NON-PARTISAN THEOLOGY.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

-I HOPE that the General Assembly will

xcommunicate Professor Briggs and lay an

interdict upon the Union Theological Semi-

Not that I disapprove of Professor Briggs.

I believe that he is in the right. The Bible is

a book to be studied. It is worth studying,

and is great enough and true enough to en-

and come out sound at the end. And the

Bible is going to be studied. No General

Assembly in Christendom can help that,

And when I say studied, I mean read with

an entire purpose to find out its real mean-

ng. That is the only genuine kind of study.

he interpretations of the patriarchs of the

wants. And if he discovers that what has

een taught for truth is really error, he is

whole Calvinistic establishment cannot change that. The excommunication of the

General Assembly will amount to exactly as

much as the Pope's bull against the comet.

keep out a high tide. But no mop can keep back the Atlantic Ocean. And no ecclesi-

astical decree can greatly hinder the pur-

Nor, as I said last week, have I any grudge

only parson who sat down the other night at the Pittsburg banquet was

a Presbyterian professor. And although

he was invited and welcomed out of

respect and admiration for his position

as a man and for his personal good qualities

the choice was nevertheless notable and

significant. The most valuable institutio

in Pittsburg is the Presbyterian church

What would become of us without it? Pitts

burg is for its size the most decent, the most

largely owing to the good bringing up that

it has had at the hands of the Presbyteria

church. No! I would be sorry to see this

reat religious society definitely commit it-

self at Portland to the lost cause of tradi-

tionalism. It would be as disastrous as the

old blundering and ill-fated alliance between

the Church of England and the Stuart Crown

It is not from lack of good will toward Pres-

byterianism that I hope to see the General Assembly set itself against scholarship,

A Free Theological Seminary.

which might follow out of such disaster

Notably this-the setting up in this country

For Union Theological Seminary is bound

o go on. The seminary can get along, and

if necessary will get along without the

church. Would it not be a good thing if it

There has taken place in this century

great emancipation of public interests out

of slavery, not to religion, but to denomina-

tionalism, that is, to partisanship. The

public schools have passed out of denomina-tional control. And the academies and col-

eges are following into the field of freedom.

The most successful presidents to-day are no longer the parsons, but the laymen. Eliot, of Harvard, and Low, of Columbia,

are notable examples. And, although ther

the Western University is stirring up that excellent institution and putting new life

into it, and bringing it into line with the

new Pittsburg. Not so much by his ortho-

doxy as by his good, plain, earnest common sense. That is, he commends himself and

his cause chiefly by those qualities which we look for in a layman. The time will come

when there will not be a denominational college in the country. The time will come

when a Presbyterian college will be as ab-

all this is getting disentangled from the de-

-THESE great interests, educational and

It is not Christianity which is losing

charitable, were never more religious, never

more genuinely Christian, than they are

its boid; it is only that unfortunate pre

centation of Christianity which is made by

lenominationalism. We are growing out of

the narrowness of partisanship. Dr. Mc

Connell, of Philadelphia, who preached

ere the other day at the Church of the

Ascension, said that there are two kinds of

ossible success in the work of the Christian

Church: One is the success which is evi

lenced by great buildings and immense con

gregations and large figures in parochial re

orts: the other is the success which i

ifting of character, in the quickening of the

first, but it is incalculably better I

won not by the exaltation of the Church,

but by the exaltation of the individual

'Ye are the salt of the earth." the Maste

said; but salt has not begun to do its work

Denominationalism is salt undissolved. The

denominationalist labors first of all not for truth, not for the good of society, not for

he advancement of religion, but for th

glory of his sect. And he has been found.

gain and again, willing to distort truth and

to retard religion for the sake of his party.

We want no more of that. Especially, i

our institutions of education, we want men

who are under bonds to no master but the

truth, who will not be hindered either in

out importing any more into it. We do not

any of us see all around the truth; but let

us at least, abolish the wearing of theologic

Non-Partisan Theology Coming

-Now, why not apply this not only to the

college but to the divinity school? Why

have even theology taught by partisans?

I believe that the time will come when

even the theological seminaries will be

emancipated from denominationalism. It

will probably be a long time. But if our

brethren at Portland will but persist just

and say hard words about Union Seminary,

and put that institution under the ban, why

there will be an immediate divorce, in all

probability, between that great school and

the great church with which it has been

associated. And Union Seminary will then

And what will that mean? Why, it will

mean that the sole requisite for the position of professor in that school will be conspicuous

ability to perform the duties of his chair. The

professor of Hebrew will be chosen for his

efficiency in teaching Hebrew. It will not matter at all what he thinks about pre-

terition. The business of the instructor in

Church History will be to teach the history

of the Christian Church exactly as it han

pened, not in the interests of any party;

with an entire desire to learn the actua

truth and to make it clear to his students

The teacher of Old and New Testament Ex-

egesis will have it for his sole business to

inderstand and to make others understand

the real truth about the Bible, absolutely regardless of all doctrines of inspiration

and of all the pronouncements of the

That, if it ever comes to pass, will make

be free.

orthodoxy.

ow in their insistence upon traditionalism.

intil it has dissolved and dissapeared.

Two Kinds of Church Success

ominational net.

-IT is because of certain good results

against liberty, and against truth.

of a free theological seminary.

should?

rderly, the most moral city in the country,

against the Presbyterian Church.

first centuries, is not study.

dure any amount of critical examination

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PITTSBURG, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1892. THE BLAINE TIDAL WAVE.

