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FOR UTAH'S RIGHTS

Mr. Hyde Brings Up the Question of Statehood for Utah in

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS

Goodwin Moves an Amendment Making the Resolution Read "All the Tearitories" When Qualified, Which Was Adopted.

DENVER, Colo., May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE HERALD.]—Mr. Hyde, of Utah, is not one of those men who let a chance of carrying his point slip by. In the Trans-Mississippi Congress to-day, when the Trimble resolution came up, he resumed his endeavors to have the congress recommend statehood for Utah. Editor Goodwin then moved that the resolution be made general in its provision, and read that all the territories be admitted as soon as properly qualified. The latter was carried and the resolution on Indian matters was replaced by a substitute to abolish reservations and tribal relations; disarm the Indians; give them land in severalty; make them amendable to the laws of the state in which they might be, and open the remainder of the reservation lands to settlement.

The day was spent in discussing the resolutions and the only changes of moment were these mentioned above.

The night session was spent in a discussion of silver, the question being as to whether to favor the coinage of all silver or simply the American product. Many of the delegates left for home this evening believing the main work of the convention done. Those who remain on used up a great deal of oratory and rhetoric on the question. At about 2 o'clock the congress ratified the majority report in favor of the coinage of American silver only. The majority was very narrow, being by three votes. The convention then adjourned and will meet next year in Omaha.

Trans-Mississippi Congress.

DENVER, May 22.—The report of the committee on resolutions of the Trans-Mississippi congress which was made last night recommends that Congress pass the Burroughs bill appropriating $10,000,000 for the building and maintenance and levees on the Mississippi river; demands government supervision of railroads; recommends granting liberal charters and subsidies the steamship lines under the American flag; favors the admission of New Mexico and Arizona into the union; asks Congress to pass the Torrey bankruptcy law; to cede to the different states all the arid land, except mineral lands; to enact such legislation as will foster our mining interests; recommends more stringent naturalization laws; immediate completion of the jetties at Galveston.

Upon the silver question it asks that Congress be petitioned to repeal all laws which in their effect work dishonor upon, or in the least challenge the sovereignity of the silver dollar as an absolute measure of values, and to restore to silver the place given it as a perfect money by the framers of our government. The congress also asks the president of the congress to attempt to bring around international recognition and adjustment of silver as money, or that a limited agreement be sought with the nations of the Latin union whereby the mints of those nations may again be opened for the coinage of silver. It also favors negotiations with Spanish-American nations for a commission on currency for this continent south of Canada.

The minority report on the silver clause simply demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The forenoon session to-day was entirely taken up in the discussion of the majority report and at noon the congress took a recess without having taken final action.

The fine hand of the Louisiana lottery combination was manifested in the defeat of a resolution calling for a constitutional amendment in which lotteries might be legalized in any state. The vote stood 95 to 88.

The remainder of the day was spent in consideration of the resolutions. All passed as reported by the committee, but a warm debate was provoked by the question of the government ceding the arid lands to the states and territories.

A resolution deploring the law of the Forty-ninth Congress, prohibiting foreign capital from investing in real estate and mines, was adopted.

The majority report on arid lands urged the cession of the arid lands to the states in which they were situated and limiting induvidual purchases to 320 acres at not less than $1.25 per acre, and that only citizens of the United States be eligible as purchasers, the fund derived from such sale to be devoted to the development of irrigation and reclamation of arid lands.

The minority report was devoted to a strong argument for a system of government irrigation that would bring the lands under cultivation. After much debate, participated in by Senator Warren, of Wyoming, Judge Belford, of Colorado, Delegates Gunn, of Idaho, Morse, of Colorado, and Hardy, of Utah, the various amendments offered were voted down and the majority report adopted by a large vote. It was voted to hold two meetings each year, one in February and one in November. A basis of representation was fixed.

Storms Predicted for Salt Lake.

DENVER, Colo., May 22.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Prophet Foster in his weather forecast to the *News* predicts a storm to pass Salt Lake May 27th or 28th. And another June 1st or 2nd. The former will be heavy in places only, but the latter will be quite severe.

Another Gallows Butchery.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., May 22.—Albert Havenstein, murderer of William Ashley and Hiram Boten, was hanged at 1:30 this afternoon. When the trap was sprung there was a snap and groan and the body fell to the ground. The rope had broken. Havenstein, half conscious, was at once picked up by the sheriff and deputies and brought back to the gallows. The rope was doubled and the trap again sprung. This time his neck was broken and death apparently painless.

