FOUR DAYS' FIGHT

FOR VERY LITTLE,

The Harrison Managers Made

Weary by Their First

Real Hard Work.

DEFECTIONS TO BLAINE

Caused Many a Heartache When

Yesterday's Daylight Broke.

Indiana Delegates Most Anxious to

Learn What of the Night-A Sample

of the Blaine Reasoning-Western

Pennsylvania's Position in the

Fight-Basis of the Magee-Quay

Friendship-Don Cameron's Partiality

Principally for Cameron-What a

Difference It Makes to Be President

and Hold the Patronage and Power.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

vesterday the Harrison managers were

tired after four days' work, most of it

thrown away upon unofficial arrivals. Some

of them were out of temper, and one or

two wanted to fight. The general respect-

able citizen element which followed Har-

rison looked askant upon this behavior. A

smothered rage against Blaine boded no

good to party nominations, and strength-

ened the hope of some quiet persons that in

a collusion of the two main leaders .a com-

The importance of the National Committee was a subject of comment. Those per-

sons have a system of continuing themselves

and then nominating the candidate in ad-

vance. Of a leading person in this regard

it was said how he lived was a matter of his

friends, as he had been some time out of

In the East and central parts of the

country defections in unexpected quarters

were found to Mr. Blaine. The rottenness

of the Northwestern delegations of Harrison was apparent. One of the prominent

delegates of Nebraska said to me: "Four of us are tied up with instructions for Har-

rison, pressed upon us by his officeholders,

but the delegation is for Blaine, because we

which have taken place since his term began

Strength of Blaine and Rusk

"The only men high in the Government

who have not exposed their Wall street banks have been Blaine and Rusk. With

how much the true intentions of our dele

gations will be made manifest. Harrison's

son has a father-in-law in Nebraska former

ly Senator, and himself and officeholders

tried to keep down the amative propensi-

ties of Utah. Nevertheless, Nebraska

and Kansas, like the Dakotas, and Minne-

sota, and Wisconsin, and Michigan and

The speaker was an old friend of Will-

iam H. Seward, and he said: "If your

ticket there is no sense nominating it, I tell

you, they will not go for Harrison, and they

will go for Blaine. The next point to look

out for is New York State. Repeated elec-

tions there have shown us since Harrison

feated. The probabilities of the nomination

indicate that New York requires a man who

will take off that vote which this year prob

ably does not want to support the Demo-

cratic nominee. Wherever there is Demo-

cratic disaffection the nomination of Blaine

is hoped. It looks to me like Pierce's ad-

ministration, or Buchanan's, to see these trading carpet-baggers and saleable negroes, sent drilled and badged to Minneapolis to

Liable to Shift to Harrison.

Nevertheless, it occurred to me that if this gentleman was particular about con-

cealing his name, that perhaps the Har-

A railroad man, who has for years been

renominate the President."

risonites might get his vote.

Northwest will not hold for the Republican

Iowa, are beartfelt for Blaine."

Wall street conversion.

promise quantity might be found.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 4.-At midnight

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH,

SUNDAY. JUNE

Senators, who have signed themselves out of the contest, are approaching Minneapolis to see if the goose will not jump their way. Broken-down politicians, whose ambition has been too unscrupulous, are trying to resuscitate themselves by the confusion of

resuscitate themselves by the confusion of this contest.

Here comes Warner Miller, an ambitious man, as are all who have either been school teachers, with a dislike of Harrison, who has never recognized him; a dislike of Platt, who has opposed him, and refracted amended views of Blaine, to whose stature he has approximated. What will he dowill he take Blaine for what remains of his expectations, or advocate a third man, like Sherman?

Meantime the silver question is coming

Meantime, the silver question is coming up here. "A large proportion of the Republicans west of the Missouri look upon the Eastern bankers with suspicion," yesterday said Ed Webster, from Nebraska. "Don't you suppose men who raise stock and wheat have some feeling when they go to a pawn broker's—for that is what a banker on the frontier means—sak for \$100 loan, and are told that they can have it for 3 per cent a month, or the use of \$100 a year for \$36, and when they ask why is this rate so inhuman. The answer is this, that there's not enough currency to go around. On top of these came the lawyers. Meantime, the silver question is coming around. On top of these came the lawyers, smelting masters and mining bosses and speculators, who want to work silver up.

