

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

HE WANTS AN AMERICAN CANAL. ALSO HE THINKS NEWSPAPER AGITATION WILL BRING ABOUT ITS CONSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The Tribune and a few other leading papers of the country have published editorials last winter like yours of yesterday on "Canal Routes."

Since the days of Monroe we have been making loud proclamation of our right and intent to construct a canal through Nicaragua. That, we do so until Great Britain interposes objections founded on her fraudulent claims, and then our course changes to a cross between asinine amiability and contemptible timidity.

As soon as we have backed down and have got our breath again, we begin our barking over again. That barking is about due now. If The Tribune and other leading papers of the country should keep their editorial pens busy writing with their patriotic spirit with such a view to the furtherance of these three things:

First—A United States Government built and controlled canal through Nicaragua and a controlled ship subsidy law.

Second—A comprehensive bill to amend the tariff laws, and that would be accomplished at the next session. And that would be done by our own hands, and our children to come after us would rise up and call us blessed.

O. F. G. MEGIE, New-York, May 29, 1901.

VALUE OF THE TARIFF. A CORRESPONDENT CITES FIGURES OF AMERICAN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Can there be any doubt as to the value and wisdom of our Republican protective tariff, when we realize that our exports during the first nine months ending March 31, 1901, were \$1,232,000,000, and our imports \$839,000,000, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States of \$393,000,000, equal to for the year \$720,000,000; in other words, we collect this much more than we pay out.

All of the \$1,232,000,000 of exports were merchandise, consisting of our own raw material (cattle, grain, wool, fish, etc.), or goods made out of our own raw material, except \$29,000,000 foreign; consequently we gained in national wealth \$1,203,000,000. The \$839,000,000 paid out for imports was not any less to us, as we have the goods.

The main reason why all the balance of trade in our favor does not come back to us in specie is because the proceeds of the drafts we draw against our shipments are placed to the credit of our New-York banks with their foreign banking agencies.

We must remember that until the recent years of our American prosperity our national government and our banks were not called upon to pay interest on United States bonds or other obligations, which are constantly being issued abroad, and are payable abroad in gold or its equivalent—in other words, we sell for gold and pay in gold, without handling the gold.

By degrees these bonds held abroad are maturing and being replaced by new bonds, taken by American banks and their draft agents, and practically all our money will be held abroad. This is the reason why paying off the national debt of Great Britain will be a national calamity.

WALTER J. BALLARD, Schenectady, N. Y., May 17, 1901.

TO REPLACE THE TREES THAT ARE GONE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: As a resident of the West Side I have regretted the cutting down of the trees for the subway, though bowing to the necessity for so doing. To take their place I would suggest an open trellis covered with the old-fashioned trumpet creeper or with the Virginia creeper, and would suggest that the vines grow on the sides, but covered by the vines on top. The columns supporting the roof would be the place to plant the vines, and the ends of the columns would be the place to plant the vines.

M. L. Y., New-York, May 28, 1901.

A FLORIDA WREATH FOR VICTORIA'S TOMB.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: For several years Florida has celebrated the birthday of Queen Victoria at Fort Tampa. Many thousands of people have gathered there to attend these celebrations to honor the beloved ruler of a friendly power, and to endorse the sentiment of Colonel T. Wright, "A friendly unification of the English speaking family."

A feature of these celebrations was the planting and dedicating of a magnolia tree to Queen Victoria by Colonel Wright, the founder and organizer of the yearly Florida Wreath.

The wreath sent by the Fort Tampa Chamber of Commerce to place on the tomb of Queen Victoria was culled from the leaves of ten flourishing Florida magnolia trees, planted in 1850 to commemorate the birth of Queen Victoria.

JOHN BRADLEY, Vice-President of the Fort Tampa Chamber of Commerce, Fort Tampa, Fla., May 21, 1901.

FAST TRIP OF THE ALBANY FLYER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Your article in to-day's issue in regard to a recent wonderful run of the Empire State Express reminds me to mention an even more extraordinary feat made by the Albany Flyer on the 15th inst. The schedule time of this train is three hours and ten minutes, as against three hours on the down run of the Empire State, but the Flyer makes eight stops.

On the day in question the Flyer was twenty-five minutes late in leaving Albany, in consequence of an accident to the engine at the Grand Central station. When it boarded the Flyer, at Barrytown, ten minutes had been made up, and between Barrytown and New-York the remaining fifteen minutes were made up. We ran into the Grand Central Station exactly on time. The run from Poughkeepsie to New-York was made in one hour and twenty minutes, with a stop at Fishkill Landing.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, New-York, May 22, 1901.