The Blaine wave has gathered such before it. The hold the Secretary of State has upon the hearts and imagination of the masses of the Republican party is so powerful that it required but little effort to set the demand in operation for his nomination. Unless there is some unexpected check to the movement, Senator

by the nomination of Blaine on a single ballot after which the convention will proceed to deal with the Vice Presidency. As an accompaniment to this comes a story from Michigan that Mr. Blaine's letter of declination was written at the demand of President Harrison in order to prevent division in State and district conventions, while now that the delegates are all chosen Mr. Blaine feels at liberty to have shown that the time is coming when give the convention a free choice. The the veterans of the war will become few. story can be taken for what it is worth, but the developments of the ing the day must fall on younger organi last week make it tolerably certain that Blaine has determined to let the call for him be given by the atterance of the convention; that his health permits him to take the leadership, and that the considerations which produced the letter to Clarkson have no longer any weight with him. It is hard to imagine a more powerful incentive to this conclusion than the assertion emanating from Harrison circles last week that the Secretary of State has become mentally and physically incapable. Such stuff would inspire almost any man

tical demonstration of its falsity. By this nomination the Republican party will place itself squarely on the platform of protection to home industries and the development of foreign trade by reciprocity. It will prepare for a spirited ampaign in which the personality of the candidate will arouse all the force of Republicanism to a united effort for victory.

with the determination to make a prac-

#### THE OUTPUT OF IROS.

The decrease in the output of iron and steel for the first quarter of the year, as reported by the bulletin of the Iron and Steel A reciation, is larger than it ought the liberty of choice, but it would not -: ?- be. A.d, as the previous year was reduce the Electoral Colleges quite so combelow the high-water mark of 1890, the pletely to the plane of prearranged puppetfalling off for this quarter is very considerable. Nevertheless, the signs of improvement are such as to permit us to hope that a decent year's record will be made. An improvement in the tone of the murket is being accompanied by indications of enlightened policy on the part of the railroads, which, by reducing freights, afford at least some encouragement to the industries which originate them. Although the quarterly statistics do not show it, the deduction from trade indications is that Pittsburg has retained her last year's record of maintaining a large output, while the rest of the country underwent dullness and shrinkage in the volume of production.

## CANALS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A New Castle correspondent of the class who wants canals built several thousand miles away from the United States undertakes, in a communication published elsewhere, to condemn the Ohio River and Lake Erie Canal project, and to boost the Nicaragua scheme by the force of his dogmatic argument. The former enterprise is impracticable, because there is no water supply. The latter is in the line of manifest destiny, and will bring Cuba and the Sandwich Islands under our flag. By these assertions our correspondent settles

the question-in his own estimation. The insufficient supply of water for the Ohio River and Lake Eric Canal was one of the standing objections of the opponents of that scheme of development for some time. The question was thoroughly investigated by competent engineers. The report of the State Commission included a clear demonstration of the means of ob- that the system will be adopted or not taining an ample water supply and the estimate of the cost of that work as a part of the cost of the canal. Our correspondent is only peculiar in the persistence of his ignorance of this fact and his adherence to this threadbare objection two years

after it has been fully exploded. As to our objections to the Nicaragua canal project we have none for any cor- good one. Concretely under the varying poration which chooses to put its own captal into the enterprise. Our position on | for grabbing votes, which under the practhe proposal to load it onto the Government has been fully stated. The proposition that the Government shall endorse bonds for it to an amount \$35,000,000 greater than the engineer's estimate of its cost stamps it as a job of exactly the same pattern as the Pacific railway subsidy on twice as large a scale. The value of such an indorsement as giving the Government control is simply nil, from the fact that in case of war the canal would be seized by the strongest naval power. As for the flamboyant "manifest destiny" argument of our correspondent, if it be true that the project would add to our citizenship the ignorant and corrupt populations of Cuba and the Sandwich Islands, every thinking man should protest against the

canal in order to avert such a calamity. Finally, there is neither justice nor common sense in using the funds or credit of the United States to build canals thousands of miles away from the population of the United States when ten times as much good can be done to our interests by waterways through the interior of the country. In our correspondent's own town, at a recent date, business was depressed, furnaces were standing idle and labor was out of employment, because the iron industry was unable to bear railway that the people who pay the revenues of efited by a canal which would give their system in its proper jurisdiction-a state of tion of iron.

industries permanent prosperity than by one which will carefully keep those benethem.

THE MEMORY OF THE DAY. To-day the anniversary returns on which the nation commemorates the patriotism and services of the men who put their lives in the breach during its period of need nearly a third of a century ago. That time of struggle and sacrifice becomes more remote in memory year by year; the veterans who bore the burden of the struggle grow gray and pass away from among ns; but the celebration of this national day, in which the thoughts of the whole people are turned back to the lesson of

patriotism and devotion, is universal and Impressive as ever. It is true that for a large portion of the counger generation the day is notable chiefly as a holiday in which they lay aside work and devote themselves to leisure and enjoyment. So far as this makes the day an occasion of dissipation or vicious indulgence it is a profanation; but innocent enjoyment, such as we may hope the majority will turn to, contains nothing incongruous with the spirit of the anniversary. The men who gave up their lives in that great conflict could hardly have done so from a higher motive than that they should preserve for the next generation a country prosperous and happy. Nor is it a derogation to their services to commemorate them in a festal rather than somber tone.

Nevertheless, the day cannot be fittingly observed unless with all the enjoyment apart from the formal celebration there headway that at present it is sweeping all | is not this memory. All this we owe to the sacrifices of 1861 to 1864. The prosperity, the happiness, the greatness of the nation is due to the struggle and the blood of the men who sustained the nation in that period. We may make our Memorial Day an interval of rest and pleasure, but we cannot contemplate the subject of the Quay's prediction in an interview elsecommemoration without taking to heart the lesson that if the time should come for where stands a good chance of fulfillment another effort of sacrifice and duty we must show our worthiness of the example

held up for imitation to-day. As for the remaining members of that patriot army who take charge of the observance in honor of their dead comrades and are themselves the living mementoes of that time, no honor can exceed what is due them on this occasion. Late years In a few years more the work of observzations, and the veterans of to-day will join the ranks of those whose memory we celebrate. Both living and dead share the honor and glory of to-day, having earned it equally by deeds which cannot be forgotten while this nation is worthy of its name.

ELECTORS BY DISTRICTS.

The Michigan idea of choosing Presidental electors by districts is obtaining decided recognition in some Democratic circles. The Republicans are unable to see in it anything but-what it really was intended for-a sharp dodge to get certain electoral votes from the other party. The side of the political house which does not loose by the scheme in its present form can afford to look at the matter impartially on its merits.

