THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

"TO CARE FOR HIM WHO HAS BORNE THE BATTLE, AND FOR HIS WIDOW AND ORPHAN."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"THE VALIDITY OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, AUTHORIZED BY LAW, INCLUDING DEBTS INCURRED FOR PAYMENT OF PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES FOR SERVICES IN SUPPRESSING INSURRECTION OR REBELLION, SHALL NOT BE QUESTIONED."—SEC. 4, ART. XIV, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

"I CONSIDER IT THE ABLEST PAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE SOLDIER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTRY. I EARNESTLY COMMEND IT TO ALL COMRADES OF THE ORDER."
PAUL VAN DERVOORT,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, G. A. R.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—INVARIABLY CASH IN ADVANCE.—MONEY FORWARDED OTHERWISE THAN BY REGISTERED LETTER, POSTAL MONEY ORDER, OR DRAFT ON NEW YORK, WILL BE AT THE RISK OF THE SENDER, AS ALSO ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID TO AGENTS.

RENEWALS.—SUBSCRIBERS CAN ALWAYS ASCERTAIN THE DATE WHEN THEIR SUBSCRIPTION WILL EXPIRE BY LOOKING AT THE NUMBER ON THE WRAPPER OF THEIR PAPER, WHICH IS THE SAME AS THAT OF THE "WHOLE NUMBER" OF THE LAST ISSUE WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE.

ADDRESSES.—ADDRESSES WILL BE CHANGED AS OFTEN AS DESIRED, BUT SUBSCRIBERS SHOULD IN ALL CASES GIVE THEIR OLD AS WELL AS NEW ADDRESS.

CORRESPONDENCE.—CORRESPONDENCE IS SOLICITED FROM EVERY SECTION IN REGARD TO ALL GRAND ARMY, PENSION, MILITARY, AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND HOUSEHOLD MATTERS, AND LETTERS TO THE EDITOR WILL ALWAYS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER ONLY.

ADVERTISING RATES.—WANTS (PER AGATE LINE) 50 CTS.; TRADE LINES 25 CTS. OTHER TRANSIENT ADVERTISING, 50 CENTS PER LINE. THIRTEEN INSERTIONS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT; TWENTY-SIX INSERTIONS 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT; FIFTY-TWO INSERTIONS 33 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. ADDRESS ALL LETTERS—

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
615 FIFTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST-OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 7, 1883.

WE are glad to learn that some of our young people, actuated by the desire to obtain a nice Waterbury watch, have set out to obtain new subscribers for THE TRIBUNE. They will find it easy and pleasant work.

VOLUMINOUS as are the Memorial Day reports which we publish in the present issue, they comprise but a small portion of those actually received. The most interesting of the remainder will appear in our next number.

THE number of pension certificates issued and signed during the month ending May 31 was as follows: Original, 4,467; increase, 627; re-issue, 244; restoration, 91; duplicate, 78; arrears, 5; accrued pensions, 166; pensions under act March 3, 1883, 4,113; total, 9,791.

ELSEWHERE in our columns, this week, we print a carefully-prepared list of our national cemeteries, showing not only the total number of interments in each, but the proportion of known and unknown graves. Our veterans will find the list worth preserving for future reference.

IN another column of the present issue will be found an interesting interview with Commissioner Dudley in regard to the business of his office. We particularly commend the statistics there given to the attention of those editors whose delight it seems to be to misrepresent and distort the cost of pensions.

WE must again call the attention of our readers to the standing notice at the head of our editorial columns to "write on one side of the paper only." Correspondents who fail to respect this injunction incur the risk of having their communications thrown into the waste basket. We cannot undertake to rewrite their letters.

ON the 15th inst., the period of competition for THE TRIBUNE'S five cash prizes for the five largest clubs of new subscribers, will definitely expire, and those who have been engaged in the work of canvassing should send in their lists with the least possible delay, so that they may receive credit for all the subscriptions which they may have obtained.

SOLDIERS' Reunions promise to be more numerous this summer than ever before. Aside from the mammoth gatherings at Denver, Col., and Columbus, O., there will be Reunions, regimental and general, in nearly every State in the Union, while many of the Departments of the Grand Army will hold summer Encampments. Comrades will oblige us by giving early notice of the time and place at which these meetings will be held, so that arrangements may be made to secure full reports for publication in THE TRIBUNE.

WE have already received quite a number of replies to the questions which we propounded in our last issue as to the advisability of organizing a National Union of Woman's Auxiliary Societies, and the basis upon which it should be established, and they will shortly appear in our department of Loyal Woman's Work. Meanwhile, we should be glad to hear from those who as yet withhold their views on the subject. It is of the first importance that this interchange of opinions should be full and comprehensive, and we hope some member of every Woman's Auxiliary, Loyal Ladies' League, and Ladies' Relief Corps in the country will take advantage of the cordial invitation extended by THE TRIBUNE to speak her mind in our columns.