Interest in the Spring Garden Bank.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Public interest in the sensational developments in the affairs of the Spring Garden bank, Keystone bank, the flight of the indicted president of the latter institution and the resignation from office of City Treasurer Bardsley, continued unabated to-day. William H. Wanamaker, one of Marsh's bondsmen, this morning offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the fugitive, and has employed detectives to run him down. An attachment was taken out this morning against the Bradford mills, of which City Treasurer Bardsley was owner, by two of his sureties on his bond. This morning Bardsley made an assignment of all his property for the benefit of the city.

The clearing house due bills issued by the Keystone National bank and given Bardsley at various times show that $920,000 of state moneys were deposited, are not worth the paper they were written on, unless the assets of the bank include more deposits than shown by the ledger. These due bills are issued by banks belonging to the Philadelphia Clearing House association for the accommodation of depositors. If Mr. Bardsley, when he received clearing house due bills from the Keystone National bank, had immediately redeposited them, the bills would have been presented at the clearing house next morning, and if the Keystone bank had been credited to the amount of the bills, they would have been paid. Bradsley knew, or should have known, that by keeping the due bills he was secretly speculating on the solidity of the Keystone bank. The bank is not at this time a creditor at the clearing house to the amount of the due bills now held by Bradsley, and they are, therefore, worthless.

At the office of the United States marshal this afternoon it was stated that the rumor that Marsh, the absconding president of the Keystone bank, had been arrested in Montreal, had been investigated and found to be without foundation.

William Vilas Hill Suicides.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 22.—The Hill Shoe company failed yesterday, and William Vilas Hill, president of the company, immediately after committed suicide. He was 32 years of age and a nephew of ex-Postmaster-General Vilas. The failure of the firm was directly due to the failure of the Lynn Davis Shoe company, which owed the Hill Shoe company between $300,000 and $400,000. The liabilities of the company are about $400,000, and assets $200,000. The creditors are principally eastern parties.

Harvad and Yale Denounced by a Lutheran.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., May 22.—Harvard and Yale colleges were denounced at last night's session of the Evangelical Lutheran ministers as being devoid of the true spirit of Christianity. Rev. T. Schmank, of Lebanson, discussing the subject of education, said these institutions do not infuse into their students a religious spirit; that they are Christless colleges and therefore not to be patronized. Princeton he regarded as the center of religious influnce. The public schools he maintained cannot give Christian education. Mr. Schmank's criticisms were not challenged by any of his listening brethern.

Prince Napoleon's Tomb Ordered Closed.

TURIN, May 22.—In consequence of the refusal of the French government to grant the request of the executors of the will of the late Prince Napoleon, the Italian government has ordered the tomb in the church of La Superfga, in which the prince's body lies, closed.

Murderer of the Liverpool Boy Identified.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—A man named Johnson, who sold the knife and saw found on Tuesday morning in the bag which contained the mutilated body of a boy, identified a steamship fireman, John Conway, as the person who purchased both the knife and saw. Proofs that Conway murdered the lad are now complete.

A MILL IN OGDEN.

Richards Bests Cushing, but it Is Declared a Draw.

And the Purse Is Divided—The California Club Gives Jackson and Corbett Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars Each.

OGDEN, May 22.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The first glove contest given by the Ogden Athletic club took place in their rooms in the Woodmansee building to-night. Some time ago a match was arranged between James Cushing, of San Francisco, and Frank Richards (colored), of Salt Lake, for a purse of $100. At 9:20 Cushing entered the ring. Richards soon followed. J. M. McGee acted as referee, A. E. Koch timekeeper. At precisely 9:25 time was called and both shook hands.

In the first round both did good hitting. Cushing put in several hard left-hand blows. Richards did well in returning them, but by his last blow Cushing knocked Richards to the floor.

The second round was something very fierce. Cushing received several good blows in the face, and Richards got a couple of good blows on the jaw. Cushing was knocked on the ropes by the last blow of his opponent.

In the third round, Richards led out, giving Cushing several good blows in the face. Cushing in return gave Richards a wicked hit in the face. This made the nigger mad, and he began knocking right and left. His blows were horrible. He knocked Cushing on to the ropes and drew first blood.

The fourth round was all hard, reckless knocking.

In the fifth round Cushing was again floored and had to be helped up. Richards was decidedly too much for Cushing, however.

In the sixth round the fight was called a draw.

Cushing was floored in the last round. The decision of the judges gave Richards $60 and Cushing the balance of the money.

Pat McHugh and Ed Morrison followed and had a six round sparring match. Morrison was bested in the fourth round. The attendance was large.

The Corbett-Jackson Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—The Corbett-Jackson fight last night resulted unsatisfactorily. Referee Cook's decision, "No contest" is equivalent to a draw decision. Both men were then so weak it was plain to everyone they could not be expected to strike an effective blow if they remained in the ring till daylight. The first half of the fight was the most scientific contest ever seen on the Pacific coast, but the last thirty rounds were simply a walk-around. In the last few rounds Jackson staggered around the ring, and Corbett was in but little better condition. Both men were heartily cheered at the conclusion of the fight.