Of the constitutionality of the election of Presidental electors by districts there is no reasonable question. In fact it is more nearly constitutional than the present method which, while observing the letter of the Constitution, does not carry out its intent of an actual choice by the electors. The Michigan method hardly restores

work as at present. J. Randolph Tucker, one of the leading political minds of Virginia, has written a letter to Governor Lee in which he claims decided merit for the general adoption of the plan. He points out the great objection to the system of solid electoral votes and the predominance it gives to the few pivotal States. He makes a strong point y showing how the district method would break up the power of the States which claim to hold the casting vote, both in the nominating conventions and in the elections. With the district system New York's heavy electoral vote would not be the prize which brings conventions to obey the orders of her politicians and the merchandise for which immense campaign funds are distributed the day before election, nor would Indiana be the field of

political debauchery. Each of these States, like all the others, would represent so many Congressional districts, and the number of doubtful districts would be so large that to select the pivotal ones would be impossible.

All of which, together with the minor

consideration that the spectacle of a constitutionally elected President who received less votes than his opponent, would be less frequent than now, is a fair argument for the system as a whole. But when we come to consider how the system shall be put into practice, the matter is reduced to the rank of an abstraction. In the intimation that Mr. Tucker is in favor of adopting it in Virginia there is an evidence that he places his idea above party advantage. But the fact remains throughout the different States as it suits party exigencies. A Democratic legisla. ture will adopt it, as in Michigan, only where it fears the solid vote will be given to the Republicans. A Republican legislature will reject it when reasonably confident of carrying the State. Abstractly and as a whole the change would be a action of the States it is simply a scheme tice of the last half century belongs to the opposition. The only way in which the proposed change can be made uniform is by a constitutional amendment. And if the Constitution is to be amended why not secure the same results more perfectly, and conform the form to the fact, by electing the President and Vice President directly

by popular vote? RATHER WEAK OBJECTIONS. The bill introduced into the Senate to give United States courts jurisdiction in cases of crimes that involve the violation of treaty of obligations struck some of the conservative Senators as a decided innovation. The main objection was that, if the courts should try offenders by the laws of the States where the crimes are committed forty-four different systems of law would be constituted under the jurisdiction of the United States courts. By this argument on the surface, and the political apprehensions of the Senators as an undercurrent, the bill was laid over, without much probability of being called up before

next session. The objection looks like an alarming one; but it really is not serious. If it is a reproach to have forty-four different systems of law it is a reproach that already charges for transportation. We take it exists. The only difference under the bill would be that another court would take the United States will be much more ben- cognizance and jurisdiction under each

affairs that also exists to a limited degree in cases where an appeal lies from the State fits so far away that they never can feel | to the United States Courts. What would not be the case, however, is two systems of law in force with regard to these offenses in the same State. That it is the obvious purpose of the bill to avoid. It is clear, if this view is taken, that such a provision is the simplest and best, if the United States Courts are to undertake the enforcement of the guarantees offered by treaties

Of the need for such an enforcement occurrences like the New Orleans and Rock Springs outbreaks leave little doubt. Of its conformity to the constitutional theory there is also no room for dispute. The Constitution expressly brings cases arising under treaties within the jurisdiction of United States Courts. Madison and Hamilton, in their writings, pointed out the need of such provisions. With these authorities before us, it is plain that the constitutional tremors of the Senators on the subject are really due to political apprehensions lest the measure should be unpopular with the hoodlum and jingo element. If there is such a popular sentiment against fulfilling the obligation of protection to foreign residents, it makes little difference whether the bill is passed or not. If turies nullify the action of State laws in State Courts, what is to prevent them doing the same thing in United States Courts?

It is about time for the regular spring report about peaches to be sent out from Delaware. There will be no crop as usual, but the markets in July will be flooded just

IT should be specified that the article in our brilliant cotemporary the New York Sun, headed "A Bolter's Panic," does not refer to the panic in which Senator Hill bolted out of the Senate chamber when in danger of being called on to vote on the silver ques tion. The head is descriptive of that occur rence; but the esteemed Sun has carefully orgotten to mention David Bennett Hill's latest demonstration of alleged political

COLONEL WATTERSON, after his unsucess with the Democratic ticket, is trying his hand at modeling the Republican ticket. But, then, the Colonel always was flighty.

It is explained that Senator Hill's record-beating escape from the Senate was due to a fear lest he should be called upon, if the silver question came up, to explain the difference between free silver coinage and free bi-metallic coinage insisted on in his Eimira speech. No one else knows the difference, and it would be painful for the Senator to disclose the sources of his exlusive knowledge.

THE tameness of the Prohibition and Third Party conventions that have been held recently is suggestive—suggestive that silver has not been free enough yet,

THE unexpected has happened. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which has been strongly for Harrison, has swung into line for Binine, and says he can "see his title clear to the Presidency, if he wants it." And so the tidal wave rolls westward.

SPIRITS gave a Chicago sport "the tip" at the races the other day and he won. Gen erally it is another kind of spirits that tip he sports at Chicago races.

Ir is reported from New York that money s getting easy and will be easier before the mer is over. Practical politicians in New York expect to do their share toward inspiring an active movement in money about the middle of November.

THE Texas jailer who accompanied nine of his prisoners when they escaped laid himself open to an accusation of sticking too

ENGLAND is indulging in a weak imitation. The nail storm which destroyed the fruit there last week only developed hallstones as big as "a bantam's egg." Bu everything in England is built on a smaller scale than in this glorious republic.

It is suggested that the country roads be repaired. Useless advice. We haven't any country roads. The wet has washed them

IT is curious how the crevasses in the levees of some of the Presidental candidates grow as the June days draw near. Pretty soon they will be large enough to allow the entire field of dark horses to creep through

ONLY eight or nine more days of agony for some of the "P. C.'s." When they are over some of them will wish they never had

THERE will be quite a lively sociable gathering at Minneapolis a week from to-morrow. It will be entirely too lively for some of the slow booms that have been sprung on an unsympathetic public lately.

WHAT is the difference between a Demo cratic promise and its fulfillment? \*\$100,000,-000," answers the present Congress.

ANOTHER rush at the "Sunday side door in New York yesterday is reported. Some one has suggested that it was led by Kentucky colonels. This is unkind, because the "Star Eyed Goddess" was in that vicinity.

pportunity by being absent when that last lansas zephyr was let loose. IT is an evidence of the exigencies of pol-

SENATOR PEPPER's whiskers lost a fine

ities when Thomas B. Reed has to come out study or in teaching by any party bias, in support of James G. Blaine. Not that he There is enough bias in human nature withdislikes Blaine less but that he hates Harrison a great deal more.

THE prophets of fair weather will have al and ecclesiastical blinders, to persevere yet a little while longer.

