The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846

Vol. 47, No. 106.—Entered at Pittsburg Postoffice November, 1887, as second-class matter.

Business Office—Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets.

News Rooms and Publishing House 78 and 80 Diamond Street, in New Dispatch Building.

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 78, TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where complete files of THE DISPATCH can always be found. Foreign advertisers appreciate the convenience. Home advertisers and friends of THE DISPATCH, while in New York, are also made welcome.

THE DISPATCH is regularly on sale at Brentano's, 5 Union Square, New York, and 17 Ave de l'Opera, Paris, France, where anyone who has been disappointed at a hotel news stand can obtain it.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

DAILY DISPATCH, One Year	$8 00
DAILY DISPATCH, Per Quarter	2 00
DAILY DISPATCH, One Month	70
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 year	10 00
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 3 m'ths	2 50
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 m'th	90
SUNDAY DISPATCH, One Year	2 50
WEEKLY DISPATCH, One Year	1 25

THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at 15 cents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at 20 cents per week.

PITTSBURG, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1892.

THE BLAINE REVIVAL.

The persistent attempt of the anti-Harrison element to force the nomination of Blaine is at once a measure of the strength of the public sentiment for the Secretary of State and an indication of the desperate desire of the opponents of the President to use Blaine in defeating the renomination.

Our special telegrams, reflecting the position of affairs on both sides, leave no doubt that the anti-Harrison men have organized to the best of their ability to boom Mr. Blaine's nomination and stampede the convention for him. Their work is apparent in the appearance of reports that the Secretary will accept a nomination by acclamation, and in the renewed representations—which are far from unfounded—of the strength of the popular desire that he shall be the candidate. With this movement pushed as it will be by the skill and energy of which the anti-Harrisonites are capable, nothing can prevent its rise to a stage dangerous to Mr. Harrison's nomination, except a new and even more positive declaration from the Secretary of State that he will not take the nomination.

It is probably correct, as stated in our dispatches, that all the engineers of this movement ask of Mr. Blaine is that he shall hold his peace till the convention acts. If he falls in with their wishes to that extent there is a good chance that Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York will be able to stampede the convention. It is quite possible that Russell Harrison's last injudicious outbreak may have the effect of inducing Blaine to keep silence, while the Harrison and anti-Harrison elements rend each other over the question whether he will accept or not.

But if the plan carries out to the point of success, it is worth while to consider the result. THE DISPATCH has been outspoken in declaring that Blaine is head and shoulders above any candidate if his health permitted him to run. But after he has positively declined, for the reason that the strain on him would probably be fatal, would it be any gain to the Republican party to nominate a man subject to the contingencies involved in that statement? It is pertinent to remark that the present Blaine boomers have not in the past shown such fidelity to him as to preclude the thought that they might be willing to subject him to fatal chances so that their own political power remained unbroken.

That Blaine, in full vigor and leading the Republican party by his free choice, would be a candidate superior to Harrison is beyond dispute. But with the circumstances as they are now the revival of the Blaine outcry is mainly a sign of desperate opposition to Harrison.

HOW MUCH GOLD RESERVE?

An admission is credited to Secretary Foster, in his testimony before the House Judiciary Committee, that the gold reserve in the Treasury has been reduced from $100,000,000 to $62,000,000. Whether that admission was definitely made or not, or whether the fact is so or not, can best be decided by a reference to the official report of the testimony when it is published. Our Democratic cotemporary the Boston *Globe* makes it the basis of an attack on the Secretary's disregard of the enactment that when the reserve falls below $100,000,000 the issue of gold certificates shall cease.

Certainly the law should be strictly observed in such a matter; but that is not the chief reason why the fact should be placed beyond dispute. If it is true that the gold reserve is diminished to that extent we have an evidence of the progress toward the necessary result of Mr. Foster's much-trumpeted policy of heaping up silver in the Treasury and then using the gold reserve to sustain the silver certificates at par with gold. Sixty-two millions may suffice to maintain this status for some time; but the reduction of one-third in the gold reserve indicates that if the process is kept up the time must come when the Treasury must resort to silver for its payments.

It would be one of the ironies of fate if after the free silver coinage proposition had been effectually postponed to another administration the chosen policy of the Republican party should result in landing the nation on the same silver basis. Yet, if the Treasury finds its stock of gold depleted, what other resort can it have than to the overgrown pile of silver in its vaults? The allegation is an interesting one, and the public will await with considerable interest the report of the committee to determine whether it is a fact or not.

IS IT COVERED UP?

The fact that the great mystery of the Keystone Bank in Philadelphia is only likely to be solved by a Congressional investigation is brought to the point by the Philadelphia *Ledger*. There is a national bearing in the suspicion of a persistent smothering of this plundering of a bank under the supervision of the Government that certainly calls for ventilation.

