocated its passage arg that the framers of the constitution with view to the preservation of public liberty, drew a broad distinction between a regular

drew a broad distinction between a regular army and militia, and that the latter should be employed to enforce the laws.

A sub-committee of the Senate committee on judiciary decided that last year's law stopping army promotions above the rank of captain is still in force.

Morgan spoke for three hours and a half. Eaton said he would be glad to have a vote to-morrow on the bill.

te to-morrow on the bill. Edmunds obtained the floor and will ad-

ress the Senate to-morrow. Hoar was excused from service on committee to investigate election frauds and Platt was appointed in his place. After executive session, adjourned.

House.

The bill to enforce the S hour law was taken up as the business of the morning hour, and Kelley spoke in favor of it.
The bill was opposed by McMillan.

Goode, who reported the bill, spoke to its

advocacy.

Cox said that no one asked or dared ask in the face of the voters of the country for a repeal of the 8 hour law.

After some further debate the bill was laid

The silver bill was taken up. Without action on the bill the House ad-

WASHINGTON, May D.

is capable to prevent the infractions of elec-

The bill reported from the judiciary com mittee to remove the political disabilities of J. C. Pemberton, of Philadelphia, gave rise to an amusing colloquy between Conger and Cox, which Knott cut short by moving the previous question and the bill passed.

The House went into committee of the
whole on the private calendar, and refused to adjourn to Monday; 128 to 84.

A bill passed for additional help in the

library of Congress.
Senate amendment to the Eads jetties bill

was concurred in.

The House resumed consideration of Warner's silver bill, and Weaver advocated double standard. Warner stated that he would demand the previous questio on Tuesday next. Ad-

OREGON NARROW GAUGE RAIL. WAY

The report of B. J. Pengra, Presi lent of the above named corporation, is too lengthy for republication, but contains the following facts: Preliminary surveys commenced February 6th, Mr. Henry Thielson Chief Engineer, at Springfield, and concluded at Oregon City April 1st, showing a practical route, light grade lines, and capacity for easy construction, distance being 1104 miles. The route averages a location ten miles east of the present O. & C. R. R. with width of agricultural land between the road line and the mountains of 8 to 20 miles, already settled, and settlements are rapidly extending into the mountain valleys and foot hills.

The report shows that an extensive and productive region can be depended on to supply traffic for the road. The terminus is located Oregon City, until such time as the railroad system of our State shall be further developed. An agreement with the Central Pacific railroad company is made that if the road is constructed to Springfield during the year 1880, that company will run a line to connect from Springfield to Winnemucca, offering a railroad connection direct with the Atlantic States. Gram can be freighted down from Oregon City to Port-

land at about the same cost as crossing it from East Portland to Portland, which obviates the necessity for constructing that part of the road. There will be no difficulty in floating the company's bonds at the extent of \$4,500 per mile, which necessitates subscriptions of \$4,000 per mile for the 110 miles. Interest will be ten per cent, but the President believes that that is too high. He thinks that bonds can be negotiated at the East or in Europe at not to exceed seven per cent. Subscriptions were freely made until the people saw survey Subscriptions were

ors in the field, when they took it for granted that the road would be built and ceased to subscribe. The directors have now decided not to proceed further until subscriptions equal to \$2,000 per mile shall be made, this Summer, which with the sum to be raised on bonds and the \$2,000 per mile to be subscribed by the stockholders, will make the \$8,500 per mile needed to construct and equip

the road.—Bee. AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The recent decision of the U. S Supreme Court, sustaining the Thurman bill that passed Congress in May, 1878, is a matter for congratulation by the people, as it sustains forever decisions of fare of the people, and that public policy can restrain legislation and interpret contracts. The minority of the court holds that this decision sets aside and makes ment and the roads, and that the national honor and integrity is forfeited thereby. This is a narrow view to take of so broad a question. Under it there might be hasty and inconsiderate legislation-effected, too, by conspiracy-that would bind the government and greatly wrong the people, and yet there be no remedy. Such in fact was the case, for while there may not have been conspiracy, there was inconsiderate legislation that failed to preserve the rights of the people. The country was at war, and it was held imperative that there should be a trans-continental road. The agents of the corporations were on the qui vive, and the representatives of the people were not. It was no doubt true that all the country wanted was the railroad, and it was supposed that the aid granted must assume the form of a dona- freights on rivers and railroads, is re tion. The result was very different. the roads are paying instruments they thirds vote of the Legislature. even refuse to pay the interest due the government, and instead divide rich dividends among stockholders.