ACCORDING to reports from Rome that Mr. Wm. Henry Hurbert is about to bee monk it is a logical inference that Mr. Wilfred Murray, wherever he may quite sick.

# FAVORITES OF FORTUNE.

GENERAL WISTAR, now President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, is an enthusiastic yachtsman.

MRS. MARY RUSSELL DAY has been

made State Librarian of Kentucky, the Legislature appreciating her eminent fitness GENERAL LEE, December 26, 1799, first applied to General Washington the phrase first in war, first in peace, and first in the

hearts of his countrymen!" JUDGE JOSEPH TUCKER, of Pittsfield Mass., will deliver the oration at the unveiling of the monument to General Paterson at Lenox, Mass., on Monday.

IT is rather depressing, all things con sidered, to learn from Kate Gannett Wells that the women no longer worship the ninister, but the thing he repres SENATOR BRICE wears on his coat lape. a boutonniere instead of the single flower which other Senators affect. This is con

sistent with his well-known tondness for rainbow hues. EX-GOVERNOR NICHOLLS, of Louisiana who has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, is a graduate of Union Seminary the best theological school in the country. It will be its emancipation from the bondage of blighting traditionalism. It will make it the alma mater of

West Point, and lost a leg, an arm, and ar eye in the Confederate service. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, JR. who raduated from Harvard in 1888, has ade the professor of English in the Iows State University. He has been an instructor

bright, clear-sighted, and wide-minded young men out of all denominations, who will go thence into their parishes, hating partisanship—whole-souled champions of n the same branch at Cornell. CONGRESSMAN TILLMAN, of South Carolina, is said to be the most vigorous man for his age in Washington. He is now 66, and his beard and hair are white, but he is as straight as an arrow and has a constitu

Chicago Tribune.]
At its best the Hill candidacy was never anything but bombast. It is now a boon

Never Anything but Bombast.

#### AN ANTI-PARNELLITE CALL Money Needed for Election Expenses in

Every District in Ireland. London, May 28 .- An election manifesto signed by Messrs. Justin McCarthy, Timoth Healy, Thomas Sexton, William O'Brien, Thomas P. O'Connor and 50 other members of the anti-Parnellite section of the Irisl Parliamentary party, will be issued Monday It will say the opportunity the people have been anxiously looking forward to during the last six years is now close at hand. The

sub-committee appointed to sit at Dublin to arrange to meet the impending struggle, has

the full confidence of the party. The manifesto adds:

festo adds:

"Arrangements will be at once completed to hold county conventions to enable every Nationalist constituency to provide itself with a suitable candidate. This is not enough. We are threatened with harrassing contests in all the Nationalist divisions. The verdict of the electors is not doubtful, but the determination to give full effect to the will of the Irish of our country's destiny will involve heavy election expenses. The Anything else is but a sham. To learn what a modern theological professor thinks the fathers of the Reformation thought about man is worth the name of student who does not undertake his subject the will of the Irish of our country's destiny will involve heavy election expenses. The constituencies themselves should take immediate steps to provide for these expenses. "We are on the eve of the most momentous general election of this century. The policy of desperation to which the enemies of Ireland have been reduced, and the growing friendliness of the British public, afford us confident reason to anticipate a united expression of Irish Nationalist opinion that will result in the triumph of the cause to which have been devoted the untold labors and sacrifices of patriotic spirit. Of the good sense of a majority of our fellow countrymen we have received proofs in with a sole interest to find out truth. That is what he wants and all he ound to say so. Prof. Briggs is as right as Galileo. All the conservative doctors in the Good Mrs. Partington, in her cottage by the sea, tried one day with her trusty mop to countrymen we have received proofs in abundance. All that is now necessary is to abundance. All that is now necessary is to make sure that no constituency, however poor, be deprived by the expense of vexations contests from recording its judgment on the great issue to which the country is about to be summoned to declare itself.

"The time is short, the necessity urgent. We are confident that it will require no words to impress Nationalists with the vital character of the duty now devolving upon them to ensure a prompt and effective response from the country."

#### SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Feeling That They Are Natural Allies

Commercially and Otherwise, MADRID, May 29.—The inauguration mee ing of the "Grand Casino" of the club "Union-Ibero-American," to receive the American guests who are arriving for the Columbus celebrations, has been held here. The Minister of Public Works presided The speeches were enthusiastic and full o protestations of mutual regard between Spain and her American children. It was scknowledged on all hands that there had been a certain estrangement and lack of commercial relations between Spain and her south American natural allies. She should seek alliance with her own children, and i

seek alliance with her own children, and if any large protecting power were required Spain should covet the friendship of the United States rather than an alliance in the Old World. If the United States wants a friendly ally in the Old World, that ally should be Spain, with her great colonies and her position in Europe.

As to commercial relations, the United States had at this moment the "most favored nation" clause as far as the Spanish colonies are concerned, and it is not at all probable that any other nation will, at least for some time to come, obtain a like clause in any treaty of commerce to be negotiated.

Several points in regard to the new commercial relations between the United States and Spain are still unsettled, but the negoand Spain are still unsettled, but the nego tiations are on the eve of a successful issue The admission of Philippine sugar into the United States duty free is an important matter to the Philipine Islands, the sugars of which place will be virtually excluded, owing to the imposition of a high tariff, from the Spanish markets after July 1 next.

#### A \$4,000,000 FARM

are many ministers still at the head o in the Heart of St. Paul Claimed by the educational institutions, and many of them conspiouously able, they owe their efficiency Heirs of an Old Soldier, not to their clerical position but to their own ability and energy. The Chancellor of

St. Paul, May 29 .- Late yesterday a case was filed in the United States Circuit Court calculated to affect the title to possession of property in this city worth nearly \$4,000,000. About 45 years ago a soldier in the United States army, whose name is not divulged, received a warrant from the Government entitling him to 150 acres of public land wherever he might choose to locate the same. He was killed in the Mexican War, and the warrant was held in the United States Land Office for the benefit of his widow and surviving children. The widow renewed the warrant and subsequently transferred it to a second Baptist university as ridiculous as a Baptist rolling mill.