WHERE ARE THESE PAINTINGS?

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I kindly permit me to ask in your widely circulated columns the public question whether any one of your readers knows what became of the four original paintings of "The Voyage of Life" by Thomas Cole, and of the copies of those paintings which were made for the Vanderlip mansion, and which were finally engraved by James Smiley, and had a wide popularity in their day. Both sets of paintings have disappeared so entirely from view that I have been unable to trace their present whereabouts.

EDWARD ARHOUT, 250 West 11th Street, New-York, N. Y., May 21, 1901.

SUGGESTIONS FOR STREET SIGNS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Apropos of street signs, or the lack of them, in New-York, permit me to make the following suggestion: I would have a regulation of every street and post placed at the intersection of every street and corner in the city, say, on the northeast corner, I would have each lamp lighted by gas, and I would have four signs on each, properly placed, as they were on many streets in the Boston and Providence, and as they have been used in an arrangement meets all objections, except, perhaps, Mayor Van Wyck's false statement.

EVERETT RUSSELL M. D., New-York, May 23, 1901.

THE BAPTISTS THANK THE TRIBUNE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: My attention has been called to an article in your issue of your most valuable paper on the Baptist denomination, and an editorial in which the principles and work of the Baptists were treated in the most judicious and satisfactory way. The article was illustrated also by pictures of myself and others connected with the Baptist organization, and I am allowed to say, on my own behalf and on behalf of the society I have the honor to represent, that these articles are greatly appreciated, and that all the friends of the Baptist denomination, as well as of the other national organizations, are greatly indebted to you for the fairness of treatment which has been accorded. Newspapers sometimes do most excellent things.



THE ANTI-TAMMANY GANTLET. Tammany—I see my finish!

PADEREWSKI'S OPERA.

"MANRU" GIVEN AT DRESDEN—AN ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE—THE PLOT.

(Copyright, 1901, by The New-York Tribune.) London, May 29. A. M.—Mr. Paderewski's three-act opera "Manru" was produced at the Dresden Theatre last night, and achieved a notable success. The music becomes more entrancing with every act.

After the first act Mr. Paderewski was called before the curtain eight times, after the second act ten times, and after the third act thirty times. The role of Manru was taken by Herr Teses, that of Oros by Herr Schudemantel, that of Uliana by Fruelien Krueh, and that of Asa by Frau Kramer.

Noticeable in to-night's performance was a brilliant ballet in the first act and a dramatic love duet in the second. The audience included Paderewski, the principal German opera managers, representative musical critics, Professor Angelo Neumann, of Prague, Professor Krebs, of Berlin, and Professor Krause, of Leipzig; Princess Friedrich Augusta of Saxony, and several Americans, among them the United States Consul-General, Mr. Cole, and his family, and Oswald G. Villard, of New-York.

Mr. Paderewski said after the performance that he was highly gratified with the opera's success, praising both the singers and the orchestra. The performance of Mr. Paderewski's opera was the outcome of more than three years' labor. The opera was finished long ago, and its performance has been long expected, but the composer's duties as virtuoso and his critical disposition touching all the details have caused repeated postponements.

The writer of the book is Dr. Alfred Nossig, a composer and friend of Mr. Paderewski, who is also a painter and sculptor. The story, which is tragic in its outcome and romantic in its subject and treatment, illustrates the irrepressible desire of the gypsy to wander, which Mr. Leland has sought eloquently to explain and justify. The hero, Manru, has won the love of a Polish maiden, Uliana, and carried her to Romany fashion. She returns to her native village, but her mother, who is extremely fond of the villagers, and a mother's curse instead. The villagers, who are gathered for a harvest-home festival (an incident which gives color to the first act), taunt her with a song that tells of the inconstancy of all gypsies under the influence of the full moon. Having observed signs of uneasiness in her husband, Mr. Paderewski's music is a mixture of old style lyricism and new style dramatic declamation. The musical argument is carried on chiefly in the orchestra by means of reiteration and development of phrases based upon the principal dramatic elements of the play. Much of the music is strongly national in color, and effective use is made of characteristic gypsy intonation, the solo violin and the most assertive instrument in the gypsy band—the cymbal or dulcimer.

