

HOW ABOUT HARRISON

IS BLAINE A BIGGER MAN THAN THE PRESIDENT?

He Appears to Have Figured as Such in the Convention of the Republican League—The Speech of the Governor of Ohio—"Blaine's Magnificent Administration"—Annual Address of President Thurston—Clarkson's Review of the Political Situation—Selection of New Officials of the League.

Republican League Convention.
CINCINNATI, O., April 23.—The republican league convention in this city was largely attended. President Thurston called the convention to order.

Mayor Mosby made the opening address of welcome, and was followed by ex-Governor Foraker, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the state. Ex-Governor Foraker said the republicans of Ohio were simply republicans. They sometimes had contests which they regarded as purely their own, but in national issues they never falter. No republican candidate for the presidency had ever failed to get Ohio's electoral vote. Continuing, he said: "The republicans of Ohio cherish with grateful recollection and appreciation the name and memory of Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] They have just pride in the stalwart loyalty and patriotism of Grant [applause] and an enthusiastic admiration and devotion for the greatest living American—James G. Blaine. [Prolonged cheering.] You seem to be affected the same way [more cheering], and well you may, for Mr. Blaine has given us a magnificent administration." [Applause.]

President Thurston then delivered his annual address, after which adjournment took place.

CINCINNATI, O., April 23.—The league convention was late in convening and many delegates were not in the hall when President Thurston called it to order. A big box of American tin plate, forwarded by Congressman Neidringhaus of St. Louis, was placed on the stage and a lively scramble for the possession of the brilliant souvenirs followed. The secretary read a number of letters received. The reading was punctuated with frequent applause, but when a letter was announced from the president of the United States the delegates cheered again and again, and finally they rose en masse, waving handkerchiefs and papers and cheering until the hall reverberated with the enthusiastic outburst.

President Harrison regretted his inability to be present and said the convention of the republican party and the legislation of the past congress very clearly defined and very cogently presented the issues upon which the next contest must be waged. "To these conventions' declarations I give the assent of deep conviction and to the important legislation of the last congress my earnest support. If the people of the United States will now give the world to understand that protection and enlargement of our domestic industries and extension of our foreign trade by reciprocal arrangements is not inconsistent with a protective policy and that the revival of our merchant marine by methods that all other nations use is our settled policy, we will speedily, I am sure, realize marvelous development and renewed prosperity."

Hon. J. S. Clarkson of Iowa said: "The party at large looks to this convention with eager interest. It will set up a standard of victory for 1892. It will be faithfully representative of what is in the hearts and ambition of the people. It will regard not merely statesmanship, commerce and money, but also statesmanship and humanity—those questions lying nearer the hearts of the American people than the price of a tin cup or whether the color of the money of the realm shall be yellow or white. Greater questions are those of human liberty, protection of the weak in their rights, insurance under the constitution of a republican form of government to several states now without it and as absolute security and peace to the poorest citizens and families on the Yazoo as to the richest citizen on the Hudson. The republican party still has great and mighty things to do. As long as democracy lives and resists the full interpretation and concession of the rights of all men, republicanism must live and call its work unfinished. Unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations, and neither the betraying cowardice of the senate, more careful of commerce than of human rights, nor the stranger apathy of the pew-holding religion which covets the negro for heaven, but is dumb to his wrongs in politics in this life, can finally avail nor long delay their full and righteous settlement. There are great questions for the republican party to settle in national affairs and domestic concerns. The question of labor and a larger reward to labor through the encouragement and promotion of practical systems of co-operation and profit-sharing is one peculiarly to incite the ambition of the republican party, the greatest and most faithful friend American labor has had. A revision of the banking system is something that some political party is going to do very soon, and the republican party, best of all, can settle it and best protect the national honor and commercial safety in doing it. Just repression of the power of corporations and syndicated wealth, and particularly some wisdom in law to prevent or curb the menacing evils to the common good rapidly growing out of abuses of public corporations for private benefit is demanded. The new and dangerous system by which money is not only

syndicated, but made immortal in its life, in bulk and profit is another great question, and no party has the heart, brains and conscience to settle it as wisely and justly as the republican party. Money should have its rights, but money has too many rights when aggregated, and the speculation wealth in one city can depress all values in the country, and when one rich man can smite all the banks of the land with palsy and leave them helpless to care for business interests and the financial credit of their own communities it is the solemn duty of the republican party to enact just laws to stop all trespass of wealth on the rights of the people. These problems to be settled for the future are such as to engage the ambition of all good men and especially all young men, to whom particularly the republican party, just now entering upon its second generation of life, must now commit its fortunes."

