The Sun.

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London Office of THE SUN, 230 West Strand. All communications should be addressed to FRANK E. WHITE, 230 Strand, London, W. C.

State Rights.

The distance which the Republican party has travelled away from the Constitution may be judged from those remarks upon which our esteemed Republican contemporary, the *Albany Express*, impresses all the solemnity of double leads:

"Mr. BLAIR, to his humiliation, is obliged to confess that when Governor NICHOLLS tells him that the New Orleans affair is something with which the Federal Government should not interfere—why, the Federal Government must stand aside.

"This is the reassertion of the old doctrine of State rights. It proves that the old feeling still prevails—that the sentiment which once plunged the country into a terrible civil war exists, and may yet bring unnumbered evils upon the land.

"Since this Government was established this pernicious doctrine has exerted its baleful influence, and once again, in a most significant manner, the people of the United States are brought face to face with it.

"The case is one to excite the most serious thought of patriotic Americans."

The "pernicious doctrine" of State rights is the foundation of the Constitution and the protection of local autonomy against the despotism of centralization. A fine Government this would be if the Federal power could reach into every State to remove from local jurisdiction and try with its own juries and courts persons charged with violation of the law of the State. Such a condition of things might be convenient for foreign nations, but it would be the death of American self-government. Thus far shalt thou go and no farther, the Constitution of the United States says to the Federal Government. If the ideas of the *Albany Express* could be put into force, the limitations upon the province of the central Government would be removed, State lines would be wiped out, and the Government, with its vast standing army of placemen, would become all in all.

The most serious thought of patriotic Americans may well be excited by the readiness of extreme Republicans to destroy every barrier against the destruction of local self-government. The party that devised the Force bill will not stop at any means of aggrandizing the Federal power.

A Picture of Politics in Onondaga.

Any fresh and unconventional account of local politics, no matter how narrowly local, is interesting to the world at large. Such a conspectus of the situation in the chloride of sodium county of the Empire State is furnished by our esteemed contemporary, the *East Syracuse News*, a newspaper circulating among the Republicans of the district which is so eloquently and fearlessly represented at Albany by the Hon. IGNATIUS SAWMILLER. Although the election is still seven months away, the enterprising reporter of the *News*, who had eaten "a bounteous supper," but was hungry for tobacco, "wandered to Bagg's Hotel, expecting by his natural wit and humor, assisted by the charitable nature of LEW SHIRTLIFF, to obtain a good ten-center." The journalist succeeded even beyond his expectations. He obtained not only an excellent, if eleemosynary, ten-center, but also two glasses of alleged soda water and a fund of information respecting the hopes, ambitions, intrigues, and rivalries which make of Onondaga a seething political caldron at the present time.

For the office of Surrogate there seems to be no doubt of the renomination and reëlection of the "accommodating and always pleasant" GEORGE R. COOK. "Morning, noon, and evening," says the reporter of the *News*, "he can be found at his office, working away, not only preparing the legal papers and notices for the poorer people whom circumstances call to his court without counsel, but also for the lawyers who are retained by and appear for the richer people. I heard a lawyer of prominence say the other day that in all his eleven years' experience in our Surrogate's Court he never prepared a paper; that Mr. COOK always prepared them for him at the asking." It does not seem unlikely that this remarkably accommodating and altruistic magistrate will have the united support of the Onondaga bar, excepting, of course, such lawyers of Syracuse, Camillus, Lysander, Cicero, Marcellus, Manlius, Pompey, Fabius, and Skaneateles as may want the Surrogate's office themselves.

There is no plain sailing, however, for the candidates for Sheriff. The Hon. IGNATIUS SAWMILLER, "the whole-souled big Assemblyman from the Third," will not return to Albany, owing to "the mean custom of this county to give a second term and no more." SAWMILLER is a BELDEN Republican, and the *News* believes that he will be able to make a combination with DE FORREST F. SETTLE, who is a HISCOCK Republican, which shall elect SAWMILLER as Sheriff and SETTLE as County Clerk. This, he adds, "would be a victory for both factions and a defeat for neither, and it would be a blessing to the party, an olive branch." But JOHN A. HOXSIE is also a standing candidate for Sheriff, and, unless he can be taken care of in some other way, he is likewise a standing menace to the triumph of the SAWMILLER-SETTLE olive branch combination. Moreover, A. CADY PALMER of Manlius represents the soldier element in the shrievalty contest, and if he should object to the programme outlined above, his powerful friend, HI BAKER of Cicero, might "take a hand in it, and then there would be fun."

The fight for Coroner this year is anybody's fight. The friends of Dr. F. W. SMITH are making a still hunt, but Dr. F. KAUFMAN, Dr. J. A. LANE, Dr. W. J. AYLING, Dr. J. W. KNAPP, and Dr. C. E. BILLINGTON are by no means asleep. Dr. BILLINGTON "now resides in Syracuse, but he is nevertheless a Manlius boy, and will receive a large country support," possibly including the invaluable advocacy of his former fellow townsman, the mysteriously potent HI BAKER. The *News* believes that if the members of the medical fraternity cannot agree among themselves as to which one of them shall be Coroner, it "might not be bad politics" to go outside of the profession and nominate Excellent JOHN MCCARTHY, the well-known undertaker.