Charity, too, the hospitals, the homes, the amount of the property immediately adjacent thereto. Numerous transfers lots have followed, several hundred beautiful bea several hundred holders having been in possession, and the original property is now worth nearly \$4,000,000. A few days ago it was rumored that the title to the land was to be attached, and the suit was brought yesterday. The action is brought on behalf of the children of the original grantee of the warrant—namely, the soldier who have the Maylean war. These the warrant—namely, the soldier who was killed in the Mexican war. These parties live in Philadelphia. It is claimed that the children had an interest in that original warrant separate from and independent of their mother, the widow. Proceedings are instituted against 500 different

## THE GRANT LETTER NOT IMPROBABLE.

A Prominent St. Louis Republican Tells What He Knows on the Subject.

Sr. Louis, May 29.-A correspondent interviewed Emerson McMillon, President of of the Laclede Gas Company, of St. Louis, in regard to the Grant-Conkling letter, Among other things, he said:

conscience of the community, in the amend-ment of society. The second kind of success is not so conspicuous as the "I received a telegram from Mr. Brickell, of Columbus, last summer, asking for the of Columbus, last summer, assing for the address of Mrs. Page or Mr. Page's executor. Mr. Page may have given the letter away during his last illness, at which time he did dispose of many such souvenirs. If this is the case, and it fell into the hands of a Harrison man, it will probably not come to light last at this time.

rison man, it will produce the property of the property of doubting its genuineness. I think it sounds very much like General Grant's style. It is conceded by many
that he wrote a letter of similar import to
Don Cameron. Would he not have been much more likely to have spoken his mind to Conkling, his close friend?" Mr. McMillon is a Republican and a promi nent member of the Loyal Legion.

The Everlasting Topic of the Season. New York Press. ]

Summer has come, but whether with the intention of spending the season or merely on a two or three days' excursion remains be seen. New York is a great summer re-

## DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Mrs. Robert Leighton, Centenarian Mrs. Robert Leighton, aged 101, died a Mrs. Robert Leignton, aged 104, died at Buffalo Friday night. Up to the time of her death she retained all of her faculties. She never tired of telling how the Americans captured Toronto in 1812 and burned the city. When she was 38 she married a boy of 17, and he lived until a few years ago. She leaves 12 grandchildren and three great grandchildren. Three years ago she fell and broke her hip. The bone never knit, and she said the injury would hasten her death.

David Tilghman.

David Tilghman, of Duquesne, who was accidentally shot last Tuesday, died Friday even-ing. His remains were taken to his uncle, G. W. Tilghman, of Sharpsburg, and buried in Green-wood Cemetery yesterday. He was 23 years old and was in business at Duquesne.

Obituary Notes. GENERAL P. D. NUSSEY died of dropsy at his esidence in Washington vesterday afternoon. REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD CHARLES MAYNE. Member of Parliament, is dead in London, He was a Conservative.

RODERICK H. ALDRIDGE, one of the oldest and

ost prominent nallers in Steubenville, died Sun

day night at Rochester, Pa., aged 68. He worked at his trade for 30 years, at one time when wages were \$25 a day for skilled men. WILLIAM R. WHITE, one of the wealthiest hat manufacturers in the United States, died in Dan-bury. Conn., Saturday, aged 82. He was Vice President and a director of the Danbury National Bank, and took an active interest in public affairs.

## THE LIVING DEAD.

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH, Bring flowers fresh, bring flowers fair, In garland twined or bright bouquet, And place them on the green beds where The honored heroes sleep to-day-Sleep on for aye!

Strew flowers white, strew flowers red O'er those who wore the Bine, when Gray Sent shot and shell that filled with dead The noiseless cities where to-day They dwell for aye!

Place flowers sweet, place flowers bright, Nor stint the praise in speech or lay For those who battled in the right-For those who live, though dead, to-day-Shall live for aye!

PITTSBURG, May 29, 1892.

PATTISON'S VETO POWER.

Practically Impossible for the Republicans to Secure Two-Thirds of the Next Legislature-The Buckeye Democratic Fac-

tions-Other Political Points. THERE is very little prospect that the coming Legislative elections will affect Gov-ernor Pattison's veto privileges to any conderable extent. Many of the Republican eaders have expressed an ardent wish that they might be able to secure a party major-ity of two-thirds in both branches, and not worry about the opinions of the Democratic Executive. As far as the Lower House is concerned such a result is more than probable. Four years ago the Republicans elected over two-thirds of the members easily, and the result in this Presidental year is likely to be similar.

But the Senate will prove a stumbling block. Thanks to the Republican dissensions which two years resulted in Democratic success in such strongholds as the Beaver and Crawford districts that party has a decided advantage in the hold-over Senators. The Republicans will elect a good working majority without trouble, but to secure the two-thirds necessary to pass a Pattison measure over a veto they would even have to carry rock-ribbed Berks county, good for anywhere from 6,000 to 10,000 Democratic majority. Therefore, unless some political miracle interferes and Governor Pattison is supported by his party friends his vetoes will once more worry the opposition managers. This state of affairs will very possibly

again prevent a reapportionment of the Congressional, Legislative and Judicial districts. It is difficult to see, though, what the Democrats gain by obstructing the former measure. The Republicans could hardly make any districts more favorable to themselves than the present assortment, while, in addition, they have a practical certainty on the two Congressmen at large elected on the general ticket. When the reapportionment is finally a fact, if it is based on the actual increase in population, Allegheny county will have three Congressmen entirely within her borders. But political combinations, or complications, may interfere with the county getting full justice in the distribution.

Second Place Probabilties. -A WELL-KNOWN Republican, who is careful observer of national politics, said yesterday: "While there is so much talk for and against Blaine and Harrison, even less noise than usual is being made about the second place on the ticket. I have been looking into the matter a little and have about come to the conclusion that it is nearly certain that Vice President Morton will no be renominated, no matter who gets first place. If Blaine is named, the convention will go farther West than New York for his running mate, and either Alger, Lincoln or Fresham will be chosen. Morton has apparently been coquetting with the anti-Har rison people, so that even if the President is renominated his influence is likely to be brown in favor of a new candidate for secthrown in favor of a new candidate for sec-ond place, presumably Whitelaw Reid, who is ambitious and is supporting the adminis-tration in the present crisis. Of course, if Blaine should prevent the use of his name the old ticket might be named entire in the interest of harmony."