The repeated evidences of a disposition to stop the investigation into the wrecking of the bank received due notice as they appeared. The efforts of Philadelphia business men to have the examination go on were ultimately successful. The *Ledger* states that the experts making the examination have traced every dollar that went into the bank, and that their reports to the Treasury Department show where the missing money went. But any information to the public, or any prosecution of the people who pocketed the money, is conspicuously absent. Bardsley has been taken out of prison to testify that he lost over a million of public money by the wrecking of the bank, but the secret where that money went to is as jealously guarded as ever.

It is clear that the two millions of dollars which disappeared in the wrecking went into the pockets of some one. Of that money a large share was composed of public funds, and all of it was money intrusted to an institution under governmental supervision. Under those circumstances it is not any part of the duty of the administration to cover up or protect those who profited by the plunder. If the fact be as stated, that the experts' reports disclose where the money went, the suppression of the facts lifts the scandal from the local administration of the bank and the subordinate officers of the national banking bureau to the national administration.

The reports of the experts should be made public so that the facts may be known. If the Treasury Department will not disclose them in any other way a Congressional investigating committee should demand their production.

NOT AN IMPROVEMENT.

The recent declaration of that organ of most conservative financial interests, the *Financial Chronicle* of New York, in favor of repealing the national tax which prohibits State bank circulation has caused a general following of the lead in quarters where it would be least expected. The proposition is supported undoubtedly by the shrinkage in the volume of national bank circulation; but that hardly seems a reason why in remedying that matter we should take the illogical course of going back to the conditions of thirty years ago.

One New York paper in favor of the change argues that the conditions now are different from what they were thirty years ago. Whether they have changed in the respects which would make it safe to open the door to wildcat bank circulation may be a matter for discussion. Our corporate system at large does not show any marked diminution in the disposition of speculators and operators to inject a large proportion of wind and water into the total of business and investments. Inflation in prices and speculation is not shy of appearing. The record of broken State banks and private bankers is not an assurance against unsafe banking. Bogus insurance schemes and shallow investment frauds spring up like weeds wherever gulls can be found to sustain them. We search in vain for any evidence that the same class would not utilize the opportunity to impose on the public by putting in circulation an indefinite amount of bank notes whose ultimate value would be in its weight for waste paper.

The example of the Canadian bank circulation is referred to in defense of the State bank circulation. But before accepting that as a proof in favor of State bank circulation it may be well to inquire whether the banking question in Canada is not a subject of Dominion and not Provincial legislation, and whether charters are not granted so sparingly as to be too valuable to risk by wildcat banking. Certainly the feature with regard to them that every note is returned to the issuing bank for redemption as soon as it comes into another bank offers no superiority to the universal acceptability and stability of our national bank notes.

The disappearance of Government bonds as a basis for banking requires the adoption of some securities of equal soundness for the same function. It will be no improvement of the situation to open the door to the condition of things when it will be necessary to get a mercantile agency report to determine the value of every five-dollar bill you happen to hold.

THE TRUST IS RESPONSIBLE.

The counsel for the Sugar Trust is reenforced by a grocery company in St. Louis asserting that the price of sugar is reasonable and that injury will be inflicted on the vested interests if the sugar duty is repealed. The reasonable price of sugar, like that of every other commodity, is that fixed by competition. A competitive price expresses the average willingness of labor and capital to do the work for that award. A non-competitive price expresses the ability of those who have suppressed competition to get what they want. The advance of ⅝c per pound on sugar means that by suppressing competition the Trust is able to extort $11,250,000 per annum more from the people than what would be paid under competition.

If any injury is inflicted by the repeal of the duty no one is to blame for it but the sugar monopoly. That organization undertook to antagonize and defeat the purpose of the protective duty, namely, to diminish the price by stimulating home competition. When it thus attacked the protective purpose it justly forfeited all claim to protection.

LEGISLATIVE REGULATION.

The application of the theory of legislative regulation of rates to be levied in the railroad business, or any other charged with public obligations, receives a couple of illustrations in the Eastern press. The inadequacy and iniquity of that policy appear in carrying it out into such details as this.

One is furnished by a paragraph to the effect that "summer railroads" not over ten miles in length are permitted in New York to charge fares of 15 cents per mile. This naturally provokes from the New York *Herald* the comment that, if a road happens to be a little over ten miles long, it will make money by tearing up a furlong of its rails and letting its victims walk the rest of the way. Beyond that, the absurdity of a summer road ten miles long being authorized to charge a fare of $1 50, and one 10½ miles long which must not charge more than 31½ cents, is a signal illustration of the arbitrary divisions which legislative regulation necessitates.

