

about eight feet in length. As the bull rushes at them they suddenly plant one end in the earth and spring completely over the maddened animal's back. Solery had attempted two or three times to vault over a bull, and each time the animal, instead of continuing his rush, stopped short a few feet from him. Finally the bullfighter made his last leap. The bull halted and waited for him. Solery fell upon the horns and was twirled by the vicious brute for fully five minutes before his body could be recovered. It was his benefit, too, poor fellow, and there were 5,000 people who witnessed his awful death."

"How are the fights managed?"

"Well, the matador supplies all his own assistants, pays the license required by the City Council and engages the pen. The usual charge for admission is from 50 to \$1.50. A clever matador usually makes a profit of from \$500 to \$1,000 for each exhibition. The season is about nine months in the year. In April, May and June the bulls are too poor."

"The public demand good bulls, and if they are not supplied they show their displeasure very openly by tearing up the benches and chairs and flinging them into the pit. I have seen them fire the place in the City of Mexico, the 300 policemen called out being unable to preserve the peace. The courts also impose a fine of \$500 on the matador. All money received from bull fighting is devoted to the support of public schools."

"What is required for a young man to become a matador?"

"He must first attach himself to a troupe of bull fighters and

LEAD FORTH THE BULLS.

He will be taught how to familiarize himself with the bull and its ways and will be made a banderillo or footman with the cloak. They become very proficient in dodging and learn to read an infuriated animal's intention by his eye. When they are thrown into the dust they lie as if dead. Convinced life is extinct the bull may be tempted away. One movement by the man would bring the bull upon him like a flash and he would be gored to death."

"Is bull-fighting profitable?"

"It certainly must be so. There are three splendid pens in the City of Mexico alone. The Plaza de la Reforma cost \$60,000; the Plaza de la Poseo, \$40,000, and the Plaza de Bucoreli, \$40,000. The last place is owned by Poncelono Diaz, the matador. He must be surely worth \$150,000. The most celebrated matador in the world, Mazantini of Spain is also very wealthy. He visited Mexico in 1889, bringing sixteen bulls, valued at \$16,000—big, splendid fellows. Each of his exhibitions must have yielded from \$10,000 to \$12,000. One day he was caught against the wall by a maddened bull and slipped between the wide horns, the crazed animal boring into the boards. When the bull backed for a fresh rush Mazantini leaped gracefully over his head, smiling to the people.—S. P. Examiner.

Dante, the poet of the Inferno and Purgatorio was born in Florence May 13, 1265.

Daniel O'Connell refused to take the oath of allegiance in the British House of Commons May 16, 1829.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

HENRY CLEWS in his financial review for the week ending May 9, 1891, says that \$19,000,000 in gold have been exported from New York during the last four weeks. Notwithstanding that large drain there was no depressing effect on stocks, but on the contrary an upward tendency. This he thinks is another evidence of the intrinsic strength of the market that not only has the upward movement had little or no support from the London and continental market, but it has actually had to contend with the return of securities from these sources.

At present, the end of the export of specie is not in clear sight. The European money markets are kept unsettled by the still disturbed condition of South American finances and by the possibility that Russia's expenditures for armaments and railways, also preparations for conversion of a loan, may withdraw large deposits now resting at foreign centres, and Thursday's advance of the Bank of England rate of discount to four per cent. is an expression of this uneasy feeling. A crisis at any of the European money centres might easily increase our shipments of gold and send him American securities; and such a crisis is far from being beyond the range of possibility.

The recent cold wave did not injure either Winter or Spring crops of wheat. Reports from foreign wheat growing countries show that there will be but poor crops in them, while the prospect for large yields of cereals at home are very flattering. There is therefore a reasonable promise of an extraordinary export of wheat at much above average prices during next fall and winter.

Henry Clews further says:

The serious labor disturbances in Europe on the 1st of May, have been an unsettling factor on the foreign markets during the week, with which business here has in some measure sympathized; but, on the other hand, this has been offset by the abatement of war gossip at the continental capitals. Here "labor-day" has passed with less agitation of the eight-hour question and less display of the socialistic agitation than had been expected, which is a valuable contribution towards confidence and enterprise in business at large. The spirit of trade throughout the country is steadily gaining in confidence; and neither the labor market nor the capital market shows any lack of wholesome employment. Should the anticipated abundant harvest be realized, the resulting prosperity of the farming interest will tend to create a fall business of unusual activity, with a season of unusual earnings for the railroads.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPORT.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—The committee of fifty made its report to the mayor tonight. It says in part: "The first work of the committee was to obtain from the chief of police a report of the ninety-four assassinations by Italians and Sicilians where the accused escaped for want of evidence. Then followed the assassination of Chief of Police Hennessy, and the result of the trial demonstrated to the people that no one was safe from the mysterious band that was operating regardless of law. It was only when this fear grew into absolute conviction that the

people rose in their might, took the law in their hands, and then followed the event of March 14th."

The report then, at length, goes on to show

THE EXISTENCE OF THE MAFIA

and tells of a visit made to the Italian consul to secure information. He stated that he was ready to co-operate with the committee and would prepare a report, containing the information in his possession. He was convinced of the existence of the mafia in the city and had a strong suspicion as to who were the leaders. He furnished the committee their names. He stated that prior to the Hennessy assassination he had in some way incurred the displeasure of the coterie, composed principally of the men who met death at the parish prison. They invited him to supper, and although he partook only of oyster soup, he was taken desperately ill that night with symptoms of poisoning and was satisfied his life had been attempted. The written information promised, however, never came. After some delay he notified the committee that, it being an extra judicial body, he did not feel warranted in giving the information. During the interview with him the committee called his attention to a published statement in a New York paper to the effect that the mayor had appointed an extra judicial body, but its object was frustrated, owing to his (Corte's) earnest protest and the intervention of Mr. Blaine.

"We reminded him that he and prominent Italian citizens had called on the committee before the mass meeting last fall and approved a pacific course, and asked him how he reconciled his published statement with this. He replied that the statements he made in the New York Tribune were made as an individual, not as consul, and that the reporter greatly exaggerated his statements."

The committee, in pointing out

REMEDIES FOR THE EXISTING TROUBLE, suggests the regulation of immigration; reform in the criminal laws and administration of criminal justice; a law recognizing the existence of the Bar Association and endowing it with full power to try and disbar any attorney whose evil practices render him unworthy of being an officer of a court.

"The only radical remedy which suggests itself to us is the entire prohibition of immigration from Sicily and lower Italy. It was found necessary to prohibit Chinese Immigration and Congress passed the necessary law. The danger to California from the Chinese was no greater than the danger to this State from the Sicilian and Southern Italian. They were undesirable citizens, and there is no reason why they should be permitted to participate in the blessings of freedom and civilization, which they are not only unable to appreciate, but which they refuse to understand and to accept."

THE GRAND JURY

was called together today to act on the published statements of Italian Consul Corte, that he frustrated a plot of Italians for vengeance on the mayor and others. Corte was called before the grand jury, but said he had been