The Masutacturers Very Quiet.

One element which is especially quiet at this convention is the manufacturers. Some say that our manufacturers are quite secure in their extensive plant, thorough skill, distance, etc. The principal job in this country is to sell the goods after they are made, and it is hardly believed that foreigners can drum up the towns and cities like those who know the country. The surplus has been spent, and fairly strong duties must maintain the revenue. Besides the sale of American properties to Englishmen has had a modifying spirit on the tariff. The Englishman is not not so desirous to uproot the manufactories he partly owns. The American is now working to make dividends for his Englishmen. Here are Washburn and Pillsbury and others who sold their flourmills to a general syndicate, chiefly British. The Briton, it would seem, has made up his mind that changes in this country are not very probable. At any rate, I have not seen anything about the manufacturers except a sign in the rear of the convention hall, which expresses the old Harrison and Henry Clay doctrine.

Seeing Mr. Boardman, the President of The Manufacturers Very Quiet.

Henry Clay doctrine.

Seeing Mr. Boardman, the President of the Park Commission, of Minneapolis, wearing a Blaine badge, I said: "Is that

"Well," said he, "I come from Maine, as did a great many in these parta. If Blaine were nominated the effect would be salutary were nominated the effect would be saintary upon ourselves. The government of Minneapolis is now Democratic. The Legislature is controlled by the Alliance and the Democrats together, Blaine's nomination would undoubtedly win in Minnesota, send Cush Davis back to the Senate, give us the Cush Davis back to the Senate, give us the Legislature and turn the city over to us. That is why I am for Blains. We need the use of his name for our local ends."

Said Mr. Boardman: "It would be a great help to us in the Northwest to have Jerry Rusk behind Blains on the ticket. Rusk came up on a threshing machine, wherever the farmers are and does his hour's work. He is typical of the country, a good-natured fellow, and Blaine and Rusk would captivate this region, and be good politics unquestionably."

If Alger is being worked to run behind Blaine, of course Mr. Rusk cannot thresh out his day's work.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION.

gates and alternates to the Minr published. It is as follows: DELEGATES AT LARGE

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

kins, Bradford; Mor; an B. Williams, Wilkerbarre; Lemuel Googins, Pittsburg.

District Deliberates.

First—Henry H. Bingham, Philadelphia; Oliver Wilson, Philadelphia.
Second—David H. Lane, Philadelphia; Jacob Wildemore, Philadelphia.
Third—Theodore B. Stulb, Philadelphia; James B. Anderson, Philadelphia.
Fourth—George S. Graham, Philadelphia; A. S. L. Shields, Philadelphia.
A. S. L. Shields, Philadelphia.
Sixth—Enos Verlenden, Jr., Darby; Thomas S. Butler, West Chester.
Seventh—Jacob A. Strassberger, Norristown: E. Wesley Keeler. Doylestown.
Eighth—Maurice C. Luckenbach, Bethlehem; William H. Stroh, Mauch Chunk.
Ninth—Angustus M. High, Reading; James Thomas, Catasauqua.
Tenth—Dr. John P. Miller, Oak Hill; George R. Sensenig, Laucaster.
Eleventh—Edward N. Willard, Scranton; Benjamin Hughes, Scranton.
Twelftn—George W. Shonk, Wilkesbarre; William J. Scott, Belbend.
Thirteenth—Alexander Scott, Frackville; Dr. Christian Lenker, Schuylkill Haven.
Fourteenth—John E. Fox, Harrisburg; Jacob H. Grove, Lebanon.
Fifteenth—Gaiusha A. Grow, Glenwood; Fred I. Wheelock, Eaton.
Sixteenth—A. M. Bennett, Covington; W. F. Lewis, Coudersport.
Seventeenth—Carl F. E-penschade, Mifflintown; William L. Gougar, Danville.
Eighteenth—Carl F. E-penschade, Mifflintown; Jerry J. Cromer, Fort Littleton.
Nineteenth—Charles H. Mullin, Mount Holly Springs. John C. Lower, Gettysburg.
Twenty-scond—Joseph O. Brown, Pittsburg: Twenty-scond—Joseph O. Brown, Pittsburg: Twenty-first—John H. Jordan, Bedford; H. W. Story, Johnstown.
Twenty-first—J. Owen Edelbute, Brockville; Norman K. Coller, Leechburg.
Twenty-scond—Frank M. Faller, Uniontown; George M. Von Bonnhorst, Pittsburg.
Twenty-first—John H. Jordan, Bedford; H. W. Story, Johnstown.
Twenty-first—John M. Seuns, Pittsburg.
Twenty-first—John M. Seuns, Pittsburg.
Twenty-scond—Joseph O. Brown, Pittsburg: Twenty-first—Senator M. S. Quay, Beaver; David W. Pearson, New Castle.
Twenty-sixth—Charles M. Heed, Erie; John J. Carter, Titusville.
Twenty-sixth—Charles M. Beeller, F. Stevens, Margel M. Beller, W