AMONG the passengers who sailed for Liverpool on Saturday last by the steamship Nevada was the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and the Nestor of the House. Mr. Kelley has recently passed through a critical illness, but we trust his summer rambles in the British Isles will restore to him his usual vigor. The country can ill afford to spare, even temporarily, the services of so able and faithful a leader, and it would be an occasion of national regret should continued ill health unfit him to take part in the struggle between Protection and Free Trade which the Democrats threaten to renew in the next Congress. It is sincerely to be hoped that he will recover his strength abroad, and return to us in the autumn prepared to resume the duties of leadership.

The Observance of Memorial Day.

We make no apology for surrendering so large a portion of our space, this week, to the publication of Memorial Day reports. The anniversary was so widely observed, this year, and the ceremonies even in the smallest towns and villages were so extensive and imposing that any account of the celebration, however full and comprehensive, must fall short of conveying an adequate idea of the spectacle which on that day was presented in almost every State and Territory, from Maine to California. The most glowing description must seem tame and prosy in comparison with the reality, for it is not within the power of language, however eloquent, to reproduce the emotions which the occasion excited.

It is evident, however, from the tenor of the reports we have received, that what particularly distinguished the observance of Memorial Day, this year, from the celebrations of previous years, was the extent to which the general public participated in the commemoration. It is a significant fact that in many localities the inhabitants turned out *en masse*, and not only attended the memorial services conducted under the auspices of the Grand Army, but took part in the formal processions, following reverently on foot and in carriages the "thin blue line" as it moved towards the cemetery to perform there its precious labor of love. In many instances the escort consisted of school children laden with flowers, and there was in this circumstance an assurance that the memory of the brave will be cherished long after the present generation shall have passed away. In some sections of the country, as our reports indicate, the weather was anything but propitious, but neither the chilly air nor the drenching rain appears to have moderated the ardor of those to whom the observance of the anniversary had been committed. In one instance, where a heavy shower overtook a procession in which were a number of lads and lasies, who had been chosen to strew the memorial flowers on the graves of the Nation's defenders, a halt was ordered and the little people were invited to take refuge in the carriages accompanying the line, but with a spirit worthy of their sires, they insisted upon continuing the march and carrying out the sacred task to which they had been assigned.

It is also worthy of note that while the day was observed nearly everywhere as a business holiday, it was disfigured by no unseemly merrymaking. It was as if the Nation, conscious of having been less heedful of its obligations to those who gave up their lives in its defense than it should have been in the past, had been seized with a fresh yearning towards those heroes, and had determined to atone for its seeming neglect by a public outpouring of respect and gratitude, and it is a fact well worth recording that on the morning after the anniversary the telegraph brought us no tidings of pot-house broils or scandalous carousals such as usually attend the celebration of popular holidays. It was a day consecrated to the commemoration of human valor and patriotism, and as such it both received and bestowed a blessing.

From this apparent reawakening of the Nation to a sense of what it owes to the dead who died for their country, we cannot but argue the development of a deeper regard and solicitude for its living heroes. It cannot be otherwise than that this yearly contemplation of what they suffered who fought the good fight and kept the faith, and now repose on "Fame's eternal camping ground," shall incline the public heart to render sympathy and justice to those, who, braving equal dangers with equal fortitude, now claim, in the hour of their need, the fulfillment of the Republic's pledge to "care for him who has borne the battle." Vain, indeed, would be the uses of Memorial Day did it fail to inspire the Nation with concern for the living as well as reverence for the dead.

The Bridge Panic.

The shocking catastrophe which occurred on the new Brooklyn bridge on the afternoon of Memorial Day, affords a fresh and striking illustration of the susceptibility of the public to that mysterious influence which the ancients supposed to proceed from the god Pan. Whatever may have been the causes producing it—and the testimony of eye-witnesses is so conflicting that it may be difficult to ascertain exactly what they were—the panic which seized upon the crowd on the bridge, at the first alarm, was the real occasion of the disaster. The bridge trustees were unquestionably to blame for not providing a stronger police force, and in the construction of the approaches to the footway they seem to have committed serious blunders, but it may well be doubted whether any precaution would have prevented the accident. At the first outcry, an uncontrollable fear appears to have taken possession of the crowd, and it was transformed in an instant from a body of rational, intelligent beings into a mob of selfish, unreasoning brutes. There were, of course, as there always is in such emergencies, a few persons whose presence of mind did not desert them, and their courageous and well-directed efforts to stay the panic and remove its occasion were finally effectual in clearing away the blockade and preventing the disaster from assuming larger proportions than it did, but the majority thought only of their own safety, and, by their desperate attempts to extricate themselves from the dangers of their position, greatly increased the peril of the situation. The injuries sustained by the victims of the crush were not by any means all received at the scene of the principal catastrophe, and many of the wounded did not know until after the panic had subsided how it had originated.