The Hon. FRANCIS HENDRICKS, according to the authority which we are quoting, will be returned to the State Senate, "not because the people of this district want him, but because FRANK HISCOCK does." CEYLON H. LEWIS's name has been mentioned, but Mr. HISCOCK doesn't want him, "because CEYLON is one of those men who is free and independent, and who will represent the people and not a favored few. CEYLON," adds the *News*, "would make an ideal Senator, one whom the humblest laborer could approach without formality and embarrassment and feel at home in addressing, and go away after the interview feeling satisfied." Among the other possible candidates for Mr. HENDRICKS's seat are the Hon. WILLIAM H. GALLUP of Marcellus, and Assemblyman PECK of Cortland. Mr. PECK "would like to be Senator, but there isn't a ghost of a chance for him, because Cortland wouldn't unite on him or on any other Cortland man."

Onondaga has three representatives in the Assembly. In the First district, although Assemblyman HOWARD G. WHITE "should be sent to Albany just so long as he will consent to go, the *News* believes that "our friend HI BAKER would make a good man and an excellent run. LARRY T. JONES would also make a good one." In the Second district the Hon. WILLIAM T. KENNEDY will be renominated with flying colors, for "everybody knows BILL, and to know him is to like him. I should like," continues the authority on Onondaga politics, "to see the juryman, who has served in this county within the past ten years, that has not been treated to cigars, &c., by BILL. During court days, whenever BILL is not actually engaged in the trial of a cause, you can see him in the corner anteroom of the Court House, telling stories, cracking jokes, and treating jurymen to cigars. No, I don't think that BILLY BURNS or his friends will disturb KENNEDY this fall."

The Third district is the Hon. IGNATIUS SAWMILLER's, but, as we have already said, that legislator is shut out by the mean custom which prevails in Onondaga of giving its Assemblymen only two terms. JOSEPH BONDY would be the coming man if he had not made himself unpopular last fall with the Grangers by putting on the airs of a French Count when he made the rounds in his canvass against SAWMILLER. The Farmers' Alliance is strong in the towns of Salina, De Witt, Manlius, Pompey, and Fabius, and that circumstance may give the Democrats a chance. Our authority believes that a practical farmer will be chosen, and "wouldn't wonder if his name will be HIRAM K. EDWARDS." That astute agriculturist is already "doing a great deal of practical talking at farmers' club meetings, and expects to be nominated first as an independent or farmers' candidate, and then endorsed by one or the other of the old parties, thereby insuring his election." Our authority hopes he HIRAM will come out as a straight Republican, and reminds him that he has been well taken care of by the Grand Old Party and should not now, in his old age, turn ungrateful. "If EDWARDS should run as a farmers' candidate with Democratic endorsements," asks the *News*, "where would he be if the Republicans should name CHARLES PECK of Manlius against him?"

Such is the political situation in the saltest county of New York, as it was ascertained by the enterprising young journalist while he was smoking his gratuitous tencent cigar and imbibing his two glasses of alleged soda water in Bagg's Hotel, close to the heart of East Syracuse politics.

Mr. Roosevelt as an Anti-Administration Republican.

Civil Service Commissioner ROOSEVELT has appeared in Maryland in the part of an anti-Administration Republican, and there is general interest in the inquiry, Will the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON forgive him? A State Convention of Maryland Republicans will be held at Baltimore this week to decide upon a plan for the reorganization of the party management. Two factions of Republicans are fighting for the possession of the machine. One faction is led by the Postmaster and the Collector of Baltimore and other Federal officers. The other is opposed to the Administration, and is led in part by unsuccessful candidates for Federal office. The delegates to the next National Convention will be the representatives of the faction that succeeds in getting control of the machine. Hence a fierce fight, and into the fiercest of it dashed the plucky young Civil Service Commissioner, to whom a fight is as the breath of his nostrils, and who doesn't greatly care whether he licks or is licked, as long as there is plenty of fun.

The primary elections of the Baltimore delegates to the Convention were held a week ago to-day. The Administration party was known to be sure of a majority, and the anti-Administration party seems to have called on the Civil Service Commission for help. Commissioner ROOSEVELT, who had already examined a number of the officers in the Post Office and the Custom House in regard to contributions to the campaign fund, went to Baltimore on Monday and visited the primaries, much to the terror of the Administration men. The employees of the Post Office and the Custom House were afraid of bringing down upon their heads the wrath of the Civil Service Commission, and so they fled from the primaries, and the enemies of BENJAMIN HARRISON triumphed over him. As far as Baltimore is concerned, Mr. ROOSEVELT, if the published accounts of his pilgrimage to the Terrapin State are correct, has done his best to send an anti-HARRISON delegation to the next National Convention.