the end of thirty years, when the princimillions of dollars, secured by a second think so too. mortgage, will be payable-if the roads ing the companies to create a sinking lature included. fund, and to make the proposition reacent, of the net profits of their roads, tary interference at elections was resumed, are no net profits there can be no sink-followers of the constitution, to various laws as reports show, the records are notified than the supply, the treasury department is compelled to regular the period of refunding certificates to depositors. Sales in this city were getting out of all pression to the supply and the supply of the constitution, to various laws and to writings of Hamilton and Madison. He argued that there was express authority to some security for their future paywere getting out of all pression to the

The Supreme Court evidently holds that no legislation can contract against good policy. Good policy requires that some provision, reasonably within the means of the companies, shall be made to secure the money loaned the roads by

he people. The government would be a failure if the blunder of a Congress could forfeit the rights of the people. The Supreme Court has decided that it cannot. roads will not be obliged to pay the interest, and it is doubtful if any sinking fund can be created to anywhere near cover the amount that will be due in 1893, but we shall have some satisfaction in knowing that the people have rerespect, and that we have a court that will maintain them. - Bee.

The passage of the new Constitution of California shows conclusively that the people of that State cannot be bought or bullied and that the influence of corporations, landed proprietors and capialists, is not sufficient to influence the deliberate vote of the people. It is claimed that the passage is a victory for Dennis Kearney and the sand lot agitators, but it is no victory for communism and may be considered greatly in the interest of reform. It is passed by the vote of the intelligent and independent farmers of the interior who have the interests of the State more at heart than any other class of citizens and have everything to gain by good government

and fair taxation. The remarkable features of the nev Constitution are as follows: The verdict of three-fourths of a jury decides a civil suit, and while the grand jury system is not abolished, "offenses heretofore required to be prosecuted by indictment shall be prosecuted by information, after examination and commitment by a magis trate," which we are inclined, from experience of grand juries in this State to believe a most excellent provision; at least, it will be worth while to give it a fair trial.

There is wisdom in the provision that 'no special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted by the Legislature. which may not be altered; revoked or re pealed," which will restrain the desire to

put up corporate jobs. Under the new Constitution one year' residence in the State, ninety days in the coun y and thirty days in the precinct, entitles a citizen to vote. Chinese are

prohibited from citizenship. Sessions of the Legislature are to pe-ennial and to continue under pay for sixty days, after 1880, and provision is made to prevent "gerrymandering" the State to secure party ends, which is so

often done. Local and special legislation is re stricted by a close definition of legisla-tive powers. Lotteries or gift enterprises cannot be legalized; the Legislature can regulate stock transactions. and the usual methods of stock gambling are prohibited, much to the disgust of the Stock Exchange, and the stock gamblers are furious.

Where a convict has been twice con victed of felony, he is beyond the reach of pardon by the Governor or Legislature, unless on a written recommenda-

tion of a majority of the Supreme court. The common school system shall furthe same court in connection with rail-road privileges and holds that the rights the State, and each county shall choose of corporations must subserve the wel- its own text books. A great clamor is made against the education clause of the new Constitution, on the ground that the entire revenue of the school fund shall be used exclusively to the support negatory a contract between the govern- of primary and grammar schools, which many consider a defect.

Corporations are indignant over provision that holds directors of companies responsible for loss by defalcations during the term they hold office, which is a little stringent, but will work well for the stockholders. Corporations cannot "water their

stock," nor can they issue stock except for bona tide payment, and this honest provision worries stock speculators fearfully. They cannot manufacture bogus mining companies any longer.

Complaint is made that foreign bank ng and insurance corporations are hardly dealt with under the new Constitution, but we conceive that it depends upon the construction the courts shall place upon it.

Arbitrary power, to regulate fares and posed in three commissioners to be elect The government subsidy built the roads and the enterprising managers pocketed sixty millions of dollars, and now that

The powers of these commission are unusual, and it remains to be seen if the people can elect three men the By a singular omission the g ant con railroads cannot buy, or that can fairly tained no provision that the interest discriminate as to the rights of the should be paid until the bonds mature at people and the corporations. Evidently the people think they can, and from pal and accumulated interest, that will the herculean efforts made by the cor aggregate over a hundred and fifty porations to defeat the constitution, they

No corporation can bestow a free pass are worth the money. The Thurman on an officer of the State, whatever his bill takes the ground that the government can protect this interest by requir- of his position-members of the Legis-

Great opposition is made to the arsonable they are only required to convert tiele concerning revenue and taxation, into this sinking fund twenty-five per Mortgages are to be taxed and all property not exempt, and the definition leaving them seventy-five per cent. of the of property is "moneys, credits, bonds, Consideration of the bill probibiring mili-ary interference at elections was resumed, are no net profits there can be no sink-matters and things, real, personal and ing fund, and if the road earn so much mixed, capable of private ownership." as reports show, the people are entitled It is claimed that this will drive millions of capital out of the State, but it is to when her baby begins to pedestrianize at be feared that, after all the fuss, it the age of nine months.

won't disturb the plans of the money changers in the temple to any great ex-tent, not enoguh to drive the waiting and complaining millions up this way, where we are prepared to treat then kindly.