The fact is that while the circumstances which precipitated this catastrophe were of an exceptional character, the panic itself did not differ essentially from those which are always liable to result from the gathering of a mass of people within contracted limits. The danger lies in the crowd itself. It is self-destructive, and for the reason that, however groundless may be its apprehensions and however ample may be the means of escape from the peril of its possession, the instinct of self-preservation is sure to dominate all other other impulses, and the weak are certain to go down before the strong in the struggle. This has been demonstrated time and again in the history of theater and hotel fires, the wrecking of ships and casualties of a similar character, and it warrants the conclusion that the only effectual way of preventing the recurrence of such panics is to adopt such expedients as will render it impossible for a crowd of dangerous proportions to gather. This certainly ought to be practicable in the case of a thoroughfare like the Brooklyn bridge, where the authorities can any time close the gates to travel if they choose, and by the use of the telephone or telegraph—which, it appears, the trustees had neglected to employ—and the aid of watchmen, stationed at short distances apart, keep the flow of travel within safe limits. If necessary, the footway could be divided into sections and gates erected at intermediate points, the closing of which would relieve the pressure of the rear of the column upon the whole line of pedestrians and break up the mass into manageable detachments. It is, of course, within the power of a gang of roughs or pickpockets at any time to create a disturbance and thus bring about a temporary blockade of travel, but with a sufficient police force at hand to promptly apprehend the culprits, such disturbances would soon cease to occur. The trustees have already decided to erect a dividing rail where the footways are narrowest, so as to prevent any collision between the streams of travel moving in opposite directions, but this is not an adequate safeguard. A fatal crush might occur in a crowd moving in one direction only should a blackade take place and no means be at hand to turn back the column of pedestrians pressing on in the rear.

Where to Draw the Line.

The circular recently issued by Commander Stimson of the Department of Colorado, announcing the organization of a mining company, in which "none but Grand Army men are interested," and calling for subscriptions to the stock from members of the Order, has provoked, as we anticipated, much adverse comment. The Springfield (Ohio) *Republic*, in the course of an editorial concerning the project, observes: "This may be all right and precisely as represented, but it is not right nor for the good of the Order to be thus using the G. A. R. and its badge and high offices for advertising purposes, and in the name of 16,000 comrades of Ohio the *Republic* feels like protesting. If the enterprise referred to is a good one, as it possibly may be, let it stand on its merits, but don't make our great and glorious G. A. R. organization responsible for any grand failure and swindle by thus advertising the latter in its name. This is a very good place to draw the line."

Now we have not the slightest idea that Commander Stimson, in availing himself of the facilities afforded by his official connection with the Order to bring this project to the favorable notice of his comrades, intended to commit the Grand Army organization itself to an indorsement of his company. His splendid record as Commander of the Colorado Department would be sufficient in itself to silence such a suspicion, and it is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that, sincerely believing that the mine in which he was interested must prove a source of great profit to the holders of stock therein, he sent out his prospectus through the official channels of the Order, simply because that was the quickest and most effectual way of letting his comrades know what an excellent opportunity was thus afforded to make a remunerative investment. It doubtless did not occur to him that many comrades, purchasing stock under the impression that the success of the project was guaranteed by the Grand Army, might hold the Order itself responsible in case their expectations should not be realized, or that, in the event of his success, unscrupulous persons might be encouraged to use the same means to foist worthless schemes upon our ex-soldiers, yet such would be the natural result of such a precedent, and furnishes, therefore, a sufficient reason for its condemnation. If it be right and proper to employ official mediums to advertise a mining company, why not an insurance or land company, a railroad or a canal scheme, patent rights or patent medicines? There is, indeed, no limit to the mischief that would be done if officers of the Grand Army were permitted to use their position to advance their business interests. While, therefore, we are persuaded that in the case under consideration the intentions of all concerned were entirely honorable, and they can be charged, with nothing worse than thoughtlessness, we are of the opinion that Commander-in-Chief Van Dervoort should make this the occasion of a special order, calling the attention of all officers of the Grand Army, from the most exalted to those occupying the humblest station, to the impropriety of employing the influence of their position to promote private business interests of any character whatsoever, and warning them of the injury which may result to the Order from such a departure from the legitimate exercise of authority. As we all know, the introduction of politics into the affairs of the Grand Army once brought it to the verge of dissolution,—although, happily, that result was averted by the exclusion of politics from the deliberations of the Order, and no one now would have the temerity to introduce the subject at a Post meeting,—and its subordination to business purposes would just as surely jeopardize its existence now. The Grand Army, like Cæsar's wife, must be above suspicion. It must never be within the power of anyone to question the purity of its motives or the sincerity of its professions, and whenever the slightest disposition is manifested on the part of its members to use it for purposes solely personal to themselves the line should be drawn promptly and plainly. We trust Commander-in-Chief Van Dervoort will not hesitate to draw it!