Among other letters read were those of Senator John Sherman, Senator Manderson, Secretary Foster and William M. Everts.

The committee on resolutions, through Judge Webster of Nebraska, presented its report. The resolutions honor the memory of General Sherman, Admiral Porter and Secretary Windom; endorse the course of Speaker Reed; favor protection and reciprocity; declare emphatically for free ballot and fair count; remember the claims of the soldiers, and declare the aim of the league to be the dissemination of the principles and doctrines of the republican party as fashioned by the teachings of its greatest leaders.

The following clauses are in full: We endorse the wise, statesman-like, courageous and patriotic course of the administration of President Harrison. Its conduct in both domestic and foreign affairs has been such as to command the thorough respect and hearty admiration of every true citizen. Its attitude in dealing with alien residents and giving to them the protection accorded to American citizens, and no more, is just, and should commend itself to the civilized world.

We oppose any attempt to debase the currency and coin of the country, but insist upon such legitimate increase of our circulating medium and such maintenance of a double standard as will fairly satisfy the increasing necessities of trade and commerce.

Loyal and intelligent republicans will not seek to destroy vested interests nor to cripple any legitimate enterprise, but they claim that the best thought of the republican party shall be concentrated on the formation of such legislation as will protect the people from the exactions of usurers, from the oppression of monopolies or from the extortionate demands of public carriers.

Recent events have made more apparent than ever the necessity for exercising the sovereign right inherent in our nation, as in all others, to use discrimination in the admission of foreigners as residents in this country. We therefore recommend such changes in our laws as will effectually prohibit the immigration of paupers and criminals and of people so alien from us in their ideas and habits of thought that they cannot be assimilated in the body politic.

We recognize the republican press of the country as a great and indispensable force in the advocacy and promotion of republican principles, and commend every believer in republicanism the duty of lending his influence and efforts to the extension of the benefits of this potent agency.

Then came the election of officers. Judge Powers placed John S. Clarkson in nomination. Half a dozen delegates seconded the nomination.

Senator Matthews of Illinois presented the name of W. W. Tracy, president of the Illinois league, and one or two delegates seconded.

But President Thurston left the chair and made a brief but forcible speech, which seemed to settle the matter. Tracy's name was withdrawn and Clarkson received a unanimous vote in an enthusiastic manner.

Being now out of office, President Thurston named Tracy for president pro tem. He was elected.

Secretary Humphrey and Treasurer Lounsberry were re-elected.

The convention decided that the executive committee should name the place and time for the next meeting. It is to be not less than three weeks after the national republican convention. Adjourned sine die.

Nebeker Ready to Qualify.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Hon. E. H. Nebeker, the new United States treasurer, wired Treasurer Huston from his home at Covington, Ind., that he would arrive in Washington on Thursday and file his bond. Mr. Huston expects to then be immediately relieved from his official duty and start at once for his home at Connersville, Md. Mr. Huston says he will not go home committed to a renomination of President Harrison, nor with the intention of opposing a continuation of the present regime. He believes it too early for any one who expects to render any material aid in the next presidential campaign to commit himself one way or the other, and says that workers who commit themselves even before the issues are fully made up or the skirmish opens become personal and not party followers or leaders. Mr. Huston, who is one of the best known and most influential republicans in Indiana, will likely prove a political mystery for the next ten months.

Private Secretary Halford has returned to Washington from Indianapolis. He has been urged to join the president's party in California, but has declined. With his daughter he will in a few days go to the sea shore to remain during the president's absence from Washington.

Iowa Unitarians favor the opening of the world's fair on Sundays.

HAS HIS HANDS FULL.