We have recited the features most bitterly opposed, so that our readers can judge for themselves, if the adoption is a triumph of sand lot patriotism or merely an indication of the independence of the people, and especially the farming class, of all money and corporate influences. Only one-third of the Convention were of the Workingmen's party, and the majority were elected on a non-partisan ticket, including many of served rights that even corporations can the best and fairest minds of the State. a reasonable proportion of whom agreed in the passage of the Constitution by the Convention. It is more than probable THE CALIFORNIA NEW CONSTI- that the instrument will be found faulty to some extent, but it can be amended, and meantime we can depend upon it that the good people of California will live and thrive under it. It is not possible that it could have been adopted, against all the tremendous pressure of moneyed influences, and the fearful onslaught of the leading newspapers, who nearly all opposed it, had it not possessed great merits. It is adopted, and under it land monopoly will not thrive, for it provides for assessment and taxation of unimproved land at the same figure as improved land, and will probably drive large land owners to improve their property, or sell it. This of itself must have made it acceptable to the farmers of the State.

To sum the matter up, the people, and especially the farmers, were distressed by land monopoly and unequal taxation, and felt oppressed by the power of great corporations, and they have framed and adopted a Constitution that is expected and intended to obviate their supposed evils.-Bee.

Destruction of the Vines.

An evil only inferior in the best menaces Italy from the north. The phylloxera vastatrix, which has already partially destroyed the vineyards of France, is now very near Italy, and if energetic measures are not imployed will continue its march. It has been observed about thirteen miles from Ventimigha not far from Nice, and at its usual rate of progress the incursion of this insect may be expected in Italy next year.

Those who have studied the character and habits of the phylloxera assert that its progress is slow, but sure. They recommend burning the infected vineyards as soon as it arrives in Italy as the only means of arresting its progress, and even that relief would only be temporary. But in the interval thus gained, agriculturists hope that some effectual remedy_ will be discovered. As yet this has been sought in vain. The vines have been kept wet and dry; they have been fumed with sulphurate of carbon, with carbonate of potash, and other disinfectants. They have been sprinkled and blown upon, and bottles have been placed over them; in short, a thousand remedies have been tried, but all have proved useless, and the devastating insect triumphs over man's most ingenious devices. The extent of this threatened evil may be estimated by the ravages the insect has already made in the once flourishing vineyards of France. One-third of all the vineyards in that country are infected, and oneeighth entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at 250,000 francs annually.

France, until ten years ago, when this destructive agent began its work, was the great wine producing country, but it has lately resorted to Italy to supply its former trade. The annual income of Italy from wines is estimated at \$140,000,000, and in the present condition of the finances any dimunition of the sum would be disastrous to the country. The Alps would be a sufficient barrier against the entrance of this terrible adversary into Italy if it were not for the agency of man. In unthought of ways, on the flower bulbs, on imported vine roots, on the sticks that supported the vines, one or two of these insects may be imported into a country, and in a single season fill the vinyards with millions and billions of descendents. The pigmies are the masters of the world, and man is impotent to defend himself agianst them. [Italian Notes in Cincinnati Gazette.

Opposed to Ablution.

The Dutch settlers in South Africa are exceedingly fond of physic, and al-though extremely penurious in all other ways, niggardly, in fact, to the last penny, they will not scruple at the slightest symptoms of illness to send for a doctor. Should a surgeon once obtain repute, deservedly or otherwise, his fortune is certainly made. The most ridiculous circumstances often insure to him his good luck, and the amount of money he receives yearly is sometimes surprising. General Cunynghame was told that a medical practitioner lost his credit by simply prescribing the use of liberal ablution to an elderly lady. Her husband was dreadfully angry, making his remonstrance in the following terms: "Young man, you are a stranger in this country, and recommend new customs, which are contrary to usages which we know to be the true rules of health. I have been now married to my "vrow" for thirty-five years, duri which time water has scarcely touch her body. It is not, sir, by your per sussions that such inroads can be mu into our manners; you are ignorant of our mode of life and do not understand our wants."

The mother's heart swells with pride