News from the Commander-in-Chief.

Commander-in-Chief Van Dervoort has returned to National Headquarters from his tour of the Pacific Coast, and, with a visit which he contemplates making shortly to the Department of Minnesota, will soon complete the work of his administration. He will then have inspected every Northern and Western State and Territory, Tennessee, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory alone remaining unvisited. Up to date he has traveled 36,956 miles in the discharge of his duties, and delivered 138 addresses in behalf of the Grand Army. The figures tell their own story—the story of a great work voluntarily undertaken and faithfully accomplished, without regard to the amount of personal fatigue and discomfort involved. The result, however, is so great and glorious that we are sure Comrade Van Dervoort feels well compensated for the extraordinary exertions which he has made to build up and strengthen the Order. So far, 60,000 badges have been issued from National Headquarters since the commencement of his term of office, and requisitions are coming in at such a rate that they cannot be manufactured fast enough. Since his return he has created the Provisional Department of Arkansas and New Mexico, and so rapidly is the Order spreading that by the 1st of July it is expected to organize each into a permanent Department. As he states in a recent letter, "the gains are wonderful," and we are not surprised to learn that he is "more than glad." His delight is shared by nearly two hundred thousand comrades, who are proud to be commanded by such an intrepid and patriotic leader.

ARTICLE III of Chapter 1 of the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army provides that "No Post shall be named after any living person, and that not more than one Post in a Department shall adopt the same name, and that the name shall be approved by the Department Commander." These restrictions, wise though they are, make it quite difficult sometimes for a new Post to select a suitable name, and any suggestions on that head must therefore be welcome. It has occurred to Commander-in-Chief Van Dervoort that it would be a fitting tribute to the memory of the late Postmaster-General, Timothy O. Howe, who was one of the most patriotic of American statesmen and a devoted friend of the Grand Army, to name a new Post in each Department after him, and the recommendation is one that meets our most hearty approbation. Mr. Howe was one of that famous group of war Senators to whose steadfast devotion to the Union was largely due the prosecution of the war to a triumphant close and whose services in the National Legislature were doubtless more valuable to the country than they could have been upon the field. His sympathies during and after the war were always with the soldier, and it is but fitting that his memory should be thus embalmed by our comrades of the Grand Army. Which of the new Posts that THE TRIBUNE has been instrumental in establishing will take his name as the title of their organization?

THE work of collecting and editing the Grand Army news which constitutes such an important feature of THE TRIBUNE, is one of considerable magnitude, and, as the number of Posts in each Department increases, it is inevitable that it should grow more and more difficult. We trust, therefore, that such Posts as have not already done so, will at once appoint regular correspondents for THE TRIBUNE, through whom accurate and timely information may be obtained of all events of interest relating to the Order in their locality. We cannot undertake to print extended descriptions of Camp-fires, fairs, concerts, musters, etc., but brief and concise reports will always be welcome.

Reunion of the Fifteenth Illinois.

A Reunion of surviving members of the Fifteenth Illinois volunteer infantry was held at Rockford, Ill., Thursday afternoon, May 24, the twenty-second anniversary of their being sworn into the United States service at Freeport. Last year some members got together at Woodstock and effected a regimental association. The G. A. R. Hall had been kindly thrown open by G. L. Nevins Post, as headquarters, and here several hours were most pleasantly spent in comparing notes, indulging in sad or pleasant reminiscences and fighting their battles o'er again. The business meeting was called to order by Comrade L. H. Jones, of Woodstock, and Comrade Sweet made temporary secretary, after which permanent officers of the regimental association were elected as follows: President, F. D. Patterson, of company F. Vice-Presidents, L. H. Jones, company A; H. S. Clark, company C; W. H. Derthick, company B; E. H. Barnes, company E; Fred D. Smith, company D; Wm. Barnes, company G; M. D. Swift, company H; Wm. H. Reed, company I; A. H. Hirshy, company K. Secretary, C. M. Ross, of Aurora; and R. D. Woodruff, of Rockford, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary. On motion of A. J. Thompson it was decided that, since Rockford is most easy of access from points where the various companies were organized, the annual Reunion of the regiment shall be held at Rockford each year, on the 24th day of May, and a fund was created to cover the incidental expenses of the association.