It is said that the Baltimore Federal officers will ask Gen. HARRISON for the head of the young Civil Service Commissioner. There is little probability that they will get it, for Mr. ROOSEVELT is a privileged person in his party, and licensed to tread on everybody's toes. But ought he to be allowed to interfere in politics? And if so, ought he to be allowed to interfere in opposition to the friends of his superior officer? He would say, of course, that he knows neither Administration nor anti-Administration, bond nor free. He is simply a Civil Service Commissioner, whose chief official business is to make life as unhappy as possible for all politicians, and especially for those in office and charged with the power of appointment. But what provision in the Civil Service law makes it the duty of a Civil Service Commissioner to watch for Federal officers at primaries? And if it is wrong for Federal officers to be seen at party primaries, why isn't it wrong for Mr. ROOSEVELT? Is it not proper for him to reprimand himself for using his office, however unintentionally, against the Administration and taking official part in party squabbles?

New Light on the Trotter's Future.

Already the year 1891 can be set down as marked with a veritable sensation arising from the world of trotting horses. The development of speed is not the only source of wonder to breeders. The extent to which the running horse's blood can be blended with the trotter's has been a subject of peculiar attention on their part, and also prolific of constant surprises to those who have combated the theory favoring its infusion as the product of heads as crazy as that of the wildest thoroughbred. The most noticeable news so far of the year is concerned with this aspect of breeding, and consists in the announcement through the *Turf, Field and Farm* that the candidate at Senator STANFORD's farm, Palo Alto, for the honor now held by that most marvellous of trotting beasts, Freedom, namely, the yearling record of 2:29¼, is a filly far richer in thoroughbred blood than any animal now on the track.

This filly, Rowena, is by Azmoor, a sire who is half thoroughbred, being, like Palo Alto, by Electioneer from a thoroughbred dam. But the thoroughbred strain in Rowena herself has been still further strengthened through her dam also being a thoroughbred, making her, the trotter which in the most trustworthy of opinions, that of Senator STANFORD's trainer, is to achieve one of the greatest feats of the year, three-quarters thoroughbred!

Here we have a blow dealt to the anti-thoroughbred theorists harder even than the triumphs of such violations of all old-fashioned principles as Palo Alto himself, an animal of such high breeding that their attention to his extraordinary speed might well be swallowed up by the astounding fact that he had any. "Sir," said Dr. JOHNSON to a man who asked him if he didn't marvel at one of the other sex preaching so well, "a woman's preaching is like a dog's walking on his hinder legs; you are surprised to see it done at all." That describes the popular amazement at the half-thoroughbred's first success as a trotter. But that time is past. Senator STANFORD, whose expressed intention to breed Palo Alto to thoroughbred mares is most convincingly justified by Rowena, still continues to pour more runner's blood into the trotter's veins, and that, too, without taking the curl out of the latter's knee or the sobriety out of his head.

When will he stop? And of what blood will be the fully evoluted trotter? Will he, as finally perfected, be substantially but another form of cultivation of the pure thoroughbred, from which all but the last inextinguishable trace of ignoble blood has been eliminated?

A Preacher Who Confesses His False Speaking.

We publish elsewhere a letter from the Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN of Columbus, Ohio. It is called out by some remarks which we made last week on a Good Friday sermon preached by this Congregational minister in the Episcopal church of St. George's in this city.

On that solemn occasion Mr. GLADDEN declared in sweeping terms that "our Legislatures reek with bribery" and "nearly every State Legislature, nearly every City Hall, is an Augean stable which cannot be cleansed without Herculean labors." Those are very serious charges, and not merely against the legislators accused of practices so foul, but also against the people who elect those men to office. Accordingly, we asked him to substantiate his assertions by proofs, for, of course, a preacher should proclaim nothing of this sort from the pulpit which he is not able to sustain fully and thoroughly. He must not himself bear false witness against his neighbor when he is assuming to rebuke falsehood and evil speaking in others as sins against GOD.

The answer Mr. GLADDEN makes is that it has been charged "that nearly every member" of one Legislature only, the Ohio Legislature, "travels during the term of his office upon free railway passes," and that it "was plain enough" that money was paid to secure the election of a United States Senator from the same State. But the accusation of his Good Friday sermon was that our Legislatures generally "reek with bribery," not that "it is a notorious fact" in Columbus that most of the Ohio legislators travel free on the railroads of the State, and that money was used to procure for the election of Senator PAYNE.