The referee's decision is, in effect, that the club has seen no battle and is nowise, therefore, indebted to the pugilists for their night's work. All bets on the final result are off.

The Club's Largess to the Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—The directors of the California Athletic club at a meeting to-night decided to give Corbett and Jackson $2,500 each for their exhibition last night, and offer the men a purse of $7,500 to fight before the club again.

Plenty of Money to Pay Pensions.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Secretary Foster said this morning he anticipated no difficulty in meeting the quaaterly pension payments falling due June 4, as the available cash balance at that time will go beyond the amount required. He further said while it was not altogether settled it was more than likely the department would give the holders of $50,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds outstanding an opportunity to renew those bonds after September 1 at reduced rates of interest. The secretaay said the recent gold shipments clearly established the credit of the United States above that of any other nation and it could not be shaken by the severest drain.

The financial situation was considered at a meeting of the cabinet to-day, but without result so far as known.

THE PRESBYTERIANS

The Report of the Committee on Revision

OF THE CONFESSION OF FAITH

Read—Important Changes in the Chapters on Free Will and Catholics—The Pope's Claims Without Warrant.

DETROIT, Mich., May 22.—The Presbyterian general assembly met at 9 o'clock his morning. After a season of prayer and the conference minutes were read and the standing committees announced as stated, the clerk read a list of Presbyteries that had voted on the proposed change in the method of amendment of the standard. Ninety-one voted aye, 7 no, 6 refused to report, and, 4 were not reported. Several statements were made as to the overture on deaconesses.

The report of the committee on revision of the confession of faith was read by the chairman, Rev. William C. Roberts, president of Lake Forest university. He said in his introduction that the copy from which he was reading was only corrections and that he regretted some of the daily papers had by some means got hold of and published one of the particularly iccorrect copies.

After the reading of the report, it was moved that it be sent down to the Presbyteries as recommended by the committee, and the committee continued, to make a final report to the next assembly.

Dr. Smith warmly seconded the motion.

Rev. Dr. Patton, of the revision committee, supported the motion. He would have preferred on strictly technical grounds that the report be recommitted, and they be directed to send it down to the Presbyteries rather than for the assembly itself to send it down, because some might understand that action as implying some degree of endorsement of the recommendations reported. He said: "I think in the changes proposed in the report the essence of Calvinism is wholly preserved. We did not mean to de-Calvinize, and we did not. Everyone who expected anything of that sort will be disappointed. We were not unanimous, although so harmonious. We want to see how the church views the proposed changes and the proposed methods of making the changes before deciding to stand out for anything that does not appear in court. We want the report criticised without any restraint from misapprehension of unanmity in the session of the committee."

The motion was unanimously adopted and the great debate was over for this year so far as the general assembly is concerned.

Reports from the committee on unemployed ministers were made the second order of the day to-morrow. That of the committee on zeal was made the second order of the day for this afternoon.

Dr. Francis, of Cincinnati, recommended a method and time of dealing with the question of accepting or vetoing the election of professors in theological seminaries at the session of the assembly. Referred to the committee on theological seminaries to report at their earliest convenience.

The report of the committee on the text of the constitution of the church was read, specifying certain changes it made in the wording, punctuation, etc.

Judge Hand, of Scranton, Pa., made the report of the committee on business management of the board of publication. The committee finds that the recommendation of the special committee of last year true and wise, and state the most important of these recommendations have, during the year, been adopted by the business committee of the board.

The management of the board during the last fifty years has been a remarkable success. Its real estate investments were very profitable. The committee recommend a division of the superintendency into a binding, publication and distribution, instead of imposing them all upon the board superintendent. Also the management of this work to be located in the board, which may have upon it men of technical knowledge, rather than in an outside committee. The committee recommended specific methods of carrying out the above views. The reports were accepted and made the second order for Tuesday afternoon. After announcements by the business committee, adjourned.

Among the changes recommended by the committee on revision: In chapter 1, "Scriptures," section 5, are inserted the words, "and the truthfulness of history, the faithful witness of prophecy and miracles, as among the arguments for the inspiration of Scripture."

Chapter 3, "of God's eternal decree," has sections 3 and 4 stricken out.

Section 5, which is a portion of the present confession relating to foreordination, becomes section 3, and is amended to read as follows: "God, before the foundation of the world was laid, according to His eternal and immutable purpose, and the secret counsel and good pleasure of His will, has predestined some of mankind unto life, and hath particularly and unchangeably chosen them in Christ unto everlasting glory, out of His free grace and love without any foresight of faith, or good works, or perseverance in either of them, or any other thing in the creature as conditions or causes moving Him thereunto; and all of his glorious graces.''