Easy work that pays well, see advertisement Twenty-third Psalm, illuminated, on page eight.

SMALL TALK

About Men and Things.

Mr. Blaine is rarely seen about town now, so busily is he engaged on his new book. The work is to comprise two volumes, of six hundred pages each, sold only by subscription. An intimate friend of Mr. Blaine's gave THE TRIBUNE gossip some information about his methods of work yesterday.

Said he: "Mr. Blaine never dictates to a stenographer. He always writes pen in hand and revises, changes, and corrects it to suit his fancy. After it pleases him he turns it over to his secretary, who has it neatly copied out for the publisher. Mr. Blaine is a very strong and vigorous man, with intense vitality. He works day after day at his writing for eight to ten hours, stopping only a few minutes for lunch. You may know that he is in pretty good health to accomplish such a task. Nevertheless, he says all the time he is taking it in a leisurely manner, because he does not want to make a task of it. The book is to cover the most active period of American history, the twenty years from 1861 to 1881. It will really begin with Lincoln's administration and come down to the beginning of Arthur's, and Mr. Blaine's retirement from public life. It has also a remarkably long preface, which will cover over a hundred pages, being a review of the history of the United States down to the beginning of the work proper.

"It is being published by a Connecticut house, and the first volume will be out before Christmas."

* * *

"That compromise with Ottman was a queer thing," remarked a public man this morning. "Ottman kept a drinking place on 'Rum Row.' He induced a clerk in the Treasurer's office, it was alleged, to steal a large amount of money. He deposited it chiefly in two banks, locked up in boxes, from which it was never taken. He was tried twice and the jury disagreed. Witnesses have died and disappeared. All the time the Treasury had the money in its possession. If the authorities could not convict Ottman they at least had the identical bills which the experts had recognized as having been stolen. They proceed, however, to compromise with Ottman by paying him out of the Treasury vaults all this money which they knew was stolen at his instance, except $12,500. It was announced that the case was compromised for this sum, but this is the way it was done. I heard it remarked yesterday that one or two of the star-route jurors had said that it did not look much as though George Bliss could be very sincere in the present prosecution when he was a party to this compromise with Ottman."

* * *

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has not added to her reputation by her last story, "Through One Administration." She apparently lost her hold on the subject and went round and round in a circle. It is said she received only seven dollars a page for it from the magazine where it first appeared. The circumstances which brought it out are as follows: At a meeting of a literary society, about eighteen months ago, the novel "Democracy," a story of Washington life, was the subject of discussion and was generally very severely dealt with. It was proposed that some one should write a story more truthfully portraying life and society at the National Capital. Mrs. Burnett was chosen to attempt the task and she reluctantly consented, without an idea as to how it was to come out. After she begun it and had it running in the Monthly, she was taken ill. She did not want to have it stopped, so, many of the chapters were written in bed. These circumstances may have had no small effect upon the character of the work.

* * *

It is reported in social and literary circles that Hudson, publisher of the *Army and Navy Register*, a paper devoted to the interests of the Regular Army chiefly, and Mrs. Mary Clemmer are to be married next winter. Hudson is a Bostonian, of Jewish extraction, a very polished and talented man, but some years the junior of Mrs. Clemmer. He has recently imitated Whitelaw Reid, in dropping his middle name. Reid, by the way, retained the middle name and cut off the first, which was plain Jacob. The effect is the same, however. It makes a journalist a Horace Greeley at once.

* * *

J. H. Sanders, editor of the *Breeders' Gazette*, of Chicago, has gone to Europe to investigate pleuro-pneumonia and trichinosis. He has left his paper in charge of Henry White, the turf reporter of the *Tribune* and the author of the idyls in which Myrtle Mahaffy is the heroine. Mr. Sanders is one of the best qualified men for this work in the world. It will be a hard matter for Prince Bismark to slander American pork after Sanders shows up the shortcomings of the German rooter. After settling the hog business in Germany he will have a set-to with the British Privy Council on the cattle question. He will be back in about three months.

* * *

J. G. Pangborn, assistant general passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, took a party of journalists on a trip into the Alleghanies last week. THE TRIBUNE gossip was along. It is not generally known, but up there in the heart of the mountains, where the oaks do not bud until the 1st of June, grand preparations are being made for the establishment of a school for learned disputation, such as would have delighted an ancient Athenian. The projectors of the scheme have been at work a year clearing out the wilderness of forest and making an artificial lake on the crest of the range. It promises to be a grand place when done, but there is a work fit for Hercules yet before them. The place is to be called Mountain Lake Park.