ALTERNATE DELEGATES.

McIntyre.
Third—Joseph H. Klemmer, Henry Hun-Fourth-Robert Osbourne, George J. El-Fifth-Robert B. Burns, M. D., Wilbur F. kinron.
Eighth—Dr. Thomas C. Walton, James S.
Drake.
Ninth—Dr. Webster B. Kupp, Franklin H. Hersh.
Teuth-J. Harold Wickersham, H. B.
Keller. Eleventh-Courad Schroeder, Edward Miles. Twelfth-Issae P. Hand, William F. dams. Thirteenth—John I. Mathias, John F.

Twenty-first—William J. Mitchell, Hugh B. McIntyre.
Twenty-first—William J. Mitchell, Hugh B. McIntyre.
Twenty-second—John Gripp, Henry P. Ford.
Twenty-third—F. J. Torrence, John C. Hetsel.

Twenty-sixth-C. George Olmstead, Joshua loughas. Twenty-seventh-M. C. Russell, John S. Twenty-eighth-F. L. Shallenberger, J. A.

in Power in Little Samos.

A BROADSIDE FROM STEVENSON. He Shows Up Some Peculiar Acts of Those

LONDON, June 4.-Another letter from Robert Louis Stevenson appears in the Times this morning, inveighing with even greater extravagance of language than before against misgovernment in Samoa. Stevenson now pours the vials of his wrath on Chief Justice Cederkrantz, to whom he formerly appealed against the misdeeds of Baron Pilsson, the President of the Munic-ipal Council of Apia, whom he now regards as a tool and scapegoat for another. The burden of his complaint is that Baron Pilsach and Justice Cederkrantz, finding a de-

sach and Justice Cederkrantz, finding a decision that customs receipts must be paid to the municipality, denuded the Government of money it needed to pay the salaries of themselves. He says:

Pilsach, as adviser of the King, wrote a letter to himself, reprimanding himself as President for consenting to the decision, got the King's signature to this letter and brought an action against himself before Justice Cederkrantz. Nobody was present at the trial but the Judge and Baron Pilsach. Judge Cederkrantz reversed the decision, and thus enabled Baron Pilsach to demand that the municipal authorities surrender the money to the Government. The result of this action was a stormy meeting of the Municipal Council. During the proceedings Baron Pilsach, with humorous candor, proposed that the dispute be brought to the notice of the powers.

STRANGE SCENES AT A TRIAL

The Jurymen Are Almost as Turbulent as the Rowdy Spectators. AIX, June 4.- A trial replete with highly sensational features has been here. One Cauvin, charged with the inhuman murder of his aged benefactress, Mme. Moutell, was convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for life. A girl accomplice was acquitted. The spectators were very unruly, quitted. The spectators were very unruly, and the trial throughout was marked by the most riotous conduct. To such a pitch did the tumult arise that the proceedings were interrunted, and the Judge had to appeal to the military to preserve order. The soldiers responded, but were unable to quell the disturbance until they twice cleared the room of everyone but those taking part in the trial.