Section 6 remains unchanged and becomes section 4.

Section 7 was amended and becomes section 5 and is as follows:

"Section 5—The rest of mankind God was pleased, according to the unsearchable course of His own will whereby He extends or withholdeth mercy as He pleaseth, not to elect unto everlasting life, but to ordain them to dishonor and wrath for their sins, to the praise of His glorious justice; yet so as hereby neither is any limitation put upon the offer of salvation to all, upon condition of faith in Christ; nor is restraint laid upon the offer of salvation to all, upon condition of faith in Christ; nor is restraint laid upon the freedom of any one to hinder his acceptance of this offer."

The chapter on free will, now chapter 10, is amended by the addition of these words to the declaration of the insufficiency of the will of man for spiritual goodness: "Yet is his responsibility as a free moral agent not thereby impaired."

In the pronouncement upon lawful oaths, "popish monastic vows" are described simply as monastic vows. There is a similar change with regard to the term "Papist," made in the chapter on marriage and divorce, and the Pope of some ceases in the revision to be described as anti-Christ. The sacrifice of the mass is also referred to as the "Roman Catholic doctrine" rather than "popish," but it continues to be designated as abominably injurious.

One clause of chapter 12 is changed to read as follows: "All infants dying in infancy, and all other persons who from birth to death, are incapable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the word, are redeemed by Christ and regenerated by the spirit who worketh when and where, and how He pleaseth." This is a radical alteration, differing from the old confession by the insertion of the words "all," "from birth to death," "are redeemed," "and are regenerated by the spirit."

An entirely new clause is the following: "Chapter 25, section 6. There is no other road of the church but our Lord Jesus Christ and the claim of the Pope of Rome to be the vicar of Christ, and head of the church universal, is without warrant in Scriptures, or in fact, and is an usurpation dishonoring to the Lord Jesus Christ."

Southern Presbyterian Assembly.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 22.—In the general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church to-day, Dr. Dubes, moderator, appointed committees on foreign correspondence, narratives, leaves of absence, devotional exercises, auditing committee, syndical records, Bible and judicial overture. Reports were received from all the synods.

Women's Missionary Societies.

DECATUR, Ill., May 22.—The Women's Missionary association of the United Brethren church of America adjourned today to meet at Indianapolis next year. Mrs. J. L. Stevens, in charge of the work at Berlin, is to send six more missionaries to Africa and three to China, those to China to be lady physicians. The delegates to-day voted for nine trustees who shall elect the new officers, but by a constitutional provision the vote can only be counted at Dayton, Ohio.

Resolutions were adopted pledging the association to join with the woman's world committee in prayer for evangelization of the world and declaring that the association unites with other Christian bodies in asking that the Columbian exposition be closed on Sunday.

Green B. Raum Jr.'s Case.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Attorney-General Miller referred the case of Green B. Raum, jr., and other persons alleged to be connected with irregular appointments to minor positions in the pension office, to the United States attorney for the district for whatever action is required by law. Civil Service Commissioner Rosevelt to-day said the commission was the first to bring up the case and has done all it has power to do in the matter.

Maryland Central Directors Indicted.

BELAIR, Md., May 22.—The directors of the Maryland Central railroad have been indicted by the grand jury for manslaughter in connection with the fatal freight wreck, April 10.

THE GREEN BOOK

Of Italy on the New Orleans Lynching.

Some Correspondence Between Fava and Rudini that Has not Been Given to the Public Heretofore.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 22.—The *Herald* has received a copy of the Italian Green Book, containing the documents submitted by Marquis di Rudni, premier to the Italian parliament, on April 30. Extracts of the more important, which never before have been made public, are as follows:

FAVA TO RUDINI.

"WASHINGTON, March 16.

"According to your instructions I called on the secretary of state a second time. After repeating what I had told him the previous evening, I handed him an official letter, in which I formally protested against the unjustifiable attitude of the local authorities and asked that energetic steps be taken to protect his majesty's subjects. I also asked that proceedings be immediately instituted against the culprits, the authors and accomplices of the instigators of the massacre, reserving to his majesty's government the right to ask in time for every other reparation. Finally Mr. Blaine promised that, with the aid of the President, such satisfaction as we were entitled to would be granted to us. In fact when I called at his house the same evening he showed me a telegram, which he was about to send to the governor of Louisiana, and told me I might consider it as the answer from the federal government to the note which I had handed him in the afternoon. I may add confidentially that during our conversation Mr. Blaine gave me several times to understand that the demand for indemnity on behalf of the families of the three murdered subjects of his majesty would be favorably entertained.

(Signed) "FAVA."

RUDINI TO FAVA.