The other case is from Massachusetts, where in pursuit of the same policy a measure is proposed that railroads whose shares have a market value of 115 on the par of 100 shall be subject to the two-cent-a-mile restriction. The proposition is an attempt to incorporate into law the general and undeniable theory that as a railroad's business grows its charges should diminish. But as a statutory provision it would be both unjust and inadequate. There are many railroads doing a profitable freight business on which passenger traffic at more than two cents per mile is absolutely unremunerative; and there are many more which might justly make such a reduction whose stocks by reason of water or manipulation never rise to 15 per cent above par. Here we have a suggestion of the principal effect of the proposed enactment. Any railroad desiring to evade that provision could by the well-known methods inflate its stocks, so that an apparent quotation of 60 or 65 on the par of 100 would be a real premium of 20 or 30 per cent on the actual investment.

There is just one way to insure the equitable adjustment of charges to the details of each case. That is to make competition in it so free that the charge for such services will be fixed by exactly the same force that fixes the charge for a bushel of potatoes or a pair of shoes.

THE Democrats in Congress have yet to decide whether they will go before the country this year on the platform of public economy or that of pork. At present they seem inclined to vote for pork.

THE fact that Senator Hill took part in celebrating the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence may occasion surprise in view of the Senator's well-known dislike to anything like independence. But the independence which the Senator assisted in commemorating was the independence of 117 years ago. Anything more recent in that line could not command that machine politician's approval.

THE policy of pressure adopted by the anti-Harrison bosses is forcing that element to show its hands, and may eventually make Blaine realize that silence is not golden at all times.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET daintily speaks of America as "the happy country of the larger hope." This suggests to the New York *Press* that Lady Somerset "had been talking with Mr. Cleveland during her travels in the United States." Our cotemporary seems to be convinced that Mr. Cleveland's hope is of large and substantial character.

IF there were fewer temptations the crop of wrongdoers would be lighter. Hence the Blue Laws should be made to conform with modern civilization.

A PHILADELPHIA organ of the Reading combine reports that the people of the Lehigh Valley have accepted the deal as a necessity and are becoming resigned to it, which inevitably recalls the man who was asked whether his deceased wife was resigned on her deathbed. "Resigned," was the reply, "she had to be."

THE man who took off his flannels during the April hot spell stands a good chance of having no further use for them.

CHANCES of confusion between the Gray booms are avoided by the fact that the Delaware Gray has declined to be a candidate. As the Indiana boom of the same shady color is apparently lost, the Chicago convention is thoroughly protected against the danger of having to determine which is which.

As the time draws nigh the indications of a Harrison walkover at Minneapolis grow beautifully less.

IT is no more than fair to note the fact that a proposition was made last week on behalf of the workmen in the great granite lock-out for a compromise which would obviate all cause for dispute. If the employers refuse this offer, they will show that they are determined on prolonging the conflict.

IF Deeming had lived in Allegheny county he would not now be living—somewhere else.

A PERSISTENT weather prophet out West calls attention to his past predictions, among which was the assertion that "the 1892 drouth will begin to show its lurking places in April." A weather prophet who can claim verification for an intimation of drouth in the past six weeks is past all cure.

LOUBET is solid for the suppression of anarchy and the French Chamber is solid with him.

THERE seems to be a decided and urgent necessity for John C. New to organize vigorous and repressive measures against the political suspects who carry Blaine dynamite and are not at all chary of throwing their bombs at the renomination fabric.

THE late frosts have nipped some Presidental booms as well as the pears.

THE Irish National League of America very plainly tells the Home Rulers that they must stop personal quarrels and go to work for the good of Ireland. This warning from the source of campaign funds may have the necessary effect.

NAMES FREQUENTLY HEARD.

PRESIDENT POLK, of the Farmers' Alliance, has a beard which ought to make Peffer green with envy.

SENATOR RANSOM, of North Carolina, is supposed to be the best dressed and most polished man in the Senate.

SENATOR CAMERON is said to take more pleasure in holding the reins behind a fast horse than in any other occupation.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. B. STONER, of the Marine Hospital Service, Detroit, has been found qualified for promotion.

SENATOR BRICE will be a resident of Rhode Island this summer, and has taken the Newport cottage belonging to Danny Fearing.

THE Czar and Czarina sailed for Copenhagen Saturday for the purpose of attending the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark.

HERR LAUTER, the manager of Krupp's great gun factory, is about to start for the United States to arrange for the transportation of the big guns that Herr Krupp will exhibit at the Chicago Fair.

ALLEN MANVEL, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, arrived in New York Wednesday from a two months' visit abroad, the greater portion of which was spent at Genoa, Italy.

NOTING the fact that Count Hesse-Wartegg is now in Paris as the correspondent of a syndicate of newspapers, Eugene Field says that he pursues literature as an avocation; by vocation he is the husband of Minnie Hauk.

JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, the new President of Cornell, was a clerk in a village store on Prince Edward Island when a boy of 13. He studied hard at home and gained some scholarship in local colleges which enabled him to go to London.

The New Socialist Temple at Paris.

PARIS, May 22.—The President of the Municipal Council, in the presence of ex-Minister Goblet and an immense gathering of workmen, to-day opened the new Labor Exchange, which was built under the control of and by a subvention from the Municipal Council. Several speeches were made, all socialistic in tone.

Chicago's Milk Trust Knocked Out.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The Chicago Milk Shippers' Association was beaten in court to-day in a suit for debt, on the ground that the organization is a trust. Judge Tuthill delivered the decision. The result is expected to be the disruption of the combine.

Brazil Loses a Warship.

MONTEVIDEO, May 22.—The Brazilian turret ship Solimoes was wrecked off Cape Santa Maria, near the mouth of the Rio de La Plata, while en route to Matto Grosso, and but five of the crew were saved, 120 being drowned.

Mrs. Harrison Is Better.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—There was a perceptible improvement in Mrs. Harrison's condition to-day, and her physician says she has been more comfortable than for several days past.

They Need Grub in Spain.

New York Advertiser.]

Through Minister Grubb's efforts Spain has raised her embargo on American pork. They need "grub" in Spain.

The Right Man Will Get There.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The right man will probably be nominated in Minneapolis anyhow, no matter how many ballots are taken.

Ought to Teach Them to Walk.

New York Evening World.]

The authorities of Madrid ought to make a few of its star Anarchists walk Spanish.

ONE-EYED ORTHODOXY.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

—I HAVE no grudge against the Presbyterian Church. I hope that that great communion will come safely out of the dangers and temptations of the present General Assembly.

It is a mark of the vitality of American Presbyterianism that it has survived so many General Assemblies. Year after year religion has been made to run the ecclesiastical gauntlet, and increasing numbers of parsons and laymen have taken a whack at it on one side or the other, and yet religion lives. As we grow wiser, we will come to hold the General Assembly only once in ten years.

A good many people nowadays are doubtless remembering the interesting Assembly of 1837, in which, even as to-day, the party of orthodoxy had a majority of votes. Religion had a hard time of it that year. The majority seized the opportunity and expelled as many of the minority as they conveniently could. That, unhappily, is the temper of orthodoxy always. Somehow, bigotry and orthodoxy seem to go together.

It is, of course, the heretics who call the orthodox bigoted. They themselves believe that their actions are impelled by conscience and regard for truth and love for God. That is what they thought when they plied the rack and the thumbscrew and lighted the fagots or the Inquisition. It is unfortunate that the orthodox have so much of the love of God in their hearts that they appear to have no room left for the love of man. The heretics seem to have a monopoly of brotherly love.

And somehow, we outsiders, who are not much interested in the technique of orthodoxy, have a kind of liking for brotherly love. Most of us are on the side of the heretics. And when the orthodox put the heretics out, as they did in 1837, and as they may possibly do in 1892, all our sympathy goes with the defeated party.

The Fault of Orthodoxy.

—IT is said that Dungala, the Indian god of things-as-they-are, has but one eye. He sees only one side. He cannot understand that there is another side. Whoever declares that there is really another side is a liar, and the truth is not in him. Dungala would be a good patron saint for the party of aggressive orthodoxy. I do not mean only in Portland, but everywhere and always. The orthodox party sees things-as-they-are, and is resolved that all things shall remain as they are. Orthodoxy has never been able to make allowances for differences.

That is my chief objection to orthodoxy. The orthodox may hold the truth, or they may not. The trouble with them is, that even when they do maintain the truth, they maintain it in a narrow, bigoted, unbrotherly, and unchristian way. They want to put out all who disagree with them. They cannot see that all the great truths are so big that the different people must look at them from different points of view. They say, These truths have always been looked at from this point of view; consequently, there is no other point of view.

In the General Assembly of 1837 the orthodox were in the majority. They proceeded to expell the heretics. They actually turned out the Synod of Western Reserve, of Utica, of Geneva, and of Genesee, and the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia. Mr. David Bennett Hill never executed a coup more clever, more effective, and in the end, more disastrous. It was a case of ecclesiastical gerrymander of the worst kind. It was as if a Democratic majority in the State Assembly should disfranchise Allegheny county. The result, of course, was division. Presbyterianism was long after divided into New School and Old School.

The point of difference, I believe, between the orthodox and the heritics, was that one side believed in mediate and the other in immediate imputation! Who can tell to-day which is the orthodox and which the heretical position? Who knows, indeed, what imputation means, whether immediate or mediate? All this has long gone into the theological dust heap.

Something in the Portland Fight.