Edward T. Hunt, by his will filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office, leaves \$10,000 to the Baptist Home for Old Ladies in Brooklyn, and the residue of his property to Edward T. M. Talmage, Jr., P. Talmage, Lillian T. Mitchell, Thomas H. Talmage and Lillian Talmage.

Joseph Corbit, who left an estate valued at \$125,000, gives \$1,000 to the Board of Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church and \$2,000 each to the Board of Home Missions and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, the Five Points House of Industry, the Board of Ministerial Relief of the Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Hospital.

By the will of Leocadie Greenhaut \$5,000 is left to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Société Française de Bienfaisance and the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin. Two thousand dollars goes to the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy, of Charleston, S. C., and the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children. The Church of St. Vincent de Paul receives \$2,000, and St. Mary's Academy, of Augusta, Ga., and the Sisters of the Divine Compassion, \$4,000 each.

GENERAL GRANT IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 29.—General Frederick D. Grant, who has just returned from service in the Philippines, stopped in Washington to-day on his way to New-York. He is accompanied by Mrs. Grant.

The general called on Secretary Root in the afternoon, and for a short time discussed Philippine affairs with him. He says the people of the islands are now ready for a central government, established either under civil or military auspices. "The people are sick of war, and want peace. The outlook, General Grant said, is very encouraging."

PARIS UNIVERSITY CLUB'S DINNER.

Paris, May 29.—At a dinner given this evening by the University Club composed of the leading Americans of Paris, spoke of the significance of tomorrow's celebration.

Gaston Deschamps, the literary critic, delivered a humorous speech, in which he compared France and the United States. He said: "It is true the United States is the land of dollars, but I have found money there to be devoted to beautifying the country in the direction of art and sciences and in the endowing of universities."

Adrien Hebrard, Editor of the "Temps," urged that efforts be made to draw the two countries closer together.

Max Nordau alluded to the work of American students in German universities, and said they were earnest workers, and free from the failings of their German comrades.

PRAISE FOR THE TRIBUNE.

EXPRESSIONS APPROVING ITS EDITORIALS AND NEWS ARTICLES REGARDING THE INSULAR CASES.

The signal victory won by the government in the Supreme Court, in connection with the insular case decisions, has brought to The Tribune manifold expressions of approval for its steadfast course throughout the agitation.

Ex-Attorney-General John W. Griggs yesterday, in discussing the decision, said that The Tribune throughout the whole agitation had the sound and patriotic view as to the duty of the United States in the matter. "The Tribune has all along had a singularly clear perception of the duty of the government to acquire and maintain the Philippines and Porto Rico," added Mr. Griggs. "It also has expressed with eminent clearness and ability the correct view of the constitutional questions involved, now sustained by the court in the Downes case. Many of the articles, editorial and otherwise, in The Tribune were used by counsel for the government in connection with the preparation of the insular cases, and the public addresses of Mr. Reid have done much to clarify the subject in the public mind, evincing a remarkable grasp and perception of the subject from the very outset."

"I watched with much gratification the stand taken editorially by The Tribune in the legislative labors on the insular cases," said Senator Foraker, of Ohio, in discussing the decision at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. "The public address of Mr. Reid and the insular cases, and the public addresses of Mr. Reid have done much to clarify the subject in the public mind, evincing a remarkable grasp and perception of the subject from the very outset."

"I watched with much gratification the stand taken editorially by The Tribune in the legislative labors on the insular cases," said Senator Foraker, of Ohio, in discussing the decision at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. "The public address of Mr. Reid and the insular cases, and the public addresses of Mr. Reid have done much to clarify the subject in the public mind, evincing a remarkable grasp and perception of the subject from the very outset."

"I watched with much gratification the stand taken editorially by The Tribune in the legislative labors on the insular cases," said Senator Foraker, of Ohio, in discussing the decision at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. "The public address of Mr. Reid and the insular cases, and the public addresses of Mr. Reid have done much to clarify the subject in the public mind, evincing a remarkable grasp and perception of the subject from the very outset."

"I watched with much gratification the stand taken editorially by The Tribune in the legislative labors on the insular cases," said Senator Foraker, of Ohio, in discussing the decision at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. "The public address of Mr. Reid and the insular cases, and the public addresses of Mr. Reid have done much to clarify the subject in the public mind, evincing a remarkable grasp and perception of the subject from the very outset."

"I watched with much gratification the stand taken editorially by The Tribune in the legislative labors on the insular cases," said Senator Foraker, of Ohio, in discussing the decision at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. "The public address of Mr. Reid and the insular cases, and the public addresses of Mr. Reid have done much to clarify the subject in the public mind, evincing a remarkable grasp and perception of the subject from the very outset."