Pangborn, by the way, is one of that class of young men found only in America. He has had more experience than two generations of Europeans would live through. He has been a politician and journalist in half the States of the Union. He was never an officeholder, but was always putting other people in and out of the fat places through his feats of journalistic investigation. He made the Kansas City *Times* a power in Kansas and Missouri, and in the height of his glory left it and went to railroading. As a journalist he was of that class who always have a scalping-knife in hand; yet, personally, he reminds one of the genial John G. Moore, another young American, who became rich and famous all at once as president of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company.

* * *

A New Yorker told a little anecdote of James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald*, yesterday, which is worth printing as showing the whimsical characteristics of the man. He said: "The local reporters on the *Herald* work by the piece, not, as in Chicago, by the week. They are paid at the rate of $10 a column, and could a man be kept busy he would do well. The trouble with the system is, however, that some personal friends of the city editor always get a soft snap, while other poor fellows do not get an assignment over twice a week, or are sent out on a mission that does not 'pan out,' and so used to get no pay. Mr. Bennett is not very often at home, but was, on one occasion, when a poor fellow who had not had a fat assignment for a month began to grow desperate and took his grievance to the great proprietor himself. He made no personal complaint, but, obtaining a hearing, he proposed to Mr. Bennett that it would be more just to the men to pay them $2 for an assignment, even if nothing at all was written, and then the usual rate of $10 a column if the matter amounted to more than an item. The reporter showed that he had been sent out often and received no pay at all, either because there was nothing found to report, or because after he had written it the matter was left out. Mr. Bennett listened attentively and then directed the city editor to discharge this man at once for making suggestions about matters which concerned only the management of the office. He directed also that a rule be established in future that a reporter should be paid $2 for an assignment, no matter what he did. In other words, he adopted the plan proposed by the man whom he discharged for suggesting it, and this is the rule in the *Herald* office to the present time.

"How to save re-shingling, stop leaks effectually and cheaply in roofs of all kinds, or lay new roofs." Particulars free to any one stating where they saw this. Goods sent to any part of the U. S. Indiana Paint and Roofing Co., 127 Church St., Philadelphia.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

The Tariff on Works of Art—American Artists Abroad.

Special correspondence National Tribune.

LONDON, May 12.—There is much vigorous discussion at present among Americans in Europe concerning the new American tariff upon works of art. The recent provisions impose a high duty upon foreign paintings, and a duty of thirty per cent. upon imported artist's materials, but admit duty free paintings by American resident artists abroad.

These provisions are defended chiefly upon three grounds, viz.: that picture-making is a branch of manufacture which should be protected as such; that pictures are luxuries, and luxuries should be taxed; that, by making the purchase of foreign pictures somewhat difficult, home pictures may be more in request, and American artists, painting American scenes, may be led to give to our art a more definitely national character. It is thought, at the same time, that the Government is not taking an arbitrary step in the direction of prescribing the limits within which the American artist may work, since it admits the works of the American duty free from whatever part of the world he finds congenial. Incidentally, it is hoped that the flood of poor copies poured into America from France and Italy may be somewhat checked, and that the purchase of copies may be limited more or less to the work of American copyists.

The adverse criticisms upon the provisions are more numerous and more varied, and some of them can hardly have been imagined by the framers of the tariff. Thus, for instance, the American art student in Paris is grieved that the works of his French master are excluded, in a measure, from America, for the Parisian artists are most generous in giving instruction, and there is a large corps of Americans who are deeply indebted to them. The arrangement made for the benefit of students rests wholly upon the liberality of the French artists, who visit the student classes and criticise student work at short stated intervals, making no charge for their time and labor, and so reducing the cost of student work to the rent of the classroom, model hire, and the profit of the middle man, who provides rooms and models. To the student who profits by this most liberal and helpful arrangement, it naturally seems that his government places him in a shabby position by directing its tariff provisions chiefly against the very men who are doing all in their power to build up modern art,—American art included. It is, perhaps, not unmixed loyalty which stirs the wrath of the American art student in Paris. Gratitude has been defined as a "keen appreciation of favors to come." Now, the Parisian artists are not unmoved at sight of a great and increasing market for pictures closed, in part, to their wares, and, since they are but human, they might be pardoned if they visited their anger somewhat upon the only Americans within reach—the American art students in their classes. Of this there are, however, no signs at present, and it is probably more just to attribute the perturbation of the students to simple gratitude.

PUBLIC ART COLLECTIONS.