—THEY have something better to fight over at Portland. That is an encouragement. The question of scriptural inerrancy is vastly more interesting than the question of immediate imputation. One would think, also, that it would be considerably more easy of settlement. The Orthodox say there are no errors in the Bible. The book of Holy Scripture is exact, accurate and infallible in all its religion, all its science, all its history and chronology, and all its grammar. The heretics say no. Surely there is no room here for *a priori* discussion. This is a matter of fact. You set down a column of figures, and your neighbor says you have made a blunder. Will you then, putting the figures behind you, enter upon a discussion of the probability of mathematical errancy? Absurd! You say show me the mistake.

This the heretics are very willing to do. It is plain, they say, that the Bible is not infallible verbally, for there are 150,000 different readings, in which cases nobody knows exactly what the right word is. It is not infallible historically. Two writers describe the same event differently. One says that there were two blind men at the gate of Jericho, another says there was but one. Dates differ. All the marks are found here which appear in any other quite human history. It is not infallible scientifically. Genesis and geology cannot be made to fit together. It is not infallible morally. The Old Testament contains much against which our New Testament conscience revolts. The provisions made for conduct in the old time were the best that men knew or could receive then; we have outgrown many of them now. A man who who should attempt here in Pittsburg to take the Bible as an infallible and an inerrant guide in morals, and should shape his conduct according to certain precepts and examples which he might find between its covers, would be thrust into a patrol wagon. The Bible nowhere claims to be inerrant. The New Testament writers did not regard the Old Testament as inerrant. Even in the Reformation days, neither Luther nor Calvin believed in an inerrant Bible. It was not until the Reformation had begun to decline in enthusiasm and spiritual fervor, that it came to be thought that "not only the substance of truth and the views proposed in their minutest detail, but even the identical words, all and in particular, were supplied and dictated by the Holy Ghost. Not a word is contained in the Holy Scripture which is not in the strictest sense inspired, the very interpunction not excepted."

This notion which the orthodox party are intent upon upholding in the General Assembly came into the foolish heads of blind theologians not earlier than the seventeenth century.

The Bible Not Endangered.

—IT matters little, except for the interests of the Presbyterian Church, which way the question is decided at Portland, or whether or not it is decided at all, either "mediately" or "immediately." There is no danger that even the largest kind of a majority will be able to put the Bible under a glass case and padlock the case. The Bible is so great, so true, and so inspired, that it has not the slightest need of being fenced off with a barbed-wire barrier of pious lies. It is to be read and to be studied. The actual truth about it is to be found out and proclaimed. The sooner, the better; and the more of it, the better. No weight of orthodox anathema will deter the wise scholars who to-day are anew discovering the Bible for us and making it real.

The right of free inquiry—that is the question upon which all the other questions turn. Must men go on year after year beginning all their teaching and preaching with the formula, "it is written," blindly upholding the old traditions, echoing the old doctors, and maintaining the dominion of things-as-they-are? Or shall thinking beings be allowed to think; shall there be study, and examination, and investigation, and genuine, unimpeded search for truth? That is the question which not only Presbyterianism but every other ecclesiastical ism has got to face. And the question is the enigma of the sphynx. The penalty of a wrong answer is death.

What we want to-day is truth. We want it in theology just as much as we do everywhere else. We want to learn it in the book of Scripture as we do in the book of nature. And we believe that whatever is true will not be afraid of the light. When anything is kept back in the dark and defended from examination by guards in black uniform with shotguns of anathema, we suspect that it is not true. Truth needs no cover of darkness. Truth asks no aid from intolerance. Truth is always on the side of free inquiry. Truth has her abode in the country of things-as-they-ought-to-be.

BUGS ON HIS RETURNS.

An Illustration of the Loose Way in Which Connecticut Election Officers Worked.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 22.—Counsel in the Phelan-Walsh quo-warranto case to expedite matters have appointed a committee of two Republicans and two Democrats to canvass the votes cast for Secretary of State at the last State election. It was agreed that the finding of this committee should be accepted as a fact in the presentation of the case to Judge Hall and when the case is taken to the Supreme Court. The count was completed yesterday. It was found that Phelan received a majority of 547 votes for Secretary of State, which is 2 more than the tabulated returns compiled by the Secretary of State gave him.

The writing on many of the statements is almost illegible and erases and blots are common. The ink used by the counters was, as a rule, very poor, and has already faded. In several cases where the counters did not use the printed form for making out the returns they took the official ballots of the different candidates and wrote the number of votes they received on them. The most remarkable return the committee have yet found came from Goshen. The counter in that town, instead of using the official blank, tore a couple of leaves out of a book on zoology and wrote out the result on them. The papers are covered with illustrations of highly colored bugs and insects that live under water. This return the committee think should be framed and exhibited conspicuously in order to show the hit or miss fashion in which elections are recorded in this State.