PERPLEXITY OF COMPLETING THE POPULATION COUNT.

Superintendent Porter of the Census Bureau Contending With a Great Deal of Vexatious Work—Italian Newspapers Complaining of the "Leisurely Manner" of Secretary Blaine—The President's Visit to San Antonio, Texas—The New U. S. Treasurer Ready to Commence Operations.

Vexatious Census Work.
WASHINGTON, April 22.—Census Superintendent Porter is having some vexatious experience in completing the count of population. On the first of this month he found so much of this work to do that he concluded to detail a night force, and over 800 persons were employed at a salary of \$50 a month for services to begin at 5:30 p. m. and, with an intermission of only fifteen minutes to refresh the inner man, work until 11:30 p. m. The employees occupy the seats and take up the work where it is left off by the day clerks, who are, as a rule, young women. Newcomers when reporting for duty the first night often become discouraged at the ever increasing intricacies of the counting machine, and some have resigned before being in the office more than an hour. A squad of new clerks are accompanied to a remote part of the operating room by instructors who have become enthusiastic over their knowledge of the queer invention. The machine is about a foot in length and half a foot in breadth, and has a plate full of little round holes, every one of which is as important as the other. These little holes play a conspicuous part in the presentation of facts gathered by the enumerators. Attached to this machine is a long iron bar with a handle, at the end of which is a piece of steel just large enough to admit of its being put into the holes. The bar is so constructed that it can be moved to any part of the keyboard at will, receiving the enumerators' information card. The keyboard is divided into twenty-five "areas," each of which, a hole, gives information upon as many different subjects—sex, nationality, age, occupation, condition, etc. It is like reading a sign manual. The work now is proving very vexatious and Superintendent Porter is having anything but a good time with it. The appointments were made for a period of ninety days; but as a matter of fact they will be operative much longer, because the work in hand is so enormous that it is believed it will be well into the fall ere it is completed.

Italy's Lapse of Memory.
ROME, April 22.—The newspapers of this city are complaining bitterly of what they term the "leisurely manner" of Mr. Blaine in replying to the communications of the Italian government relative to the New Orleans affair. They seem to forget in Italy that using the usual means of communication between governments it takes three weeks for Italy and the United States to exchange communications. They also seem to forget that the United States has just as good grounds for complaint against the Italian government as the papers claim the latter has against the American secretary of state. Take for instance the case of the Italian, Salvatore Paladina, the American government demanded that this offender against the laws of the United States, who had fled to Italy, be extradited to stand trial upon the charge of counterfeiting. The Italian government two weeks after this demand asked the American legation here what citizenship Paladina claimed, whether American or Italian. In response to this question the American legation stated on the same date that the request for information was received that Paladina claimed to be an Italian subject. This was the last heard of the matter for two months, when in answer to the United States government's request for the extradition of Paladina, the Italian government stated that the constitution and laws of Italy did not allow of the carrying out of the treaty existing between Italy and the United States so far as the extradition of Italians was concerned. Italy again took this question relative to the Italian constitution and laws when the United States subsequently demanded the extradition of the two Italians who were implicated in the murder of Paymaster McClure, an employe of a contractor who was engaged in constructing a railroad near Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Hugh Flanagan another employe of the same contractor, were killed and robbed of a sum of money which the paymaster had to pay the laborers, and for which crime a third man was tried and convicted. His two accomplices made their escape from the United States and returned to Italy, but the Italian government refused to surrender them for trial, bearing its refusal on the ground that it would be extra constitutional to surrender Italian subjects for trial in a foreign country.

Lake Builders Outbid the Seaboard.
WASHINGTON, April 23.—Surprise was created at the headquarters of the government lighthouse board upon finding that the shipbuilders of the lakes are outbidding those of the seaboard in the building of ocean steamers for the lighthouse service. The last congress authorized the construction of two large lighthouse steamers, one to be used on the Atlantic coast and the other along the Pacific. The bids for them were opened today and they showed that the lake shipbuilders had put in all the low bids, while the shipyards along the seaboard had been doing the high bidding.