"ROME, March 19.

"Consul Corte telegraphs that the murderers will be handed over to the judicial authorities. It is indispensable the United States government should notify me officially of such action. Please present a demand for indemnity. We are confident it will be accepted without hesitation. Simple declarations, though cordial and friendly, cannot prove as sufficient a satisfaction as can be proved by positive and concrete facts.

(Signed) "RUDINI."

RUDINI TO FAVA.

"ROME, March 24.

"Our attitude toward the federal government is very simple. Three subjects of the King, declared innocent and discharged by an American magistrate, have been assassinated in prison while under the protection of the authorities. Our right to ask for the punishment of the culprits and for indemnity for the murdered men's families is unquestionable. Public opinion in Italy grows impatient for redress. Should definite decision be delayed, I shall with great pain be obliged to openly demonstrate our dissatisfaction by recalling you from offices where the action of the royal representative has failed to obtain redress. I leave it to your prudence to consider whether it would be expedient to inform the secretary of state on this point.

(Signed) "RUDINI."

RUDINI TO FAVA.

"ROME, March 25.

"I can admit of no further delay after our legitimate demands. If you cannot see the secretary of state write to him, an immediate solution being indespensable.

(Signed) RUDINI."

FAVA TO RUDINI,

"WASHINGTON, March 27.

"As Mr. Blaine did not communicate with me on the 25th instant according to promise, I called on him yesterday and he at once complained I was hurrying him in a manner entirely contrary to diplomatic usage. 'I do not recognize the right of any government,' he continued, 'to tell the United States what it should do. We have never received orders from any foreign power and we will not now. Please inform Marquis di Rudini that the federal government cannot give the assurances he requires, and that it is a matter of total indifference to me what persons in Italy may think of our institutions. I cannot change them, still less violate them. The fact is Marquis di Rudini does not give us sufficient time, but while I ask for time you want an official declaration on the spot. Well, I will do nothing of the kind and you may do as you please.'

"While Mr. Blaine was speaking," continues Fava, "I did not breathe a word, and when he had finished I told him the Italian government had not intended to interfere with the internal affairs of the United States and that Marquis di Rudini did not intend to give any orders to the United States government."

Gladstone Leaves for Hawarden.

LONDON, May 22.—Gladstone has recovered from his attack of influenza. This morning he left for Hawarden. A large number of his admirers witnessed his departure.

Sir Robert Foiler, member of parliament, died to-day from heart disease.

TRAVELS IN CHILI—Mrs. Fannie B. Ward continues her interesting series of chats with HERALD readers. See THE SUNDAY HERALD

BLAINE'S CONDITION

It Is Positively Stated He is Failing Mentally.

SECRETARY TRACY DENIES THIS

His Actions, According to the Story, Impress Those Who Meet Him as Strange—An Illustration.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 22.—The *Herald* publishes the following this (Friday) morning from its Washington correspondent: The facts about Mr. Blaine's physicial condition have not been told. On the contrary they have been persistently concealed. The plain truth is that Mr. Blaine is a confirmed invalid and his intimate friends fear a collapse of his faculties that will at once shock and distress the public. I am aware this statement will be immediately rejected by Mr. Blaine's party organ, but it is nevertheless true in every respect, and only the suppression of it at this time would be just cause of censure. Politicians who know the facts of Mr. Blaine's condition and have long known them, are using his name and reputation as stalking horses for their ends. Their only apprehension is the shameless one that he may fall by the wayside before they reach the goal of their purposes.

The President is fully aware that in all human probability Mr. Blaine will not be found much longer at his place in the administration. It is but simple justice to say the President acts upon this knowledge as becomes his position. He is full of personal sympathy for the invalid statesman, and of solicitude that his remnant of possible public service should be marked by whatever is most gratifying to the invalid's feelings and conductive to his permanent reputation, and it may be accepted as solid that some superserviceable sycophants who hang upon the skirts of the President have recently heard some manly American sentiment uttered by him regarding his premier. At the department of state for good thirteen months past, the procedure of business has been so shaped as to accommodate itself to the frailty of Mr. Blaine's health, and the necessity of nursing his powers to the utmost. Mr. Blaine is a gracious master, and there is full reciprocality of sympathy for him on the side of his subordinates and of appreciation by him of their continued consideration.