CHICAGO CLERKS DEMAND REST.

They are Backed Up by Church People and the Central Trades Assembly.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Two methods of securing Sunday closing and no night work were proposed to the Chicago clothing clerks at the great mass meeting held this afternoon in Bricklayers' Hall. One came from the representatives of organized labor, and, in a word, was to boycott dealers who persist in exacting unreasonable labor of their employes. The other came from the clergy and was, in effect, to educate people out of their thoughtlessness in making purchases.

Since the mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Assembly, the former method met with the more favorable reception. Steps were taken to initiate a move for the organization of the salesmen, and it is not improbable that the upshot of to-day's meeting will be the representation of clerks in the Trades and Labor Assembly. Resolutions were adopted, condemning the practice of employers in opening their shops at all on Sunday and keeping open an unreasonable length of time on week days, and appointing a committee of ten to request clothing dealers to conform with the desire of the meeting.

THE THIRD PARTY FOR FREE SILVER.

Their Congressmen in Washington Send a Message of Comfort to Colorado.

DENVER, COL., May 22.—W. H. Slater, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Colorado Silver League, some time ago addressed individual letters to the eleven members of the People's party in Congress, asking their views and position upon the question of free and unlimited coinage of silver. To-day a combined reply, signed by seven of the members, the remaining four being absent from Washington and unable to be reached, was received. It is, in part as follows:

"We beg to say that we are in practical accord with you on the subject of free coinage of silver. We do not consider it a full solution of the money question, but as an important step in the right direction. With this view our party and its leaders and teachers uniformly work and vote for the equal legal treatment of the two money metals."

This letter is signed by B. H. Clover, John Davis, K. Halvorsen, John C. Otis, William C. Baker, O. C. Kern and Jerry Simpson.

A BETTER TEST THIS TIME.

The Vice President of the Whisky Trust Surrenders on a Stronger Indictment.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Herbert L. Terrell, Vice President of the Whisky Trust, appeared before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday and surrendered himself, having learned that a warrant had been issued for him in connection with an indictment that had been found against all the members of the Whisky Trust by the United States Grand Jury May 10.

Commissioner Shields allowed Mr. Terrell to go on his own recognizance, to appear before the Commissioner again Thursday. A copy of the indictment was received by United States District Attorney Mitchell Friday. The indictment is more explicit than that found in Boston last March and quashed through the efforts of Lawyer Root, who held it was faulty in that it failed to specify any illegal actions on the part of the trust.

A SUNDAY OPENING COMPROMISE.

It Is Proposed to Turn the World's Fair Into a Sacred Concert Each Holy Day.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, the President General of the United States Daughters General Society, makes a patrotic suggestion for the solution of the problem of Sundays at the World's Fair.

She proposes that the Fair be opened for a grand international concert each Sunday; that the national anthems of the various countries be rendered in harmony with the day and occasion, and that, if practical, addresses be made by eminent clergymen of all denominations and countries in the various buildings under the auspices of different organizations; but that music—the universal language of the world—shall be the feature of the Sundays of the World's Columbian Exposition.

AMERICA MORE MORAL THAN ENGLAND.

Lady Somerset Very Outspoken on the Vices of the Modern Babylon.

LONDON, May 21.—Lady Somerset thinks New York is not as bad morally as London. When interviewed to-day, she said: "Dreadful as are the dives and saloons of New York, I was much struck and encouraged by the fact that none but women completely lost to all decency and character can be found in these places in either New York or Chicago, in neither of which cities can such sights be seen as shock us in Piccadilly.

"I believe; I have mentioned this fact publicly before, but it cannot be too much insisted upon, and I shall go on repeating it till my remarks produce some effect. Last Sunday night, when I left St. James' Hall, I passed through a scene of vice that could not be publicly flaunted in the streets of any American city."

Belgian Elections Change Nothing.

BRUSSELS, May 22.—Elections were held in Belgium to-day to replace one-half of the members of the Provincial Councils, whose terms are about to expire. The changes resulting are not sufficient to affect the respective majorities of the different parties. There was some rioting at Louvain to-day between students and Socialists. Forty persons were arrested, and many were injured.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Addison Myers, McKeesport.

Addison Myers, aged 24 years, was found dead in his bed at McKeesport, at 5:30 o'clock, Saturday morning, and is supposed to have died from an epileptic fit. He lived with his parents. He retired apparently well and in good spirits Friday night. Early next morning his father heard a groan and found the door of his room locked. He then climbed in through a window from the porch, and found his son dead.

Obituary Notes.

J. M. FILLMORE, a well-known railroad man, and manager of the Pacific Coast Railway, died Saturday at San Luis Obisbo, Cal.

DR. CHARLES ELMER LANING, ex-President of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, and prominent in the faculty, died Saturday at Chicago of pneumonia. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1851.