Timber Culture Acts Repeal.
WASHINGTON, April 27.—Secretary Noble communicated to Commissioner Carter his views as to the proper construction to be placed upon the provision of section 7 of the law for the repeal of the timber culture act. The opinion is of great importance to public land states, inasmuch as it determined the question as to what point of time the words "when there shall be no pending contest or protest against the validity of such entry apply; whether the contest or protest to prevent the issuance of the patent until disposed of must have been pending before the lapse of two years from the date of the issuance of the receiver's receipt upon final entry, in cases existing, and where two years had elapsed before the act of March 3 took effect as well as in those afterwards. Many thousand homestead, desert land, pre-emption and timber culture entries are involved in the opinion. The secretary says, in part: "If the statute of March 3 were to be construed to invalidate all contests or protests not filed within two years after the date of final receipt and before this statute took effect the result would be that many thousands of fraudulent claims would go to patent without further question being possible, although contests or protests were legally pending at the date of the act, and with great loss to many citizens. A contest is a statutory means of acquiring a homestead or other claim against illegal entry, and is thus rewarded, if successful, to preserve the public domain for honest settlers. To so construe the present act as to annul, and as it were, wipe out all those contests and protests existing before March 3, 1891, not filed within two years from the issuance of final certificate, would amount substantially to a repeal pro tanto of the statute of May 14, 1880. But the statute cannot be legally held to be repealed by implication, and least of all, where it would allow patents to issue in so many cases where the experience of the department leaves no reason to doubt that fraud has been practiced upon the laws regulating land entries, and which can be proven if contests and protests are allowed to proceed to a hearing. If it had been the purpose of congress to provide that a contest or protest must be pending within two years after the statute of March 3, 1891, as well as after, it certainly would not have used so ambiguous a term as we here find. The makers of this law were well acquainted with the situation of affairs. The land laws had been the subject of great discussion for many years in and out of congress. Committees on public lands are distinguished for industry and intelligence, and they were fully aware of all the facts stated. Had they desired to accomplish the purpose claimed by some that this act does accomplish, as it reads, they should and doubtless would have used language too plain and direct to require construction. On the contrary they use the present participle in this clause and say, 'when there shall be no pending contest or protest,' meaning thereby clearly, I think, pending then presently at the date of the act, as it was not intended to be limited to contests pending within two years after the date of the final receipt when a case has arisen before the present act took effect and two years had elapsed. The statute thus becomes one of limitation as to the future without overthrowing pending contests or protests. When the two years did not terminate before the date of the act, a contest or protest to be valid must be filed within the two years. There is no force, I think, in the point that the statute enumerates cases arising under the timber culture or pre-emption laws, but it was necessary that the act should notice them to cover the whole ground. Neither does the proposition seem a sound one that by this statute it was intended to expedite public business and the issue of patents long held back by contests. In my judgment the way congress must expect to have patents issued is by furnishing sufficient clerical force to accomplish the work and not by suddenly rushing great masses of cases to patent, although contests legally instituted are pending and in which experience leaves no reason to doubt fraud exists. To thus reward fraud and squander public lands could not have been the purpose of our national legislature. These are my views upon the law presented, and all of the points I deem it necessary to discuss."

Talmage's New Tabernacle.
NEW YORK, April 27.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage's new tabernacle was opened to his congregation and the public for the first time yesterday morning. There were three important dedicatory services held during the day and thousands of people crowded the big edifice at each one. The building is romantic in style of architecture. The interior of the church has two galleries and seats 5,500 persons. Up to date the total cost of the church is \$410,000 and it will cost \$40,000 more to complete it. At this morning's service the dedicatory prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Wendell Prime. Dr. Talmage then welcomed the congregation. Rev. Dr. Hamill of Washington delivered the dedicatory sermon. The collections during the day amounted to \$30,000, which was called for to remove a mechanics' lien on the building of that amount. There still remains a debt of \$200,000.

NEWS NOTES.

Rome was shaken to its foundations by an explosion of a powder magazine several miles from the city. Seven persons were killed and a hundred injured.

Henry Watterson thinks Cleveland and Harrison will be the rival nominees in 1892.

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