The jury were also a source of annoyance. They threatened to leave the place unless their wives were admitted. So persistent were they that the judge was finally, out of sheer desperation, compelled to yield to them, and the women walked triumphantly into the court room. Some law students

who had been called as witnesses, indulged in a torrent of invectives and called one another hars and thieves. Cauvin appeared to enjoy the disorder hugely, and during some of the wildest scenes he laughed wildly, urging the disturbers to renewed efforts.

TROY HILL'S TEMPLE.

Opening of the New and Magnificent Chapel of St. Anthony

NEWS FROM VENEZUELA.

Government Official Kays the Cruel Was Is Nearly Over-The Bank of Venezuela Not Bankrupt-Money Sent It by New York Financiers.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—Seno Jose Alfonso Ortego in the Venezuelan Consulate in this city, arrived this morning on from Laguayra. Senor Coronal is 34 years old. He has been a journalist and a representative in the Venezuelan Congress. He was seen last evening at the Hotel America. He said:

He said:

When I left Lagusyra everything pointed to a speedy adjustification of the troubles between the Government and the revolutionists. In the States of Andes and Zanova the revolutionists have been completely routed and peace is so nearly restored that the Government has sent commissioners to the States in question to readjust Governmental affairs. In Carabobo there are only a very few guerillas left, and they have no arms or ammunition. In fact the only revolutionists in Venezuela are the forces under Generals Guerra and Crespo, and there are now 6,000 government troops after them with Winchester rifles and an abundance of ammunition and supplies. President Palacio is determined to end the trouble as soon as possible, and has 24,000 men in the field.

Speaking of the finances the new Consul Speaking of the finances the new Consul

said:

The Bank of Venezuels cannot be bankrupt, because it is composed of the wealthiest merchants of Caracas, and only
the failure of all these men
could injure it in any way.
The steamer Caracas recently carried
\$140,000 in specie for Morton, Bilas & Co., of
this city, to it. The Caracas also carried
telegraph and telephone supplies to the
Government. At the beginning of the revointion the Bank of Venezuels advanced to
the Government between \$4,000,000 and
\$3,000,000, on condition that those interested
in the loan be allowed to collect a certain
per cent of interest on all imports.

A Labor War in the Copper District. MARIONETTE, MICH., June 4 .- [Special.]-It is reported that a general strike is

ERECTED BY FATHER MOLLINGER.

Over \$150,000 Spent by the Priest Upon the Spacious Building.

REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF RELICS

The new chanel of St. Anthony's, on the over a year, and cost its owner, Rev. Father Mollinger, upward of \$150,000. It is a pacious structure, 130 feet in length by 60 feet in width, and is furnished with such magnificence as to almost make the beholder question whether St. Anthony should be called the patron of Father Mollinger or Father Mollinger the patron of St. An-

The floor is covered with tile work, and the many windows of the finest stained glass present various allegorical pictures. In the center of the room, between two beautiful candelabras, is a gilded model of the Cathedral of St. Peter at Rome, the dome of which is studded with rubies, pearls and other valuable stones. Directly back of this is the main altar. It is constructed entirely of onyx and is said to be the most expensive one in the United States, having cost many thousand dollars. In numbered niches along the sides are 14 group statues, representing different stages of the Savjor's journey from Calvary to the place of his Represents the Savior's Last Journey.

The first represents Pontius Pilate yielding at length to the importunities of the high priests, but turning abashed from the gaze of the Lord and washing his hands in a bowl of water held by a slave at his left. In the second niche Christ is struggling mminent among laborers employed at the great Calumet and Heels copper mines. The company has decided to discharge employes who will not make affidavit that they are Knights of Labor or members of some other labor organization, and will put that decision into effect to-morrow.