But slight as has been the speculation as to candidates for Vice President on the Re-publican side, its absence has been even more marked in the ranks of the opposition. The Democratic attention has been entirely shouthed by the butter control of the president of th

more marked in the ranks of the opposition. The Democratic attention has been entirely absorbed by the bitter contest between Cleveland and Hill. If, as now seems probable, the former is nominated the second place will, of course, go farther West. Ex-Governor Campbell would be a formidable aspirant for the niche, but he declares he has no aspirations in that direction. Both Morrison and Palmer, of Illinois, have been mentioned. The logic of the situation, though, points to either Gray, of Indiana, or Boies, of Iowa. Both of these shrewd individuals are believed to have announced themselves as candidates for first place with the intention of allowing themselves to be persuaded to take second. Of course, if any combination is formed strong enough to prevent Cleveland's nomination the slates will all have to be rearranged.

#### Interest in Legislative Contests

THE returns from Saturday's Repubican primaries in the Second Legislative district will be read with interest and some disappointment by politicians throughout the State. The fight made by ex-Senator Rutan had attracted a great deal more than cal attention. George ! of the Independent Republican Committee of 1890, in conversation in Philadelphia the

"I would like to see Rutan again at the State capital, not for any particular politic-State capital, not for any particular political reasons, but because he is likely to lend some life to a legislative session. Allegheny county has a few members who take an active and influential part in the work at the State House, and the average ability of the members is no doubt high, but considering its number the delegation usually does not make much of a sensation. I have no definite information as to the result of the contest in the Second Allegheny district, but if Rutan comes out on top I look for him to add interest to the proceedings at Harrisburg this winter."

A number of others, especially of the old

A number of others, especially of the old timers, spoke in the same vein, and hence will feel somewhat disappointed at the re-turns from the Northside primary contest, which indicate that their hopes for the com-

which indicate that their hopes for the coming session are not likely to be fulfilled.

Another legislative struggle upon which the politicians are keeping an eye is the effort of ex-Chairman Andrews to once again represent Crawford county at the State capital. The majority against him for the Senate two years ago was about 890, and his opponents claim they will at least give him a close fight this year. Andrews and his friends, though, rely upon the close drawing of party lines in a Presidental year to prevent any considerable disaffection. to prevent any considerable disaffection.

#### The Buckeye Democratic Factions. THE Democratic convention in Ohio

does not meet until nearly the middle of June and only a week before the gathering of the national conclave at Chicago. From present indications the Buckeye meeting is likely to witness a lively contest between the contending factions, one being led by ex Governor Campbell and Allen W. Thurman and the other by John R. McLean, Lawrence Neal and Congressman Warwick. Senator Brice is in sympathy with the last-named eaders, and has so far avoided making any definite expression and may pose as a peace

Warwick has declared openly for Hill and strongly opposes Cleveland. His regard for Hill is due to the work which the New York Senator did in his district when McKinley Senator did in his district when McKinley was defeated by such a narrow margin two years ago. Neal used to be a Cleveland adherent, and is probably against him now because Campbell is for him. Neal and Campbell have constantly got in each other's political path for several years past. All of the leaders named are ambitious to be delegates at large to Chicago. Campbell and Brice are practically sure winners, but there may be a lively struggle for the other two members of the Buckeye Democratic big four.

Quite a number of the district delegates in Ohio have already been closen, and so far are almost evenly divided between Cleveland and the opposition. Ohio Democratic have never adopted the unit rule of recent years, even for such a home candidate as the elder Thurman. The State platform will probably mention Cleveland personally, but

probably mention Cleveland personally, but without iron-clad instructions. Views of Silver Men on Blaine.

It is hard to tell what the Republicans and Democrats of Colorado and Nevada propose to do when they get to Minneapolis and Chicago. Both parties have instructed their delegates to vote for no candidate for President who is not favorable to the free coinage of silver. These resolutions are under-stood to have been particularly aimed at Harrison and Cleveland respectively, but whom they are meant to favor is a mystery. Blaine is certainly not a free silver advo-cate, while Hill has dodged the question with the utmost care. If the Colorado and Nevada delegates obey their instructions literally they will have to hold a convention

all by themselves.

The Nevada Democrats went to great lengths upon the subject and imitated their South Carolina brethren by refusing to pen a resolution pledging support to the Chicago nominees. As the Democrats have nothing to lose in Nevada, however, the threats of a bolt in that section will not cause much of a sensation.

sensation.
Such well-known Republicans as M. M.
Estee and Colonel Trumbo, who have large
mining interests in Nevada and California, in conversation with the writer someonths ago in San Francisco, declared the d that months ago in San Francisco, declared that while the sliver Republicans would be lukewarm if not hostile to Harrison they would rally to the Blaine standard no matter what the position of the Maine man upon the white metal might be. They regarded Blaine's personality as such as to obscure all minor and side issues.

L. D. B. OUR MAIL POUCH.

Why He Backs a Great Grab.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: What is the animus of your opposition to the Nicaragua Canal? Do you not recognize its paramount importance? Our local Erie ship canal would be a very valuable adjunct to our transportation facilities, but unfortunately for the enterprise, there is no water to supply a canal of sufficient depth to answer the wants of modern commerce. The area of basin available as a watershed and the average annual rainfall in that area at once demonstrate the impossibility of securing such a waterway. This whole question of a ship canal from Erie to Pittsourg may as well be dropped at once. There

burg may as well be dropped at once. There is nothing in it. The plan is impracticable and incanable of realization unless you can devise some plan whereby the watershed of the Shenango can be increased. This you know cannot be done.

In opposing the Nicaragua Canal you array yourself in opposition to the most important enterprise of modern times, and to the American people—an enterprise most vital in its direct bearing on the question of our supremacy. If we build the canal under the management and permanent control of the Government of the United States we shall have by a single stroke converted the the Government of the United States we shall have by a single stroke converted the Gulf of Mexico into an American lake. Its islands must fall under the dominion of our lag. This result is inevitable, and must be apparent to you. The North Pacific, too, would become Americanized. Our influence would be the dominating force over its entire area, and the Sandwich Islands would fall under our control from sheer force of gravity.