Mr. Blaine's feverish ardor has not permitted him to apportion the labors of his department among his assistants, in a degree common to the ministers of foreign affairs in Europe. He has attempted personally to deal with them one and all. A single experience may serve as a type. The envoy of a foreign power is charged with an important negotiation to be carried on at Washington. He meets the secretary of state by appointment from time to time at the latter's private residence. These appointments are hard to effect in the rush and competition for the secretary's ear and are frequently changed and postponed by reason of exigencies on the part of Mr. Blaine. The conference secured, Mr. Blaine flashes and sparkles for fifteen or twenty minutes, and then on a sudden becomes silent, moody and hypochondriac. He is ill at ease and evidently seems to be alone. He pleads indisposition, overwork, a pressing engagement or appointment with the President. His visitor rises to leave. Mr. Blaine rises with him, accompanies him to the door and dismisses him with both grace and courtesy leaving, howerer, the conviction upon the mind of the departing guest that the new and brief show of vitality could not have kept alive another two minutes. When next they come together the same experience is repeated with the added embarrassment that Mr. Blaine's limit of vitality is largely consumed in bringing his mind to bear upon what had been previously discussed.

I have excellent reason to believe the confidential dispatches of the heads of legation at Washington to their governments during the last year or more have repeatedly ascribed to Mr. Blaine's failing physical powers the inability of diplomatists here to make satisfactory progress with their business. Not alone from gentlemen of foreign legations, but from political and personal friends came this story. The diagnosis is uniform and universal that Mr. Blaine's intellect has passed into a stage wherein it flashes and then dies away till rekindled after a large interval of repose, but it never more burns with steadiness. Like a victim of narcotics he exhibits nothing between nervous impetuosity and nervous lassitude.

Speaking only to-day of what is herein recited to one of the nearest, truest and most serviceable of Mr. Blaine's friends and associates, I put direction to him: "On your honor, is not this all true?" He bent his head downward for a half minute, then raising it answered: "Don't ask me, don't ask me; its something I can't talk about."

One more remark I give verbatim. Shortly before Mr. Blaine went on his present visit to New York he and his family were socially visited by an old friend utterly devoid of personal interest in politics and opposed to the political sentiment to mr. oBlaine. This gentleman I met at noon after his departure from Mr. Blaine's house. He was full of his visit. "I called on Mr. Blaine to-day, and his appearance shocked me. He looks like a man who hasn't a year to live, and his mind seems all breaking up. He talks away for a few minutes seemingly interested and chatting about old times and friends, and then he appeared of a sudden to lose interest in all that he had been gossiping so brightly about. He was so manifestly desirous to be by himself that without the least feeling of offense I bade him good bye, which scarcely roused him, and made my way to another part of the house."

Tracy Says Blaine is all Right.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—In view of certain statements that have cast doubt upon the real condition of Secretary Blaine a reporter to-day interviewed Secretary Tracy who said: "The business of our department brings Blaine and myself much together. Any statement that Blaine is not as strong, sound, and alert mentally as he ever was, does him grave injustice. Only a few days before he left for New York we were together a long time in consultation over an important public document. It was criticised and discussed at great length, and I have never seen him when he appeared to better advantage than he did on that occasion. I have not regarded his last sickness as of sufficient gravity to prevent his early return to the discharge of his public duties."

Blaine's Condition.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Secretary Blaine is now able to be up and about the house and the doctor says his complete recovery is only a matter of a few days.

Confidence in Portugese Finances.

LISBON, May 22.—The new minister of finance, in an interview to-day, declared he had full confidence in the credit of the country. Everything, he said, could be retrieved by a strong government determined upon serious economic reforms.

Truth of the Itata Agreement Reaffirmed.

PARIS May 22.—The *Siecle* to-day reaffirmed the truth of the reported Itata agreement, and says that the Chilian steamer will be taken to a United States port and an embargo be placed upon her.

A terrific storm passed over this city yesterday evening, causing considerable damage and creating much alarm. A huge water spout burst in Jardin des Tuilleries, uprooting trees, destroying lawns and flower beds and washing away the pathway.

Hill's Suicide Creates a Stir in Boston.

BOSTON, May 22.—The announcement of the assignment of the Hill Shoe company, Memphis, and the suicide of its president, consequent upon the suspension of the Davis Shoe company, created quite a stir in this city. It is stated several shoe and leather concerns of Boston held Hill Shoe company paper indorsed by Mr. Davis.

Magnitude of the Davis Failure.

BOSTON, May 22.—The News Bureau says: From good sources it is heard the liabilities involved in the assignment of Joseph Davis will amount to $3,000,000, and that fifty cents on the dollar may be realized by creditors.

Guarding Coal Lighters at Acapulco.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, May 22.—The military are still guarding the Pacific Mail coal lighters at Acapulco for fear the Esmeralda may attempt to take coal by force.

Balmaceda's Forces Take Taltal.

IQUIQUE, Chili, May 22.—Yesterday the government vessels Imperial Condell and Sarjento Aldea landed a force of 200 marines at Taltal and stormed the custom house. The place is now in the hands of the government forces and the old regime is estabilished.