MAKE money by investing your savings in a lot at Kensington on Monday. Free trains from Union depot. Free dinner. under the weight of the cross while his ex-

and children who have accompanied him. In group ten he is stripped and the soldiers are quarreling over his clothing. The remaining groups show him in his death agonies until in the last St. Joseph takes him from the cross and lays him in his own sepulcher. These statues were made in Munich from rough designs of Father Mollinger at a cost of \$8,000. The walls of the chapel back of the altar are covered with cabinets containing thousands of relies among which is a fragment of the true cross.

A Remarkable Collection of Relies.

A Remarkable Collection of Relies. Father Mollinger is immensely proud of his collection and has spared no expense to make it the most complete religious reliquary in the world. Its only rival is the small cathedral in the suburbs of Rome, known as "St. Peter in Chains," and supposed to have been built upon the spot of the apostle's martyrdom.

Father Mollinger is a doctor of medicine, having taken a course at one of the German.

having taken a course at one of the German universities, and prescribes for upward of 300 people every week. The Father charges nothing for his treatment, which is said to be very beneficial. Father Mollinger is also credited with having wrought many miraculous cures. The Father lives in a handsomely furnished house adjoining the chapel. He has an extensive library consisting solely of Latin, Greek and German literature.

The Father is assisted in his duties by the Rev. J. M. Dangelzer, an Alsatian monk, of the Order of St. Francis, who has just returned from a ten months' tour of Europe and the Holy Lands. Father Dangelzer is a Frenchman by birth, but he has been naturalized, and he is now an American citizen and proud of it. having taken a course at one of the German

CONVICTS SUBDUED BY A GOVERNOR.

With a Revolver in Hand Be Holds the Mutipeers at Bay Until Troops Arrive.

VALENCIA, SPAIN, June 4.-Much excitement was created here by the revolt of a large number of convicts yesterday. The scene of the mutiny was the San Augustin prison. Three hundred prisoners combined in their efforts for liberty.

Governor Salcedo appeared on the scene and fired a revolver at the mass of excitad and fired a revolver at the mass of excitad men, at the same time announcing that he would shoot down the first man who attempted to pass him. The Governor held the malcontents at bay until a body of military had been summoned to the prison. The soldiers soon had the unruly prisoners under subjection, and the latter quietly allowed themselves to be placed securely in their calls. their cella.

FREE trains to Kensington on Monday, June 6, 820, 2:05, 10:00, 10:15, 11:00 A. M. on A. V. R. R. from Union depot. Free dinner.

Are You Interested in Carpets? Read item, second page, headed "A Crash in Floor Coverings." J. H. KUNKEL & BRO.

A SALE FOR GLORY, NOT PROFIT.

WE HAVE

MARKED THE

CHAMBER

EVER OCCUR

AGAIN.

Hamilton Disston, William L. Elkins, Philadelphia; William Flinn, Henry W. Oli-ver, Pittsburg; Frank Reeder, Easton; Samuel A. Davenport, Erie; Henry C. McCormick, Williamsport; Lyman D. Gilbert, Harris-

Alteroates—William B. Ahern, Philadelphia; Samuel M. Clements, Philadelphia; Dr. James A. Dale, York; John W. Young, Tunkhannock; Joseph Bosler, Ogontz; A. C. Hawkins, Bradford; Morran B. Williams, Wilkesbarre; Lemuel Googins, Pittsburg.

SUITS IN **NEVER WILL** SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY

mth-Elias Deemer, Samuel McClin-

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The complete list of Pennsylvania delegates and alternates to the Minneapolis PRICES OF ALL. A 27 Bedroom Suit Goes at 18.

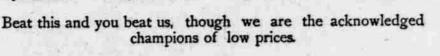
30 Bedroom Suit Goes at

35 Bedroom Suit Goes at 40 Bedroom Suit Goes at

50 Bedroom Suit Goes at

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the friend of the President and his family, took me aside and said mildly: "Don't you hope the President will be renominated? He is a good man. I know him well, and he is an honorable person. He is not going to visit his indignation on those persons who have not supported him. He believes, as a politician, in a fair division. They say he cannot be elected. I am sure he can earry Indiana, for I come from that State, and know pretty well what I speak of. The fact that the delegation is from Indiana is indicative of the sentiment of the State which went for him before. I think his prospects to carry New York are better than they were four years ago. The busi-

A Pennsylvanian's Ideas.