"I watched with much gratification the stand taken editorially by The Tribune in the legislative labors on the insular cases," said Senator Foraker, of Ohio, in discussing the decision at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. "The public address of Mr. Reid and the insular cases, and the public addresses of Mr. Reid have done much to clarify the subject in the public mind, evincing a remarkable grasp and perception of the subject from the very outset."

"I watched with much gratification the stand taken editorially by The Tribune in the legislative labors on the insular cases," said Senator Foraker, of Ohio, in discussing the decision at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. "The public address of Mr. Reid and the insular cases, and the public addresses of Mr. Reid have done much to clarify the subject in the public mind, evincing a remarkable grasp and perception of the subject from the very outset."

"I watched with much gratification the stand taken editorially by The Tribune in the legislative labors on the insular cases," said Senator Foraker, of Ohio, in discussing the decision at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. "The public address of Mr. Reid and the insular cases, and the public addresses of Mr. Reid have done much to clarify the subject in the public mind, evincing a remarkable grasp and perception of the subject from the very outset."

"I watched with much gratification the stand taken editorially by The Tribune in the legislative labors on the insular cases," said Senator Foraker, of Ohio, in discussing the decision at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. "The public address of Mr. Reid and the insular cases, and the public addresses of Mr. Reid have done much to clarify the subject in the public mind, evincing a remarkable grasp and perception of the subject from the very outset."

"I watched with much gratification the stand taken editorially by The Tribune in the legislative labors on the insular cases," said Senator Foraker, of Ohio, in discussing the decision at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. "The public address of Mr. Reid and the insular cases, and the public addresses of Mr. Reid have done much to clarify the subject in the public mind, evincing a remarkable grasp and perception of the subject from the very outset."

"I watched with much gratification the stand taken editorially by The Tribune in the legislative labors on the insular cases," said Senator Foraker, of Ohio, in discussing the decision at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. "The public address of Mr. Reid and the insular cases, and the public addresses of Mr. Reid have done much to clarify the subject in the public mind, evincing a remarkable grasp and perception of the subject from the very outset."

"I watched with much gratification the stand taken editorially by The Tribune in the legislative labors on the insular cases," said Senator Foraker, of Ohio, in discussing the decision at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. "The public address of Mr. Reid and the insular cases, and the public addresses of Mr. Reid have done much to clarify the subject in the public mind, evincing a remarkable grasp and perception of the subject from the very outset."

"I watched with much gratification the stand taken editorially by The Tribune in the legislative labors on the insular cases," said Senator Foraker, of Ohio, in discussing the decision at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. "The public address of Mr. Reid and the insular cases, and the public addresses of Mr. Reid have done much to clarify the subject in the public mind, evincing a remarkable grasp and perception of the subject from the very outset."

"I watched with much gratification the stand taken editorially by The Tribune in the legislative labors on the insular cases," said Senator Foraker, of Ohio, in discussing the decision at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. "The public address of Mr. Reid and the insular cases, and the public addresses of Mr. Reid have done much to clarify the subject in the public mind, evincing a remarkable grasp and perception of the subject from the very outset."

"I watched with much gratification the stand taken editorially by The Tribune in the legislative labors on the insular cases," said Senator Foraker, of Ohio, in discussing the decision at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. "The public address of Mr. Reid and the insular cases, and the public addresses of Mr. Reid have done much to clarify the subject in the public mind, evincing a remarkable grasp and perception of the subject from the very outset."

"I watched with much gratification the stand taken editorially by The Tribune in the legislative labors on the insular cases," said Senator Foraker, of Ohio, in discussing the decision at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. "The public address of Mr. Reid and the insular cases, and the public addresses of Mr. Reid have done much to clarify the subject in the public mind, evincing a remarkable grasp and perception of the subject from the very outset."

THE PASSING THROUG.

"I believe the Presidential nomination on the Republican ticket in 1904 should go to New-York State," said Henry W. Blair, ex-Senator, at a public meeting held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Senator has been here for the last few days, but leaves the city this morning for Washington on private business.