It is not becoming for legislators to accept railroad passes. We have always opposed the practice as beneath their dignity and as establishing at least an obligation of courtesy under which they should not put themselves. It is in bad taste, but it is not necessarily or inferentially a corrupt practice. They may accept the passes simply as a compliment to their office, which saves them a little money and gives them a little additional consequence. Until within recent years, when public opinion has become more sensitive and delicate in its criticism of public officers, the acceptance of such favors was general, and it was taken as a matter of course. In some States railroads are required by law to furnish the passes to certain officers of the State. Perhaps even the Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN himself has travelled as a deadhead, though of all men a preacher of the Gospel should keep himself free from obligations to Mammon.

Whether the passes given to the Ohio legislators serve as bribes which influence their votes on railway measures, causing them to betray the interests of the people for the benefit of the companies, is the question of fact for the preacher to answer; and yet he does not answer it. He can only say that "it is freely admitted by members of the Legislature who have carefully watched the course of affairs, that legislation is affected by this practice." But that is no evidence. It establishes nothing. He must present particular instances of railroad measures passed, not on their merits, but under the influence of these small bribes. Has the railroad legislation of this Ohio Legislature, or any part of it, been so bad and so injurious to the people that it can be inferred reasonably that it was procured by means of those passes?

Who are the members of the Legislature who have "freely admitted" to Mr. GLADDEN "that legislation is affected by this practice," and if they are honest men and faithful servants of the public, why do they not expose the iniquity and demand that it be investigated? We have heard nothing of the sort from Ohio. If that Legislature "reeks with bribery," why do the pure and honest members suffer the base imputation to rest on them also by not insisting on its exposure? That is their first and gravest duty both to themselves and to the people of the State. Why does not Mr. GLADDEN offer himself as a witness before the Ohio Legislature to prove his charges and bring the infamous culprits to justice?

What he says about the election of Senator PAYNE is the merest hearsay also. The case was investigated by the Senate at Washington, and, as the Ohio Senator was admitted to his seat by a vote of both his party friends and his party enemies, the reasonable inference is that the charges were not sustained. The accusation was made and it was not proved, according to the judgment of that tribunal. Who are the members of the Ohio Legislature belonging to Senator PAYNE's party who told Mr. GLADDEN that "money was used beyond all question" to secure his election, and why was not their testimony taken under oath and published? Why did not the preacher himself go to Washington to prevent the success of means so iniquitous?

To justify what he said on Good Friday from the pulpit of St. George's, even so far as concerns the Ohio Legislature merely, it was necessary for him to have indisputable evidence of the corruption charged. But he confesses that he had no such evidence and that he circulated nothing more than scandal. Hence he profaned the temple of GOD. He proclaimed a lie as the Truth of Heaven. He assumed to be a messenger and witness of divine Truth, speaking with authority; and yet the witness he bore was false. He was a mere scandalmonger in the pulpit. No earthly court would have listened to a word of his accusations.

He used the pulpit to which he had been invited to defame his countrymen and to imitate the methods of a ranting demagogue. He made base accusations of general application without a particle of evidence on which to sustain them. Yet he continues to appear before the people as a minister of GOD!

Mr. GLADDEN concludes his letter by saying that "one large part of the labor of the Christian of to-day is the task of counteracting the influence of a certain class of newspapers which instinctively take the wrong side of every public question," and that, if THE SUN insists upon it, he will furnish one specification. Thanking him for the offer, we will respond by promising to produce for him, if he desires, an example of a class of blatherskite preachers whose reckless and mendacious utterances from the pulpits they pervert make more difficult the task of a newspaper which seeks to inculcate the truths and principles of the Christianity they profane.

Mr. Blair Will Go.

Read the three extraordinary confessions made by the Hon. HENRY W. BLAIR in the course of a single brief interview:

1. "I am no politician."
2. "I may be a crank."
3. "I don't want the Chinese Government to think that I have antagonized them in any more than a Pickwickian sense. We had to get the vote of the Pacific coast, and we did."

By the time this curious person reaches Pekin, and begins to earn his salary of $12,000 as the price of a humiliation which few self-respecting citizens would undergo for thrice that stipend, the astute gentlemen of the Chinese Foreign Office will have his measure as accurately as if they had known him all of his life.

What an excuse for a representative of the United States to make to the Government of the nation which he has insulted, and to which he now turns for subsistence!

"I am no politician. I may be a crank. I insulted the Chinese people only in a Pickwickian sense. I was obliged to insult them by the stronger heads in my party in order that we might not lose the vote of the Pacific coast. I really did not mean what I said. I have the highest respect and admiration for the nation which I publicly compared to a pestilential disease. I hope they will treat me well, remembering that I am only a harmless, irresponsible crank."

Faugh!

It was a great political blunder on the part of Col. DANIEL S. LAMONT to allow the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND to have his portrait painted at this time by so truthful and conscientious an artist as Mr. EASTMAN JOHNSON.