Said I: "Pennsylvania, where you live, is a good Republican State. How does that

"I don't know," was the reply, "as to the holding of the delegation, but the best men there, many of them hitherto Blaine men, are for Harrison, such as Hamilton Disston. Let me introduce you to a person who knows all about the politics of Western Pennsylvania." He brought up an authority from Pitts-

burg, who said: "If Blaine is in the fight there are about six votes in the Pennsylvania delegation against Blaine. If Blaine is not in the field I think there may 15 or 16 votes for Harrison." "Then Blaine will get the bulk of the

delegation if he is running?" "Yes, that is the understanding. But the Blaine wave is not running as high in Pennsylvania as it was two or three years ago. I doubt whether Pittsburg to-day is a Blaine city, though so close to Blaine's birth place. Our manufacturing interests feel that Harrison is a discreet guardian of

Blaine city, though so close to Blaine's sirth place. Our manufacturing interests cell that Harrison is a discreet guardian of hem."

"Is Magee for Harrison?"

"Yes, and his newspaper is supporting out of this race. He is subject to infirmi-



Magee and Quay as Friends. "Are not Magee and Quay fairly friends "Yes; Magee is not interfering against

"Is Quay's candidate for Senator in any way mixed up with his revolt against Har-

"Some have thought that Quay is taking advantage of Blame's former popularity to

"Cameron seldom takes part in any election which does not effect his going to the Senate. I do not think that he is anything like the active worker against Harrison that was expected-even in behalf of John Sherman. It would be unlike him to quit his

Indianapolis, and not President of the United States?"

My informant seemed bewildered at this question. "Suppose he was not President Harrison," he continued, "how many who are now for him would be for him? pose it was Blaine who was President and wanted a renomination, how would Mr. Smith and others stand?"

know well that Harrison can't carry one State in the Northwest. The elections The Clarkson Letter at the Bottom. The whole argument against Blaine here lies in the Clarkson letter and in the stateare, much as anything, expressive of the ment that it is dishonorable to run against opposition the frontiersmen attach to his his chief. To this the reply is made that Blaine is the chief, and not Harrison; that when the convention four years ago nearly broke up because it could not get a chance at Blaine, and he and his men went for Harrison and thus nominated him, it Blaine we can carry every State of the was Harrison's business to have Northwest. It only remains to be seen preme popularity of his party. On the con trary, they say that Blaine was the last asked into the Cabinet, and that these Indiana officeholders and claimants who are now on the spot barely concealing an unscrupulous maligma against Blaine, were the very men who worked at Harrison not to put Blaine in his Cabinet, because Blaine would be the popular favorite all the while. It is doubted if a single man from Indiana advocated Blaine to Harrison. As matters proceeded the President became still more cool upon Blaine, gave him next to no confidence, and when he presented his reciprocity proposition, in order to save the

party from the penalty of the Harrison-Me-Kinley tariff, the President did not make it came into power that he is not popular. He an official document, and Blaine was comhas shifted his patronage around to concur with the nominations, and has been depelled to go outside of the administration in his province for his party. Harrison's Adoption of Reciprocity. When reciprocity was taken up by the

whole party, the President adopted it. He

then proceeded to win Blaine's self-con-

stituted men away from him, such as

It came from very near Mr. Blaine's own lips, not very long ago, that he was told at 10 o'clock in the morning that Eikins had been selected for the Cabinet, and said it could not be true, and only heard it at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in a newspaper, which was the way the President had of officially in forming his Secretary of State of what additions he meant to make to his official family. Mr. Eikins was always a volunteer on Blaine's National Committee. The supposition was that he would Elkins. The supposition was that he would secure from Blaine a renunciation which would make the President secure. To save him from the persecutions of Elkins and others, in a fit of indignation Blaine wrote the Clarkson letter, rather as a matter of spite than that either Elkins, Tracy or any of them might take it as Blaine's scalp over to the White House and Blaine's scalp over to the White House and get the premium on scalps to be paid there for it. It was further believed in the Blaine household that if he had not written some such letter at the time he would have been forced out of the Cabinet, as he had previously been deprived of his official function and residence in Washington by Arthur who was working out the second