Detective O'Malley Arrested.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The chief post-office inspector received information of the arrest to-day of Detective Dominick C. O'Malley at New Orleans charged with opening and destroying letters addressed to Jimmy Carroll, pugilist.

Deadly Affray Among Sheep Herders.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., May 22.—News of an affray between sheep herders at Ojo Lefrigo, Wednesday, have been received. Three were killed outright and several others seriously injured.

Kentucky Republican Ticket.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 22.—The Republican state convention nominates the following ticket: For governor, T. A. Wood; attorney-general, L. J. Crawford; treasurer, Eli Farmer; superintendent of public instruction, L. V. Dodge; register of the land office, W. J. A. Rardin; clerk of the court of appeals, E. R. Blaine, Lexington.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing Harrison's administration and praying Congress for an election law that will give every American citizen an equal right at the polls.

Favor Dr. Brooks for Bishop.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The dioceses of New York, Albany, Missouri and Indiana have reported in favor of Dr. Brooks, bishop elect of the diocese of Massachusetts.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Col. Gibson, of the Third Artillery, Placed on the Retired List.

Secretary Tracy Issues an Order to Naval Officers Commanding Vessels About Cruising and the Consumption of Coal.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Colonel Gibson, commanding the Third artillery, was placed on the retired list to-day on account of age. His retirement will promote Lieutenant-Colonel Livingstone, of the Third artillery, to be colonel; Major Bainbridge, Third artillery, lieutenant colonel; Captain Hamilton, Second artillery, major in the Third artillery; First Lieutenant Casarie, captain in the Second artillery, and Second Lieutenant Ostheim, first lieutenant in the Second artillery.

Secretary Tracy to-day issued an order to all naval officers in regard to the consumption of coal. The order directs all officers commanding vessels to take reappointments in order to ascertain the most economical speed for their ships. They are directed to report the consumption of coal per hour at varying rates of speed, from five to eleven knots: kind and quality of coal used; condition of vessel's bottom, and such remarks in reference to the most economical rate of steaming as experience may suggest. Vessels with sail power are directed when they have sufficient wind to carry them four knots an hour to use sail alone. In conclusion, the order states it is expected vessels cruising under steam will not exceed their most economical rate, excepting in cases of emergency when the nature of the service requires high speed, and in such cases a report must be made to the department explaining the necessity for the increased speed.

A Mining Disaster in Wales.

CARDIFF, May 22.—Ten miners in a colliery near Lantwith, Glamorgan county, were fatally injured by the falling of the mine roof.

Chicago Races.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Mile and an eighth—Hocksey won, Atticus second, Harry Juhl third. Time—2.05¼.

Half a mile—Dolly Noble won, Foreigner second, Blaze Duke third. Time—57½.

Six and a half furlongs—Post Odds won, Climax second, Bolster third. Time—1.27.

Six and a half furlongs—Renounce won, Gifford second, Pinkerton third. Time—1.28¼.

Mile—Little Scissors won, Blue Banner second, Altair third. Time—1.44¾.

Gravesend Races.

GRAVESEND, May 22.—Three-year-olds and upward, mile—Dead heat between Prince Royal and Reclare, Nelly Bly third. Third—1:44½.

Two-year-olds, five furlongs—Promenade won, Annie B. second, Ninone third. Time—1:02¼.

Handicap, mile and one-sixteenth—Longstreet won, Senorita second, Bermuda third. Time—1:53½.

Three-year-olds, mile and one-sixteenth—Lepanto won, India Rubber second, Hoodlum third. Time—1:51½.

Lightweight handicap, six furlongs—Baldwin won, Tanner second, Bellwood third. Time—1:16¼.

Mile and a furlong—Carroll won, Frontenac second, Kingsbirde third. Time—1:56.

Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, May 22.—Mile—Sir Planet won, Bob Forsythe second, Tarquin third. Time—1:47½.

Five-eighths of a mile—The Hero won, Buckhound second, Dore third. Time—1:00¼.

Mile—Longshore won, Mabelle second, Jugulthan third. Time—2:00½.

Six furlongs—Greenwich won, Falerno second, Unadilla third. Time—1:20.

Mile and one-sixteenth—Dollikins won, Parametta second, Alphonse third. Time—1:52¾.

Springer Endorsed for Speaker.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 22.—The general assembly to-day adopted a resolution recommending the election of Congressman Springer as speaker of the next national House of repressantatives.

The Queen at Balmoral.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

LONDON, May 22.—The Queen has arrived at Balmoral castle.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

The Pope Treats of Them at Length in an Encyclical.

A VERY CONSERVATIVE DOCUMENT

Workingmen Should Get Away from the Socialists—Rights of the Family—A Diversity of Creeds Commended.