Have you ever thought about the relation the West India and Sandwich islands sustain to us? Do you know that we have to

tain to us? Do you know that we have to own them? This much ought to be apparent to you. Have you a realizing sense of the greatness of the United States? Cannot you greatness of the United States? Cannot you see that our manifest destiny is the grandest to which any people were ever called or, perhaps, ever shall be? What we need is a statesmanship broad enough to grasp in all its force the full significance of the nighty forces now at work throughout the world. The great powers of Europe are allotting to the unsulves a scheme they have been entered. themselves—a scheme they have been en-gaged in for half a century—and apportion-ing the entire surface of the earth not preing the entire surface of the earth not previously controlled, claimed or owned by the civilized nations. England is and always has been the arch enemy of the United States. The American name is fraught with evil to her and her aspirations. Her universal sovereignty of the seas is threatened by us, and she knows that sooner or later her suzerainty must cease and her glory pale before the great name of America.

We are the greatest factor in the world's history and it is time we knew it. What we want is possessions around the wide earth. Give us such possessions (and this canal is an important step toward that end) in every zone and ere many years our sails will whiten every sea and our commerce dominate all the marks of the earth. We need nothing so much as a revival of our foreign nothing so much as a revival of our foreign commerce, as we are now paying \$150,000,000 annually for freight carried in foreign bot-toms. This wast sum keeps the trade bal-ance against us, and this balance we have to settle in gold.

J. A. Figl.D.

#### NEW CASTLE, May 27.

ITALIANS UP TO THE TIMES.

Steps Taken to Have Their Country Prop erly Recognized at the Big Fair.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—At the fifth meeting of the Italo-American Board of Promotton of the World's Columbian Exposition, had in this city, yesterday, C. F. Z. Caracristi was elected President, and Prof. Francis R. Fava, Jr., Secretary. Resolutions were passed thanking Ministers Fava and Porter for their labor in obtaining the official representation of Italy at the World's Exposition; also, providing for a joint American and Italian celebration of the American and Italian celebration of the four hundreth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus in Washington; also, requesting the President to appoint a naturalized Italo-American on the National Board of World's Exposition, and an Italo-American to be one of the orators at the proposed international naval review at Hampton Roads, in honor of the four hundreth anniversary of the discovery of America.

America.

Mr. Caracristi and Prof. Fava presented the board with a bas relief of Columbus in onyx and jasper to be presented to the President of the Senate for the Congress of President of the Senate for the Congress of the American people as a token of rogard and esteem from the compatriots of Columbus living in this country. The new Executive Committee of the board consists of C. F. Z. Caracristi, Washington, D. C.; Salvator Cortez, Rome, Italy; Francis R. Fava, Jr., Washington, D. C.; A. Stefani, Chicago; Prof. E. Michalangeli, Cav G. Barsotti and O. C. Marchese, New York City; Mira Zanoni, Memphis, Tenn.; P. Gonnella, P. Dante, and A. Beanchini, Richmond, Va.; P. Ralio and E. Desir, Washington, D. C.

## HE AWOKE IN HIS GRAVE.

Shastly Evidence That a Soldier Was Bur led Alive in Arizons. PHOENIX, ARIZ., May 29 .- A ghastly sight

net the eyes yesterday of men removing the emains of a soldier from Fort Lowell to the National cemetery. The evidences were plain that James Deviney, who died there 4 years ago, was buried alive. The head of the ody was found turned over to the left and the right arm lying straight down by the side. The left arm was thrown over the left high and the lower limbs were crossing ach other.

each other.

From the appearance and position of the lower jaw and parts of the face which were yet intact, it is clear that animation returned after burial, and that he subsequently died in great agony. Deviney's supposed death was caused by a kick from a mule.

onger Harrison will be surely dumped,-St. Louis Republic (Dem.). THE Blaine boom goes right on just the same, whether the enemies of it desire or

MR. BLAINE'S boom is the most boomful that has ever cast a gloom over the original Harrison man.—Louisville Courier-Journal

work, but he can see his title clear to the Presidency, nevertheless, if he wants it .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.). BLAINE will be the next President of the

which, however, will duly record the fact THE people want Blaing. There is no mistaking this fact. Go East, go West, and as

say that they want Blaine. What the people want they should have .- Cleveland World

(Dem.). THERE is no disputing the fact that James G. Blaine stands first in the hearts of the Republican masses of the United States. since he was first considered available Presidental timber there has never been a time

sore robust than any one of the other candidates of either party named so far. And even if he were not he is quite well enough to be elected President, no matter who is nominated against him .- N. Y. Advertiser

He Gave His Wife a Coffig. BELOIT, WIS., May 29.—Mrs. Deacon A. J. Cowles has died in the 87th year of her age. Her husband is an eccentric man, and one

The individual who "told you so" has by this time arranged his prophecies and is prepared for any emergency that Minneapolis may bring about.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-A historic collection of railroad tickets will be one of the exhibits at the World's

-In Charleston the other day a woman testified in court that she was the mother of

-The locomotive engine was known, it is

said, in Chinaat the beginning of the eighteenth century. -"The butcher plant," one of the carnivorous vegetables, is found only in the near vicinity of Wilmington, N. C.

-A popular drink called gin-sling takes its name from John Collins, formerly a celebrated waiter in Limmer's old house. -Japan has 700 earthquake observing stations, and the records of the 500 shocks that

annually visit that country are accurately noted. -Cotton is now grown in Turkestan and the Russian provinces of Central Asia, the quantity produced being 31,650,000 pounds, or say 86,000 bales, in 1888, and 52,560,000 pounds

-No one knows when whisky was first made, but, according to Mr. Ashton, it was hardly known until the time of the Pre-tender, being a drink strictly of the Highlanders. -Andover, O., has quite a natural curi

sity in the way of a boy, 12 years old, who is about two feet and a half tall, who can kick his own hat off and can stand on one foot and tickle his ear with the other. -W hile three woodcutters were sitting n a bench in their lodging house near

Everetts, Va., last Saturday, singing "The Old Ship of Zion," the house was struck by lightning and all three were killed. -This globe has had 66,627,842,237,075,268 human inhabitants since the beginning of time. To even bury this vast number the

whole landed surface of the globe, every inch of it, would have to be dug over 120 -Millions of Colorado beetles were washed up on the shore of Sea Isle City, N.