To-day the Grand Army of the Republic completes its twenty-fifth year of existence, and will duly celebrate this event. Its quarter of a century of growth has been astonishing, especially because it goes on steadily, and without any sign yet of stopping. Its first post was formed at Decatur, in Illinois, on April 6, 1866, with a dozen charter members. Dr. B. F. STEPHENSON, a practising physician of the neighboring town of Springfield, the founder of the order, who had been Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois, appeared as Commander of the Department of Illinois. He had been aided in drawing up the plan of organization by Chaplain W. J. RUTLEDGE, his tentmate in the Western campaigns. Another post in Illinois followed, then an extension to Wisconsin, and in eight months the new order was ready for its first national encampment at Indianapolis.

Last June, at its meeting in Boston, the Grand Army had grown to 7,178 posts in 44 States and Territories, with a membership in good standing of 427,981. The total membership, including those under suspension or out on transfer, was 458,230. If the increase since then has been equal to that which had taken place during the previous year, the meeting next June will show 500,000 members. The Grand Army expends about a quarter of a million a year from its relief fund, and up to this time its records show more than $2,000,000 thus laid out.

An organization of such a membership and such vitality may well commemorate its twenty-fifth anniversary. It is sure of perpetuation well into the twentieth century.

BLAIR WILL RISK IT.

The $12,000 Salary Too Much of a Temptation for His Self-Respect.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The vexed question which has been agitating the minds of ex-Senator Blair and his numerous admirers—as to whether the Chinese Government will receive the late Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor as Minister to the Flowery Kingdom—has been settled. On Saturday Mr. Blair called on the President to take his leave, preparatory to departing from Washington.

Mr. Blair is not so conversant with the business relations existing between China and the United States as his speech on the Chinese exclusion bill would seem to indicate. Consequently he will go to New York the early part of this week for the purpose of ascertaining something about the interests of the Chinese on the Atlantic coast. From there he will go to New Hampshire to wind up his personal affairs, and then start for San Francisco, where he will remain a week or ten days, studying the Chinese question. In San Francisco Mr. Blair intends to devote a good deal of study to the relations of the Chinese to Americans in all of their surroundings, so that he will be enabled to deal intelligently with questions which are apt to come before him when he is duly installed as Minister.

Mr. Blair said this morning: "I am not afraid to stand on my record concerning my action toward the Chinese. When the Chinese exclusion bill came up for discussion in September the country was right in the midst of the Presidential campaign of 1888. Both parties were striving to get the vote of the Pacific coast. The Scott bill, which was framed in the White House, as all of us Republicans thought then, and still think, had passed the House. We caucused on the matter, and it was finally decided to pass it in some form. The bill was crudely drawn, but we thought we could emasculate it by adopting amendments. We particularly desired to destroy its political effect so far as the Democratic party was concerned. That was the sole object of the caucus, but every Senator from the Pacific coast was so bitterly opposed to any alteration in the bill whatever that it was passed by a vote of 37 to 3. I immediately moved the reconsideration of the vote, knowing that my caucus obligations were removed by the passage of the bill, and made a motion that the bill should not go into effect until the 1st of the following November. I also moved that the bill should become inoperative if it should be learned in the mean time that the treaty with China then pending should be ratified. The vote on that motion was taken, and it was lost by one vote, 20 to 21.

"I am no politician, and don't associate much with politicians. I have had all that I could attend to on the Committee on Education and Labor, but in speaking on the Chinese bill and in favor of it, I was controlled by my party obligations. I may be a crank, but there is no reason why I should not have fair play. I don't want the Chinese Government to think that I have antagonized them in anything more than a Pickwickian sense. We had to get the vote of the Pacific coast, and we did, but the Republican Senators of the East did not really want to injure the relations of comity and peace existing between this country and China."

A Spiritualist's Anti-Humbug Bill.

From the Religio-Philosophic Journal.

In the Illinois Legislature now in session at Springfield a bill was introduced last week by Senator Thomas of Cook county which, if it becomes a law, will prove a boon to Spiritualists and investigators of psychical and spiritistic phenomena. The wording of the bill is substantially as originally written by the Hon. A. H. Dailey of Brooklyn, whose high standing as a lawyer and Spiritualist is already well known to most of the *Journal's* readers. The text of the bill is as follows:

Every person who, for profit or gain, or in anticipation thereof, for the purpose of presenting any spiritualistic materialization, shall impersonate the spirit of any deceased person, or by any trick, device, or mechanical contrivance shall present anything representing the spirit of any deceased person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined a sum of not less than $100 nor more than $200 for each such offence, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than three nor more than six months, or in the discretion of the Court, both such fine and imprisonment may be imposed. Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as applying to any theatrical performance.

The passage of this bill into a law need not be feared by any honest medium; on the contrary, all such should actively favor it and solicit their patrons to work for it. This law will give honest mediums a chance and relieve from temptation those who might possibly be driven to simulate spirit forms against their own consciences, through stress of circumstances and the competition of unconscionable competitors.

YELLOWSTONE PARK EXTENSION.