Arthur, who was working out the second term programme also. Beasoning From a Blaine View.

than they were four years ago. The business class has confidence in him. Surely it ought to be easier to elect him now than when he was an unknown quantity and had received his nomination as the result of a compromise."

After the Clarkson letter was written Blaine was so much let alone that his health picked up. and with health returned the question, "What am I here for? Though I have been the favorite of my party since 1876 I have let Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Harrison fatter. Though I have been the favorite of my party since 1876 I have let Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Harrison fatten upon my preserves. Hayes owed his nomination to me, and yet he allowed Sherman to absorb that whole term in working up the patronage against him. From the moment Garfield became President eyery sort of insiduous whisper was made to him to beware of me, because I was too popular with the people. Mr. Arthur made my home, which I built at a great sacrifice at Washington, the home of strangers, and dismissed all of his Cabinet but Bob Lincoln, for fear if I stayed in office that my popularity might increase. "At the same time he created Greaham in his Cabinet, in order to kill off Harrison. Nevertheless I was nominated, and when beaten by Arthur's men I stood away from the nomination a second time and yielded to Mr. Harrison. Was made to him are at least four generations of politicians, extending back to 1750, and some the nomination a second time and yielded to Mr. Harrison. Was made to keep Indiana, and had lost his seat in the first term? He is not strong enough to nominate himself, even with his office holders, and I am expected to keep writing declinations after I have given him the full benefit of one such."

Biaine Bound to Stick to the Track.

This is the Blaine reasoning which I deduce from a knowledge of the man and

besten by Artaut the nomination a second time and yielded at to Mr. Harrison.

"Is my life to terminate just at its maturity because Mr. Harrison wants a second term, and the people want me for the first term? He is not strong enough to nominate himself, even with his office holders, and I am expected to keep writing declinations after I have given him the full herefit of one such."

ties of health and of concession, and the administration is not hard pushed to find some other Whitelaw Reid to whom he can write a second letter. With Blaine people there has been a want of faith in Harrison's magnanimity and largeness of mind to treat Mr. Blaine with any justice, after he should receive a second term. It is with Mr. Blaine the question of closing up the shop and going out of public business, white, on the other hand, a convention 1,300 miles from him, with which he maintains no communication, is voluntarily running him. If it be said that the former Blaine men are now for Harrison, so it shall be said that Harrison men are now for Blaine. Those who followed Blaine as a great expectant for years, and failed in their expectations, have now made their peace with Harrison, while the hostile politicians, like Cameron, Platt and Quay, who never gave Blaine any help, have come to his support because he is necessary to them. The Federal patronage in New York is too important to lose. They believe that Blaine can save it. expected from subscribers and readers, it seems that no more than one or two have been received in that office." Quay's selection to the Senate, which comes next January." "Is Don Cameron coming out so?"

Not an Anti-Harrison Prediction. man. It would be unlike him to quit his constitutional apathy when any other than himself is to be benefitted."

"Do you think that many of the other Blaine men in Pennsylvania are out against him?"

"Well, here is Charles Emory Smith coming out for Harrison; he has been one of the principal Blaine men."

"Do you suppose that Mr. Smith would be for Harrison if he was a poor lawyer in Indiananolis, and not President of the Indiananolis, and not President of the senso of Minneapolis.

Not an Anti-Harrison Prediction.