MRS. LEVI WARD, of Wurtemburg, Lawrence county, died Saturday night, aged 65. The deceased was one of the best-known women in the county, having been connected with the W. C. T. U. for years. Her husband is Vice President of the Lawrence County Agricultural Society.

MRS. MARY PLATT, widow of Thomas Platt, died at New Castle yesterday, aged 69 years. The deceased was the mother of William Platt, an attache of one of the departments at Washington, and also mother of Hamilton and James Platt, mercantile printers in Washington State. She was born in Ireland, but has lived in New Castle 30 years.

A DULL MONEY MARKET.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, May 22.—"A Dull Money Market" is the title of Matthew Marshall's article for to-morrow's *Sun*. It is as follows:

In spite of many discouraging incidents the market for sound dividend and interest-paying securities remains firm, and is even advancing. The prophets of evil who have been predicting both the failure of the Richmond Terminal reorganization scheme, which has been so long before the public, and the passing of the quarter's dividend on Northern Pacific Railway preferred stock, have had their sagacity vindicated by the event, and, just at the close of the week, came the announcement of the new $100,000,000 second mortgage of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, which, apparently, is a bold repudiation of the contract of the company with its income bondholders and an attempt to bulldoze them into accepting considerably less than they are entitled to. The Western floods have, likewise, discouraged purchases of the stocks of the companies whose property they have damaged and whose receipts they have cut down. But beyond the limits of the direct influence of these untoward agencies, purchasers show no signs of trepidation, but rather the reverse.

The fact is that abundance of idle capital seeking investment, both here and in Europe, and the consequent low rates of interest for money are adverse to anything like a permanent depression of really good stocks and bonds. In this city call loans on marketable securities can easily be had at 2 per cent per annum, and less, while time loans on similar securities, as well as discounts of first-class commercial paper, are quoted at not over 3½ per cent.

Ruling Rates in Foreign Markets.

In London, the Bank of England rate, for the first time in five years, stands at 2 per cent, with call money at one-half of 1 per cent, and discounts in the open market at 1¾ per cent. In Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, Frankfort and Hamburg the rates of discount in the open market range from 2 to 2⅛ per cent, and it is only in Portugal, Spain and Italy, where the credit of borrowers is bad, that higher quotations are made. As usual, this condition of things impresses many minds as being an unprecedented novelty, in the same way that every hot summer is declared to be the hottest ever known, and every cold winter the coldest. It is needless to say that we have had many just such seasons before this one, and shall have many more of them in the future. Day is no more surely followed by night, flood-tide by ebb, and summer by winter, than are periods of great activity in industry, trade and enterprise by periods of reaction and comparative stagnation.

Two thousand and more years ago the wise man of Scripture wrote: "The thing that hath been it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done, and there is nothing new under the sun." These words remain true to this day, and they apply as well to financial affairs as to those of less importance.

False Ideas of the Present Reaction.

By most people, too, the present reaction is attributed to the Baring suspension of year before last, and to the shock which that catastrophe gave to general confidence. This, though true in part, is not sufficient to act entirely for the prolonged and widespread dullness now prevailing. Had the Baring failure not been supplemented by the bad harvests of last year in Europe, by the collapse of speculation on the continent as well as in Great Britain, and by the fear of hostilities by Russia against Germany and Austria, its effects would by this time have passed away. Our new tariff is also chargeable with a distinct influence of European manufacturing industry which acts unfavorably upon enterprise. When existing investments of capital are yielding reduced profits, or no profits at all, new ones are not made, and a diminished demand for money for both old and new undertakings leads to low rates of interest as a logical consequence.

How profoundly our economical legislation has effected Europe—in imagination, at least, is shown by the recent speech of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Lord Salisbury, condemnatory of free trade, and lamenting the inability of his country to retaliate upon us with protection without doing itself more harm than good. Were it not, as his Lordship was compelled to acknowledge, that Great Britain cannot impose duties upon the breadstuffs, provisions and cotton, which constitute the bulk of her purchases from us, without increasing the cost of feeding and clothing her workmen, and thus increasing the cost of the manufactures they produce, protection would have a good chance of being tried there.

Great Britain's Imports and Exports.

As it is, the British people must endure patiently what they cannot obviate, a very considerable diminution of their foreign trade apparently caused by our protectionist policy. The British Board of Trade returns for the past four months of this year show an increase of imports of £3,828,492, as compared with the corresponding four months of 1891, of which decrease £5,871,535 is in articles manufactured, or partly manufactured, £700,000 of it resulting directly from the effect of the McKinley tariff in diminishing our consumption of British tin plate and telegraph wire. There is also a considerable falling off in our buying of machinery and cutlery. For the month of April the decrease in exports amounts to £3,042,504, which is 11.5 per cent of the total for April, 1891.