Many of these students are graduates, as it were, of American art schools, who, remembering their own experience, spend much pity upon the American art student in America. His opportunity of seeing good pictures is believed to be diminished by the increased duty, while, during his student days, he cannot hope to profit by the new protection against foreign competitors in the American picture market. The suggestion has been made that the Government should logically supplement its attempt to help American art by establishing good governmental collections. The objections to this proposition are that, in so vast a country as ours, collections at the capital could never be so beneficial as they can be in the smaller and more centralized European countries, while the taste embodied in the Capitol fosters a doubt of the excellence of such a collection, if attempted. Furthermore, it is not easy to purchase good collections in a hurry. The great European collections have been the growth of many generations, and a large part of the art accessible to the public has become so by means of private collectors, who have loaned, bequeathed, or sold at low prices, to the different governments, pictures whose excellence their individual taste has detected and preserved. It is claimed that this gain to the public through the work of private collectors is especially conspicuous in America, where nearly, if not quite, all our public galleries have begun in the efforts of private persons, and where gifts to the public are more frequent and more generous than in any other time or any country. If, then, the private importations of good foreign pictures be diminished by the new tariff, the art student in America may find the few and scattered collections at his disposal growing less rapidly than they have done heretofore. This is the principal objection urged on behalf of the art student against the new provisions; a second hindrance, a real and grave one, which they cause to his good work lies in the additional thirty per cent. added to the cost of good materials. The market for home-made materials is not sufficient to induce persons to enter upon their manufacture; hence competition is slight and there is little improvement in the quality of the articles produced. Meanwhile good imported materials are arbitrarily made more costly by the tax. This provision comes home to the art student with exasperating directness, for he must pay this tax all through the years of his proverbial poverty before he can begin to profit by the increased market for his pictures sought for him by the partial exclusion of foreign competitors.

AMERICAN ARTISTS ABROAD.

The Parisian student reveling in the picturesqueness of the Latin Quarter, sympathizes on this point, too, with the student of America, finding the commonplaceness of Philadelphia or Chicago as mournfully discouraging for his American brother as the art of the Capitol is depressingly inferior to that of the Louvre and the Luxembourg. It does not seem to have occurred to the student in Paris to pity himself as being banished for want of governmental aid to art, such as all European governments afford.

The American who profits most promptly from the new provisions is the artist resident abroad, for he can have all the advantages open to European artists, while he is protected from their competition in his home market. He has neither the tax to pay upon his materials nor the loss to sustain as to his opportunities for seeing imported pictures as the artist in America has, and to this extent the tariff acts as an inducement to emigration. This inducement is enhanced by the fact that, while the works of the artist in America are not apt to find foreign purchasers, the American artist resident in Rome, for instance, may have a fine European market open to him and may justly regard the American public as a last resource. This advantage is shared by the American copyist also, and it will be entertaining to observe during the coming ten years what proportion of American students decide to remain abroad after finishing their student life in Paris. The slight price which American artists abroad pay for their exceptional advantages is a consular fee for registration, which involves an expense and annoyance very slight in comparison with the benefits intended.

The large number of Americans abroad naturally find it a hardship to be compelled to carry home one-third fewer pictures than their money would purchase, in order to pay a tax equivalent to one-third of their purchase-money to a government already too rich. It is thought that the American colonies in the European capitals will be increased by numbers of Americans of artistic tastes and limited means, attracted hither by the greater ease of gratifying such tastes in Europe and the exaggerated difficulty of doing so in America. Every such person is, of course, a loss to our too practical, too money-loving, too little artistic Nation.

THE THEORY OF PROTECTION.

These are the criticisms most frequently and eagerly urged against the new provisions. So far as they apply to the position of the art student in America, they are valid and well worthy of consideration. In all other respects it would seem that the ordinary argument which sustains a protective tariff should suffice to dispose of these objections. The theory underlying protective legislation assumes that, after a limited time, the development of the protected industry should produce home competition, excellence and due cheapness. This presupposes the general conditions necessary to the development of the industry. It would seem that, in our vast and varied country, our mixed population, our wealth and our new thirst for beauty, we must have all the conditions of a noble art; while it surely ought to be an advantage, from an artistic as well as from an industrial standpoint, if the production of pictures of American life, by American artists, can be fostered. Yet the Government cannot be accused of forcing art in this direction, so long as it admits duty free the works of Americans resident in all parts of the world.

In any case, however, the effect of protective legislation must be slight when compared with that of other influences at work in America. It is questionable, for instance, whether the *Century*, *St. Nicholas* and *Harper's* are not doing more valuable work for the artists of America in securing them a large public trained to appreciation, than any possible legislation could do by protecting their home market from foreign invasion. Every effort, too, to introduce improved industrial art, and every society for village improvement which develops in any way a desire for beauty and order, must prepare the way for a national art; for what is a national art, after all, but the embodiment of the national ideal of beauty?