The National Pleasure Ground Will Now Be About as Large as Rhode Island and Connecticut.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Fifty-first Congress made a fine contribution to the national park system by setting apart around the Yosemite valley reservation an area greater than the entire State of Rhode Island; it also created two new parks in the big tree regions of California, one of them, known as Sequoia Park, being very extensive and valuable. Yet, like its three predecessors, this Congress failed to provide for that enlargement of the Yellowstone Park which has been under consideration during six or eight years. Exactly as in the previous Congresses, a bill for this purpose which has passed the Senate four times was once more defeated by tacking upon it an amendment made by the Public Lands Committee of the House authorizing the Montana Mineral Railway Company to build a road from Cinnabar to Cooke, running through a part of the park area.

All the more welcome, therefore, is the recent proclamation of the President, which, though not finally, has yet potentially secured a vast extension of the park area in the desired regions by withholding it from settlement. The day before the close of the session he had affixed his signature to the bill repealing the old and much misused Timber Culture act. The repeal measure contained a provision for withdrawing from entry any public timber lands, at the President's discretion. It occurred to some vigilant friends of the Yellowstone Park that the timber lands adjoining that reservation could be secured from the ravages of the axe under this authority. The result of a consultation was the recent proclamation reserving a broad belt on the east and a narrower one on the south of the park, and officially described as follows: "Beginning at a point on the parallel of 44° 50', where said parallel is intersected by the meridian of 110° west longitude; thence due east along said parallel to the meridian of 109° 30' west longitude; thence due south along said meridian to the 44th parallel of north latitude; thence due west along said parallel to its point of intersection with the west boundary of the State of Wyoming; thence due north along said boundary line to its intersection with the south boundary of the Yellowstone National Park." The public reservation is therefore increased by nearly one-half in breadth, while on the south it takes in Bridger's Lake.

The new tract apparently includes an area twice as great as that of Rhode Island. While it does not follow from the President's action that the whole region thus withdrawn from entry will be added to the park yet the practical effect will be to add as much of it as may be deemed expedient. At all events, what has been accomplished is to rescue the desired area from general occupation and intrusion, and without yielding that right of way to such portions of the northern border of the Yellowstone National Park as may be necessary to reach by the nearest practicable route from Cinnabar, the Clark's Fork mining district, which has hitherto defeated the project in Congress.

Besides the value of the addition to the park as a pleasure ground, the new wooded district will be of much benefit in keeping up the water supply of the park region. The reservation is at the headwaters of the Madison, Snake, and Yellowstone; and giving up to lumbermen its great pine forests within the park would seriously diminish the waterfalls that form one of its chief glories. With the intrusion of the woodchoppers and the settlers would come greater danger from forest fires, which are more to be feared even than the ravages of the axe. Thence, and starting through the neglect of camping parties, they find an enormous area of tinder ready for them in the dry undergrowth and the inflammable material accumulated on the ground for generations. The forests now hold the snows from melting early in the year, and make their disappearance very gradual. Cutting down the trees would mean a rapid melting, with torrents early in the season, so that the beauty of the water scenery would in great part be despoiled at the time when the park is chiefly visited by tourists.

The new reserve region also will be of advantage in protecting animal life. This is now of great importance to the park. It includes herds of bison, elk, antelope, and deer, of mountain sheep and goats, with the beaver, the otter, and other animals; while a former enumeration of the feathered tribe by one of the superintendents included the grouse, pheasant, partridge, quail, wild goose and duck, besides the robin, meadow lark, thrush, goldfinch, yellow hammer, bobolink, oriole, and many other birds. The new portion added on the south is said to be a favorite breeding place of the elk, and has been frequented by hunters. Securing this tract will undoubtedly aid the preservation of animal life, and, indeed, the time is already at hand when this great national game preserve may be used for stocking other public parks or institutions, subject to certain regulations, including the expense of transporting the animals.

Regarding the region just withdrawn from settlement as a permanent annex, we should find Yellowstone Park possessed of the magnificent area of over 6,000 square miles, or about as much as the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut combined. It is possible, of course, that Congress before formally adding the reserved portion to the park will rectify the boundaries, by taking off a little here or adding a little there. But it is a great gain to have secured in the main the desired region; and the troop of cavalry which is now intrusted with the care of the park proper will undoubtedly be instructed to extend its jurisdiction over the annex.

THE CASE OF SENATOR COCKRELL.

Did He Know He Was Writing Republican Campaign Literature?

From the St. Louis Republic.

The statement which the Hon. Francis Marion Cockrell furnished to a Washington syndicate agent was certainly a most unfortunate one, and its publication puts him in a position that is untenable for him as a representative of Missouri Democracy. Prior to its publication in the *Philadelphia Press* his statement was forwarded to the *Republic*, with a note from the syndicate agent saying that, though it might be matter more suitable for Republican papers, the *Republic*, as the leading Democratic paper in Senator Cockrell's State, was entitled to the refusal of it.