It is of course an open question whether Lord Salisbury does not, for political effect, exaggerate the injury inflicted by our tariff upon British trade. Evidently the increase of imports which he laments is due not to that tariff, but to the bad harvests, while the decrease in the exports of metal manufactures to this country is not so great as to justify alarm. He probably had in mind the recent protective legislation of France as well as of this country, and the competition of German protected manufactures in South America and other foreign markets with those of Great Britain. While, too, the percentage of the loss of British trade is not enormous, it affects so great a number of people that their complaints are noticeable, and, in the silence of those who are still content with their profits, it terrifies a politician.

Advice to Pick Up Investments.

But, whatever be its cause, there is no disputing the dullness of the European money market, and the sympathetic dullness here. The stagnation shows itself most conspicuously in the piling up of currency in our banks, this being an effect and an indication of the same condition of things that makes interest low. Borrowers of money, as I have often pointed out, want, not coin nor paper, but the things that coin and paper will procure for them by exchange. As a matter of fact, in very few large borrowing transactions does actual money change hands. Usually only a bank credit is transferred by the lender to the borrower, and by the borrower to the seller of the commodities he requires, and except in paying wages and buying for small producers no actual currency is employed. It is true that we are adding every month between $4,000,000 and $4,500,000 to our stock of money, and thus apparently to our loanable capital.

Any long continuance of low rates of interest on temporary loans inevitably creates a willingness to pay more for permanent interest and dividend paying securities, and were it not for the uncertainty that attends all human affairs, I should confidently predict still higher prices for them. But though the results of this year's harvest here and in Europe have yet to become manifest, the contingency of a war in Europe to be considered, and the finances of our Government are in a very unsettled condition, still, in view of all the conditions, I recommend my readers not to hesitate to pick up any really good investments that may be offered them. Eventually, no doubt, the present dullness will be succeeded by activity, but the change will not be sudden, nor the waiting for it profitable. Eventually, too, another reaction wil ensue, like that of 1890, and after it another demand will spring up for good investments, such as now prevails. Too much caution and foresight, it is well to remember, is as bad as none at all. It paralyzes action and purchases safety at the expense of profits which might be made, but which, through irresolution, are allowed to pass unappropriated.

A NEW MODE OF RAILROADING.

A Jacksonville Farmer Uses His Traction Engine for a Road Freight Train.

HOMER CITY, PA., May 22.—[*Special.*]—A new way of railroading has been started in this section. Jacksonville is a small country town about ten miles from here, and has no railroad. An enterprising farmer from near that point, who owns a very good traction engine, has started a train for the purpose of hauling freight to and from that place.

He leaves in the forenoon and makes the return trip in the afternoon. The first trip was made yesterday, and the chances are the traffic will be heavy over his line all summer.

THE SWELLEST COMET YET.

It Is Cutting a Wide Swath in the Hearts of the Scientists.

New York Evening World.]

A comet with eight tails is visiting around in the suburbs of our solar system, causing many a flutter in the most recherche circles of ultra-stellar society and cutting a swath in the hearts of susceptible scientists that surpasses any like meteoric performance of the past. The distinguished luminary is now shedding his luster in Pegasus place, one of the most fashionable quarters to which planetary commuters hurry when their day's or night's toil is done. It cannot be seen by the naked eye, but an eye in a nightshirt may discern it just as easily if it ascends to the roof with a pair of opera glasses and perching on a chimney-top about 3:30 o'clock to-morrow morning projects its gaze along the eastern horizon. In block 986, section 5, of the Pegasus addition to our universe the searching eye will light upon the octo-caudalied stranger wandering on the ether lawns of the constellation or pumping its bicycle on the cerulean pavements, entirely regardless of Kepler's laws or the city ordinances that govern and regulate speed on the cosmic thoroughfares.

The eye that resists sleep until the hour named will be amply rewarded for the sacrifice. The comet's tails are not only brilliant, but there are more of them than a comet ever grew before. A century and a quarter ago there was a great comet with six tails that thought itself some pumpkins and was much feted and celebrated by the sky-scouring 400 of its day. This new comet sees those six tails and goes them two better. It is really the swellest comet that has yet done us the honor of appearing "in our midst." Space is full of cobbed comets, comets in clawhammers and comets with one long, woe-begone, lonesome tail, but a comet with an octet of appendages has never been seen before, and really deserves to be liberally tead and "swayrayed" and to have its name appear frequently in the society columns of the newspapers. Nobody knows what the comet's business is with us, but the comet itself probably knows. Surely there can't be any flies on a comet that swings eight tails.

HARRISON'S ORDER A BLUFF.

His Personal Friends Don't Mind His Anti-Convention Warning.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—[*Special.*]—The Federal officeholders in Washington are in a great