Ide not, however, predict that Harrison can be defeated in this convention. When you see Mr. Filley, of St. Louis, unable to vote his preference on the first ballot from the bulldozing he has received since he arrived here, you may wonder whether the Southern delegations, and with Northern minorities come very close to a renomination. Nor is it to be denied that there is a very respectable Congressional contingent in favor of Harrison, including some citi-

in favor of Harrison, including some citisens of Minneapolia.

Throughout the Anglo-Saxon stock runs
the tradition that the King is unchangeable,
but the greatest Prime Minister can be
shifted off. Harrison stands for the royal
office. The duties of official place in this
country are not as profitable and agreeable
as the social and historical promotion of being an appointee if desired. Four-fourths
of all the men to be invited into the Cabinet
and go on foreign missions would rather
have a three-months' sentence than four
years. Harrison has nine months of this
almost unqualified power, while Blaine has
been on the eve of the Presidency for 16
years, and those who waited for him to come
into his vineyard are now nearly hoary.

The Henry Clay of the Present.

The Henry Clay of the Present.

Henry Clay hat just been 16 years a Presidental candidate when old General Harrison cut him out, and now a Harrison is making a Clay out of Blaine at the end of 16 years. It was in 1224 that Mr. Clay surported Adams when the election was thrown into the House, and, like Blaine, became Adams' Secretary of State. The nomination of Adams in Congress was not unlike the nomination of Garfield in a convention which had never considered his name. At the end of four years, both Clay and Blaine saw their party se out of power, and The Henry Clay of the Present. Blaine saw their party go out of power, and Mr. Clay had to step aside, both for Har-rison and for Taylor, and he was thus a can-

rison and for Taylor, and he was thus a candidate for 24 years.

But the political party which abandoned Clay received no benefit from its shifty substitutions. Nearly four years of John Tyler and three years of Millard Filmore effectually extended slavery, brought in free trade and demoralized the currency until a counterfeit detector was the birthright of every American.

conteriest detector was the birthright or every American.
Said a Democrat to me last night: "The Blaine men are going to make a powerful fight here, and I rather think they will succeed. Henry Payne told me that he had sent up to Ashland for 200 men to come down here for Blaine."

Two antediluvian characters on the stage are Warmouth and Kellogg, both Illinois quantities. Kellogg was commissioned by Lincoln to be Chief Justice of Nebraska. Warmouth received the biggest office in Louisiana. They are on opposite sides. The Colored Walter on Deck.

Blaine was nominated for President a strife took place between Powell Clayton and the negro Lynch for temporary presiding officer. Now both Clayton and Lynch are for Harrison, though no material change would seem to have taken place in their moral chemistry.

Mr. Lodge, who was determined to beat Blaine, is now for him heart and soul, and so, perhaps, is young Roosevelt, who then assisted Lodge in amateur purism. Beneath everything is the hard struggle of human nature for bread and butter, and of other kinds of human nature for selection and distinction.

It is respectable to follow the fortunes of It is respectable to follow the fortunes of of a man who has been several times defeated. Our wives, when we left home, said that we had better take care of next year's bird in the hand rather than of Blaine's four years in the bush. He who had four years still wants to drink more of it. He who has been burnt in the blasing campaign to the very heart takes courage and says: "My wife and I are not afraid to try the fiery ordeal again."

Why Elections Should Be Contested.

If these elections are necessary why should not they be hotly contested? If every President is to have four years more because he has not slopped over, it will presently be said that we do not care to elect one ruler and keep one cut and dried, like the Sultan of Morocco. On Harrison's side is the evidence of strengthening experience. In one comparatively young he is a cool and old-time politician with his faculties perfect: he can sight

None of the Oritics Above Repreach.

First-Amos M. Slack, Andrew F. Stevens. Second-Courtland K. Bolles. Henry L.

Hone of these men who affect to criticise either of these candidates are above the same reproach; a vast amount of cowardies is seen here still trying to work in between Harrison and Blaine and get the office. Old Beid.

B. McIntyre.

Twenty-second—John Gripp, Henry P.

Twenty-third—F. J. Torrence, John C. Hetsell.

Twenty-fourth—Dr. J. E. Black, J. M.

Beid.