The statement accompanying this note bore Mr. Cockrell's signature, but it was so unlike anything he had ever said before or that could have been expected from him that the *Republic* declined to publish it. It presently appeared in the *Philadelphia Press* with headlines putting Mr. Cockrell forward as a champion of the unheard-of extravagance of appropriations aggregating over a thousand million dollars.

It is true that the body of the article as written by Mr. Cockrell himself did not bear out these headlines, but the whole tenor of it was that of advance excuses for the seemingly anticipated failure of the next Congress to retrench, and therefore inferentially a justification of the billion dollar basis.

Perhaps in time Mr. Cockrell may be heard from further on the subject, but it is certain that appropriations must be retrenched. Mr. Cockrell especially has no room to doubt it, for he is a member of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and if he felt his own lack of ability to successfully attempt it, it would be his duty to resign from that committee and make room for some Democrat more thoroughly inspired by the determination of the Democratic party.

There must be retrenchment—radical retrenchment—in the Fifty-second Congress. There is no room at the Democratic front for those who doubt either the possibility of such retrenchment or the absolute necessity for it.

The Eagle Screams.

I am the American Eagle,
And my wings flap together.
Likewise, I roost high,
And I eat bananas raw.
Rome may sit on her
Seven hills and howl,
But she cannot
Sit on Me!
Will she please put that
In her organ and grind it?
I am mostly a bird of peace,
And I was born without teeth.
But I've got talons,
That reach from the storm-
Beaten coasts of the Atlantic
To the golden shores of the
Placid Pacific,
And I use the Rocky Mountains
As whetstones to sharpen them on.
I never cackle till I
Lay an egg;
And I point with pride
To the eggs I've laid
In the last hundred years or so.
I'm game from
The point of my beak
To the star-spangled tip
Of my tail feathers,
And when I begin
To scratch gravel,
Mind your eyes!
I'm the Cock of the Walk,
And the Hen-bird of the
Goddess of Liberty,
The only gallinaceous
E pluribus unum
On record.
I'm an Eagle from Eagleville,
With a scream on me that makes
Thunder sound like
Dropping cotton
On a still morning,
And my present address is
Hell Colombia,
U. S. A.!!
See?

THE ALLIANCE MEANS BUSINESS.

Keynote of the Campaign of 1892 Sounded by W. J. Tolbert of South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, April 4.—W. J. Tolbert, the State lecturer of the Alliance, sounded the keynote of the campaign of 1892 at Orangeburg yesterday, where he made several speeches and granted an interview to the reporters. Among other things Tolbert said:

"The Alliance endorsed the St. Louis and Ocala platforms, and does not propose to support any man who is opposed to the demands of those conventions. There is said to be a movement on foot, in which the labor organizations of the United States are interested, to have a convention in February, 1892. It is a people's move. The old political hacks of both parties may expect to stand aside and let the grand procession headed by the people pass in. The Alliance in this State is in with this sentiment. We demand a change in the monetary system of the country, and if we can't get it in one way we'll get it in another. The Alliance is a simon-pure political organization. We intend to have reform, or, by the Eternal, we will know the reason why. We want the good will of all, but beg the friendship of none, and all that a man opposed to us has to do is to step aside and let us pass, or we will run over him. The Alliance wants to bring about a peaceful and quiet revolution, but if it cannot come by peaceable methods it must come by some other methods. We have asked for relief from our representation at Washington, and our voice has not been heard; but there will come a day when an angry people will appear at the gates in a mood not to be changed by reason, for when the flag of retribution and wrath is raised, it will be too late for reason. I am against Cleveland for President. My candidate has to support the Alliance platform."

Tolbert is regarded here as the exponent of the Alliance sentiment. It may be regarded as almost certain that South Carolina will not be in the Democratic column in 1892 if there is a third party candidate in the field.

WANT MISS YARD TURNED OUT.

Republicans Attack Wanamaker for Retaining Her as Postmistress.

ASBURY PARK, April 5.—The Republicans of Wall township, Monmouth county, met in mass meeting last night and bubbled over with indignation because Postmaster General Wanamaker has decided to retain in office a Democratic Postmistress at Spring Lake. A Simon pure Republican, Lincoln Nesbitt, was appointed Postmaster last February, but the ink on his commission was hardly dry before it was revoked, and no cause was given.

The objectors say Miss Josie Yard, the Cleveland hold-over, has a pull with Wanamaker through her many wealthy Republican friends in Philadelphia who summer at Spring Lake and who are patrons of the Postmaster-General's store. The mass meeting was addressed by local leaders of the party, and resolutions were adopted denouncing Wanamaker's course as unmanly and un-Republican, and declaring that unless the Democratic Postmasters in the county were summarily kicked out of office, the passers of the resolutions would bolt the party forever. Gen. Sewell, the Republican boss of the State, was also scored for permitting the outrage.