I., the other day, and the residents are at a loss to explain the remarkable occurrence or form any idea as to where they came -The gray rat came to Europe from India by way of Russia, and is now popularly known as the Norway rat, from a mistaken tradition that it came from Norway to Eng-land and from the latter country to

America -The rate of progression of a storm is often 50 miles an hour, and a series has often been traced in a direct line from north to outh a distance of 400 miles. The average altitude of thunder storms has been found

o be not over 5,000 feet above the surface of -One of the worst "calamity howlers" that has appeared lately is Howling Bear, an Indian who proclaims that within two years a great famine will spread over the entire country, and that there will be neither corn, wheat nor grass, and that all animals will die of starvation.

-The orohippus, the ancestor of the noble horse of to-day, is first known to have existed in the eocone period of geological epochs. Some of the species were as small as the common silver fox of to-day, and all had 16 hoofs, four on each foot, just like the cow brutes of the present age.

-Ouvriere states that 80 per cent among the cutters of silex. 70 per cent among needle sharpeners, 65 per cent among file entters, 45 per cent among lithographers, 40 per cent among grindstone cutters, 7 per cent among cement workers, and 5 per cent among tinfoll workers die of phthisis. -One of the worst "calamity howlers"

hat has appeared lately is Howling Bear, an

Indian who can give points even to Totten.
He proclaims that within two years a great famine will spread over the whole country; that there will be neither corn, wheat nor grass, and that all the animals will die of starvation. -Following Pasteur's advice, it is said, he Greek Government called in the aid of the well-known German bacteriologist, Prof.

Loeffler, of Greifswald, who has put an end to the mice plague by causing fatal epidemic among the mice. This is a triumph of baceriology practical enough to suit the most inscientific taste. -London has found that suppliers and consumers do not understand what is meant when speaking of lighting gas, per 1,000

when speaking of lighting gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, or per 1,000, so in future it is proposed to speak and write per Murdoch instead. Water supplied by meter is for similar reasons to be sold at so much per Mydelton. Milk per quart, says the jocose Engineer, is to be sold under the old name. -M. Napins pointed out that the attituda of the body during work has a great influence on health. The sitting position congests the digestive organs; the bent posttion (like that of bostmakers) leads to car-diac affections. The standing position imposed on shoppirls and women was pro-ductive of much suffering and disease, and should be forbidden those who serve in

-It is customary in the town of Quito when a visitor takes off his hat upon entering a room to beg him to put it on again, and in the absence of permission leave is generally requested. This, it is said, arises from apprehension that cold will be taken by remaining uncovered. The same persons upon going out of doors take off their hats to flashes of lightning, no matter whether with its colling.

rain is falling. -The Provident Surgical Society, London, distributed last year 6,223 artificial arms, legs, teeth and noses. One of the noses was brought back to be exchanged. It moses was pronounced Roman nose that had caused the young woman, to whose face it had been attached, to be unmercifully chaffed. She was given in place of it a pretty little nez retrousse, which secured her an

offer of marriage. -Every man brewed his beer up to the seventeenth century. It was in the reign of Elizabeth that public brewing had begun at Elizabeth that public brewing and organ as Button, which is now the metropiis of En-glish beer, and which owes its pre-eminence in this respect to the quality of its water. The city, singular to relate, "still maintains the importance of beer as a beverage by bearing an ale conner, whose duty is to keeping an ale conner, whose duty is to taste ales and see that the price charged is

not excessive." -Rats are natives of Asia and their raids westward belong to comparative modera times. From the fact that it is not mentioned by any of the early Europeans, it is surmised that it was unknown west of the Ganges in ancient times. The black rat first came from Asia to Europe in the sixteenth century—along with the plague—and was first known as the "Gravevard Specter," because he preyed on the fiesh of those who died during that awful visitation.

## IDYLLIC HUMORESQUES,

Cholly-Pandon me! Harwy-Don't mention it, m' deah bhov. Cholly-Ew, pahdon me foh begging your pah-ion.-Puck. When the parson made mention of the bone

of contention,

Deacon Jones looked at Smith then and both faces wore mysterious smile, for the deacons were thinking Of the bones they had fought for the evening be-fore. - New York Herald, Microscopist-"Did you ever look at a

1,000 bill through a microscope?"

Impecunious friend—"No; always used a tescope?"—Chicago Neus. "I beg you to desist, sir. I shall permit o man to kiss me until I am engaged to him."
"But you are engaged to me."

"Engaged to you? "Yes, for the next dance."- New York Press. It used to be the proper thing For every girl to make An effort to learn how to sew, And likewise how to bake.

The dainty ballroom fan unto The needle made its bow And aprons took the place of arms-They do not do it now. -Cloak Revie "Do you really care for Harry?" asked the

postmaster of his daughter.
"Yes, papa," replied the malden, softly.
"Harry belongs to the first class males, —Detroit "Your practice will kill you," said the octor to the young woman suffering from too

nuch plano playing.
"That's all right," she responded spitefully,
"yours kills other people."—Hartford Countat. An old and crusty bachelor am I. Worldly and baid, and just turned forty-the And yet I quake with terror when I think Of the leap year summer maiden by the sea,

-- Colorado Sun Bingo-Twenty years ago I was married

at high noon in a dress suit.

Kingley - Well, things are different now.

Bingo - Not much. I still have the same suit.

## BLAINE'S TIDAL WAVE.

Ir Blaine keeps his mouth shut nine days

not.-Toledo Blade (Rep.). HENCEPORTH the wise man will class the Blaine boom among the real properties .-Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)

BLAINE'S eyes are a little weak from over-

United States. This is subject to the revision of the Minneapolis Convention stated herein.—Springfield News (Rep.). you go ask the men you meet whom they prefer for the Presidency, and if they are tepublicans they will, nine out of every ten.

(Rep.). THE robust Blaine schism in the Repub lican party is viewed with radiant encouragement by the keepers of hotels and boardng houses in Minneapolis, whose only fear now is that the Plumed knight may be nominated on the first ballot, and thus cut hort the proceedings. - Kansas City Star

when he was stronger politically or opposed by so few lactions as at present. -Los Angeles Times (Rep.). THERE is the best of reasons for believing hat Mr. Blaine's health is fully restored, and that he is in his vigorous prime, even

of his peculiar ideas was making a coffin himself. He also presented his wife one

Prophets Prepared for Any Emergency Chicago News, 1

May Result Disastrously To-Morrow it, Louis Globe-Democrat.

The 31st of May in New York may knock out 22d of February in the Presi boom-starting line.