"The Governor of this State," continued the Senator, "has made a notable record at Albany, and deserves great credit for a clean, able and fearless administration. Governor Odell is the coming man in my mind, and I have been acquainted with him for many years at Washington, when he was a member of Congress. His commendable record as a Governor is, therefore, no surprise to me, for I knew that it was in him. Neither would I be surprised to see him get the Presidential nomination in 1904, and I understand that by his careful consideration of legislation Mr. Odell has won to a great degree the favor of both parties and that it levels the ground for a fair and honest election, and continuing, said: 'Thus it is that the young men are forging ahead to the high stations of life. The older course of things are vacant places to be filled, and it is only right, after all, if the older course of things may exist as they do the young would never have a chance.'

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

HE IS PLEASED WITH THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ON THURSDAY. IT PROMISES MUCH FOR THE NATION AND SETTLES THE QUESTION WHETHER THE UNITED STATES CAN EXPAND AS FAR AND AS WIDE AS IT WISHES WITH THE PERMISSION AND POWER OF CONGRESS.

DIED.

PHILLIPS—May 28, 1901, Emma H. wife of John S. Phillips, an Englishman, aged 72, at her late residence, 145 West 10th Street, New-York, N. Y.

POLLON—Suddenly, on Wednesday, May 29, 1901, John H. Pollon, aged 68, at his late residence, 231 Leonard Street, New-York, N. Y.

RAY—On Tuesday, May 28, Alfred Ray, aged 50, at his late residence, 231 Leonard Street, New-York, N. Y.

SCHULTZ—On Monday, May 27, 1901, after a lingering illness, Carl Schultz, aged 72, at his late residence, 231 Leonard Street, New-York, N. Y.

TRUESDELL—On Monday, May 27, 1901, after a lingering illness, Carl Schultz, aged 72, at his late residence, 231 Leonard Street, New-York, N. Y.

TRUESDELL—On Monday, May 27, 1901, after a lingering illness, Carl Schultz, aged 72, at his late residence, 231 Leonard Street, New-York, N. Y.

TRUESDELL—On Monday, May 27, 1901, after a lingering illness, Carl Schultz, aged 72, at his late residence, 231 Leonard Street, New-York, N. Y.

TRUESDELL—On Monday, May 27, 1901, after a lingering illness, Carl Schultz, aged 72, at his late residence, 231 Leonard Street, New-York, N. Y.

TRUESDELL—On Monday, May 27, 1901, after a lingering illness, Carl Schultz, aged 72, at his late residence, 231 Leonard Street, New-York, N. Y.

TRUESDELL—On Monday, May 27, 1901, after a lingering illness, Carl Schultz, aged 72, at his late residence, 231 Leonard Street, New-York, N. Y.

TRUESDELL—On Monday, May 27, 1901, after a lingering illness, Carl Schultz, aged 72, at his late residence, 231 Leonard Street, New-York, N. Y.

TRUESDELL—On Monday, May 27, 1901, after a lingering illness, Carl Schultz, aged 72, at his late residence, 231 Leonard Street, New-York, N. Y.

TRUESDELL—On Monday, May 27, 1901, after a lingering illness, Carl Schultz, aged 72, at his late residence, 231 Leonard Street, New-York, N. Y.

TRUESDELL—On Monday, May 27, 1901, after a lingering illness, Carl Schultz, aged 72, at his late residence, 231 Leonard Street, New-York, N. Y.

TRUESDELL—On Monday, May 27, 1901, after a lingering illness, Carl Schultz, aged 72, at his late residence, 231 Leonard Street, New-York, N. Y.

TRUESDELL—On Monday, May 27, 1901, after a lingering illness, Carl Schultz, aged 72, at his late residence, 231 Leonard Street, New-York, N. Y.

TRUESDELL—On Monday, May 27, 1901, after a lingering illness, Carl Schultz, aged 72, at his late residence, 231 Leonard Street, New-York, N. Y.

TRUESDELL—On Monday, May 27, 1901, after a lingering illness, Carl Schultz, aged 72, at his late residence, 231 Leonard Street, New-York, N. Y.

TRUESDELL—On Monday, May 27, 1901, after a lingering illness, Carl Schultz, aged 72, at his late residence, 231 Leonard Street, New-York, N. Y.

TRUESDELL—On Monday, May 27, 1901, after a lingering illness, Carl Schultz, aged 72, at his late residence, 231 Leonard Street, New-York, N. Y.

TRUESDELL—On Monday, May 27, 1901, after a lingering illness, Carl Schultz, aged 72, at his late residence, 231 Leonard Street, New-York, N. Y.

TRUESDELL—On Monday, May 27, 1901, after a lingering illness, Carl Schultz, aged 72, at his late residence, 231 Leonard Street, New-Y