The Rev. Mr. Gladden's Good Friday Sermon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* You demand proof of the charge made by me on Friday last of the corruption of Legislatures. Here, then, is one specification. The Ohio Legislature occupies a building which is directly across the street from the room in which I am writing. It has been charged on the floor of one of its Houses during the present session that nearly every member of the Legislature travels, during the term of his office, upon railway passes. This charge was not denied. It is well understood that these honorable gentlemen, who are called every session to legislate upon matters directly involving the railway companies, regularly accept from these companies gratuities of this description. A judge who should have the hardihood to accept a present from a suitor before his court would behave no more indecently. It is freely admitted by members of the Legislature who have carefully watched the course of affairs that legislation is affected by this practice. That this practice is nearly universal in the State Legislatures I am informed and believe.

TO THE SUN this may seem a venial fault. It seems not so to me. The most difficult and delicate question with which these legislators have to deal is the question of the relation of the corporations to the public, whose representatives they are. When they make themselves in this way the beneficiaries of the corporations, they are guilty of a shameful breach of trust.

Here is another specification. It is a notorious fact, hereabouts, that seats in the Senate of the United States have been purchased with money. In one case, at least, evidence was collected and laid before the Senate, establishing the fact. That the occupant of the seat paid the money was not proved; that the money was paid for the seat was plain enough. I have never seen any one in this neighborhood who was innocent enough to doubt it. Members of the Legislature who voted for the winning candidate have told me how the money was used, beyond all question. Perhaps, under these circumstances, I may be pardoned for believing it.

This is not, in my opinion, an isolated case. I am not overcredulous of evil tales concerning my fellow men, but some facts are notorious.

THE SUN censures me for failing to give specifications in connection with the charges. I may say that the discourse in question was about forty minutes in length; that it was a discussion of the work to be done by the Christian of to-day; that instead of being a political harangue, as THE SUN alleges, only about five minutes were devoted to political issues; that it was, in the nature of the case, impossible to give specifications, and that a congregation was sufficiently intelligent to be fully aware of the facts on which my statements were based.

THE SUN says that "the burden of his discourse was that now, after nearly two thousand years after the crucifixion, and in this Christian country, our society is utterly corrupt, and we are in a state of political degradation almost without parallel in the history of civilization, Christian or pagan."

This characterization of my discourse is utterly untrue. The whole tone of it was hopeful. It showed, indeed, that the Christian of to-day not only has some large tasks upon his hands, but it also declared that he is taking hold of them with a spirit and purpose never before manifest, and that he has no doubt of being able to perform them; that they are "not too arduous for the all-conquering grace of Him who has banished infanticide, abolished slavery, and lifted woman to an equality with man, and who is able now and henceforth to subdue all things unto Himself."

I will add that one large part of the labor of the Christian of to-day is the task of counteracting the influence of a certain class of newspapers which instinctively take the wrong side of every public question. If THE SUN insists upon it I will furnish one specification.

WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

PASTOR'S STUDY, FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, COLUMBUS, O., April 1, 1891.

Mr. Blaine's English Criticised.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It may not be good form for a Missourian to correct a New Englander's style or grammar, but as no one else seems to have noticed it, I shall do so, with your permission. Mr. Blaine speaks of Fava's "verbal requests." Sign language, it is said, has made a near approach to perfection in Sicily, and many foreigners know that the American Indians also use a sign language, and they think the American whites are half savage. They will suppose that Mr. Blaine intends to say that Fava also came in person, and, making signs for "Humbert," "Italy," "New Orleans," &c., shook his fist at Blaine, touched his pocket, and imitated going away in a rage. The next time Mr. Blaine uses the word "verbal," then he means oral, the "semi-barbarians" of the trans-Mississippi will feel compelled to quote the first line of Shakespeare's epitaph at him.

GEORGE WILSON.

LEXINGTON, MO., April 3.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A Paris school of cookery has lately been opened, Jules Simon presiding and delivering the address. The institution was started with funds accruing from exhibitions held under the auspices of the Association of French Cooks. There is a grand kitchen and a large lecture hall, and degrees and diplomas will be conferred.

Prof. Ernest Brücke of the Vienna University, in a book called "The Beauties and Defects of the Human Body," says that the realistic artists of the present day choose their models without care and reproduce all their imperfections. This system must naturally lead to a decay of art. Modern humanity has larger heads and shorter legs than the ancients. The modern painters, however, show a great disposition to copy the masters of the Renaissance, who had a habit in their love of exaggeration to show people crooked legged.

One of the French provincial law courts has had an odd discussion as to the precise definition of "night." A man was charged with breaking a law nearly fifty years old, which forbids sportsmen to shoot at night. The prisoner pleaded that the day was not yet over. After much scientific discussion it was decided that night began with the close of twilight, or when the sun had descended six degrees below the horizon. The almanac showed that on the day in question twilight, as thus described, ended thirty-seven minutes after sunset, and the sportsman was adjudged guilty upon that ruling.

Zola's works show no diminution in popularity. "L'Argent," his last, has reached already a sale of 64,000 copies. His first ven