ROME, May 22—The full text of the Pope's encyclical on the social question has appeared. The followihg extracts are taken from it. The Popesets forth that the divine law rejects the Socialist solution of the social problem which would also abolish private property, substituting collective ownership. Now as ever men's relations towards each other as individuals or parts of society must have the sanction of old authority. Considering the relations of the state to include all, Pope says: "To think that the authority of the state ought to be arbitrary, to invade family intimacy is a penicious error. Undoubtedly it can intervene when the condition of the family is too disastrous, but only to alleviate it and safeguard the rights and interests of the public power without violating the rights of individuals. We affirm unhesitatingly thats human efforts are impotent without the concurrence of the church." A long demonstration follows reciting all the church has done to better the lot of the proletariat. The Pope says capital is powerless without work and vice versa. The proletariat cannot and ought not to injure either capital or the master. To obtain respect for their rights they must abstain from violence. They ought not to have recourse to sedition, nor listen to the chimerical promises of agitators. On the other hand, masters ought to respect the individuality and dignity of the man and Christian in workmen and not abuse them inhumanly in their work nor exploit them beyond their force. The state ought to watch over the purity of moris and interior order of families, the safe keeping of religion, justice and moderation, and the equalization of public charges. The larger the general prosperity the less will workers seek recourse to exceptional means to ameliorate their condition.

Proletarians have the same rights as citizens as the rich, consequently they have a right to the same interest on the part of the state. Absolute equality, however, is a chimera. The state ought to see that all covenants relating to work are conscientously observed and oppose anything that might arouse popular passions. Small wages give rise to strikes, disastrous not only to workmen and masters, but to general commerce and public industry. Governments ought to prevent explosions at this crisis. The state ought not to allow workmen to become the prey of speculators and usurers; man's work should not go to such an extent that he is forced to succumb under the excess of corporal fatigue. Consequently expediency is shown in a certain limitation of working hours.

The question of wages is a delicate one. The state should see that agreements entered into by workmen are respected. One element of the question is that workmen ought to be able with their salary to provide the necessities of life. A great social advantage lies in laws which favor multiplicity of creeds. These are the means to prevent opposition between extreme riches and extreme poverty; but it is also necessary that properties shall not be overtaxed. Institutions for aiding the poor and facilitating conciliation between various social classes are especially useful in obtaining desirable results. The Pope particularly mentions associations for mutual succor and institutions for insurance in case of accident, sickness or death, and the protection of children and girls. He attaches particular importance to working people's associations, expatiates on the advantages of liberty, and the right of combination so long as these associations do not present any inconvenience to public interests. Unhappily it often occurs that these associations are made the puppets of wire pullers. It is important to create counter associations to withdraw workmen from these unjust oppressions. The Pope greatly praises those endeavoring to better the condition proletariat; to establish bonds of mutual equity between woakmen and masters; to maintain a sentiment of mutual reciprocal duties, and combat intemperance among workmen.

Investigating the Walla Walla Lynching.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., May 22.—Colonel Compton, commandant of the fort here, was examined by the court of inquiry in regard to the lynching of Gambler Hunt. He contradicted the sheriff and prosecuting attorney in much of the material testimony. He insists he took measures to prevent an outbreak, and had the sheriff made any resistance, he would have been there with a company to save Hunt from lynching. About a dozen non-commissioned officers and privates were examined. Some justified the killing. They said that they did not think because they were soldiers, they had no better right than a body of citizens to lynch a man who had murdered their comrade.

A Preacher Arrested for Counterfeiting.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Captain Porter, of the United States secret service, has just returned from a trip to southern Illinois, where he arrested a preacher of the gospel for making counterfeit coin. The counterfeiter was Rev. Jeremiah Holmes, postor of the Campbellite church at Du Quoin. After his arrest and incarceration at Cairo, Holmes broke down and confessed. He became pastor of the church at Du Quoin a few weeks ago, and only last Sunday was elected superintendent of the Sunday school. He has a wife and six children, and told Captain Porter his salary was so small he had to do something to make expenses.

Baseball.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, 8; New York, 3. Batteries—Rhines, Harrington; Welch, Clark.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, 5; Boston, 3. Batteries—Young, Zimmer; Nichols, Ganzel.

CHICAGO.

Chicago and Pittsburg games postponed. Rain.

AMERICAN—BOSTON.

Boston, 9; St. Louis, 7.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, 15; Columbus, 7.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, 9; Louisville, 6.

PHILADELPHIA.

Athletic, 3; Cincinnati, 5.

WESTERN LEAGUE—ST. PAUL.

St. Paul, 3; Denver, 6.

SIOUX CITY.

Sioux City, 10; Kansas City, 10. Thirteen innings. Called to allow club to catch a train.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, 3; Lincoln,