Two means of artistic culture we Americans are recklessly neglecting; for the new State and Navy Department building at Washington, and the new Post Office at Philadelphia, afforded opportunities for the Government to erect fine examples of beautiful architecture, and every public school in America gives room for effective artistic work. It is of little use to introduce industrial drawing into the list of studies, while school buildings are ill-adapted to their purposes, ugly and void of interior decorations. If we really loved beauty and truly reverenced childhood, perhaps much of the artistic effort of the present day might be directed to the public schools; and in this field foreign competitors and governmental provisions would both be harmless. F. K.

PANIC ON THE BRIDGE.

Twelve Persons Crushed to Death and Many Others Injured.

The Brooklyn bridge received a dreadful baptism on Memorial Day. In a crush that occurred, apparently by accident, on the New York anchorage, twelve persons, mostly women and children, were killed and twenty-eight injured more or less severely. A scene of terror reigned for fully fifteen or twenty minutes that baffles description. When it was over, cartloads of wounded and crushed human beings were taken out of the New York entrance of the bridge. It began in this way: A woman who was ascending the lower flight of steps stumbled and fell on the landing. The crowd pressed upon her and she shrieked. Bridge-officer Frederick Richards, who was on the plank walk above, seeing her danger, elbowed his way to the spot and lifted her up. The crowd closed upon them both and they went down. With a desperate effort officer Richards got upon his feet once more, dragging the woman after him. She screamed again in despair and fright, and the crowd above and below pressed toward the spot to discover the cause of the commotion. The crush immediately became fearful. Those on the approach below the steps were carried forward in a solid mass. Many stumbled, and, unable to resist the pressure from behind, the crowd passed over them. From above, the crowd coming from Brooklyn was carried to the edge of the steps, and then fell over and down upon the struggling mass below.

A terrible struggle for life began; men and women fought with the strength of despair against each other. Escape was impossible with the pressure from both sides growing at every shout of anguish that went up from the dying and those who saw death before their eyes. Fear and despair on the one side, curiosity on the other, fought for the mastery. The frightful crush was denser than ever when after nearly fifteen minutes a score of militiamen of the Twelfth regiment, led by Lieut. Hart and Sergeants Couldock and Costello, marched up the approach toward Brooklyn, and at the point of their guns made an opening and kept the crowd back somewhat.

The alarm had meanwhile been given at the bridge entrance. A general call for all hospital ambulances was sent out and policemen were hurried over upon the bridge. From their station beside the City Hall firemen of a hook-and-ladder company followed to assist. They found the situation still unaltered on the bridge. The crowd on the foot-walk above the steps was constantly receiving accessions and still pressing on and over the heap on the anchorage. The bodies of the dead and dying lay here so firmly wedged together that to extricate them was next to impossible. To beat back the crowd was equally impossible. Relief was possible only by making room for the crown to spread sideways. It was quickly done. Willing hands tore away the iron railing dividing the footway from the railroad track on both sides, and dragged those who were nearest in the crush through the opening. Room was made for the policemen to reach the frightful heap of human beings and the work of clearing away began. As soon as a portion of the obstruction was removed from the steps the crowd was eased, and a portion was let through to the New York station. The rest were forced back until all the bodies had been taken away. Then they were let through, while a body of policemen guarded the point of danger.

John Stieck, a Grand Army man, of Kolles Post, helped five girls from the crowd, where they were jammed in tightly. A big man, apparently a German, was pushing them and struggling with them on the bridge, as if his only purpose was to get them down himself. A crowd of roughs pressed on behind the crowd coming from Brooklyn and fought their way through it with oaths and ribaldry, and over the bodies of the dead. It was said that they were thieves, who profited by the opportunity, and helped to precipitate the catastrophe. Their chances were unlimited.

SOME THRILLING INCIDENTS.

Some of the incidents narrated by the sufferers are most thrilling. A party of three little girls, consisting of Sarah Gaertner, thirteen years old; Rachael Shonliski, twelve years, and Annie Goldstein, eight years, started over the bridge to Brooklyn and had reached the steps under the New York arch when the panic set in. In a moment they were swept from their feet, but Rachael Shonliski, with rare presence of mind, clambered on to the back of a man who had fallen on his knees beside her, and from that position pulled herself up on the railing of the bridge. She remained perched on the railing until the panic subsided, and was the means of having the little girl, Annie Goldstein, who was very badly injured, taken to her home. Sarah Gaertner was buried under a mass of struggling human beings, and when she was pulled out nearly all of her clothes were torn from her back.

Mrs. Albertina Bohnet's little boy, a child four years of age, had an escape that was little short of miraculous. Mrs. Bohnet and Miss Tillie Weber were on the outer edge of the crowd going toward Brooklyn. Miss Weber was carrying the child in her arms, and she said to Mrs. Bohnet: "I guess we'd better turn back." Almost as she spoke both were knocked down, and the child was thrown a distance of several yards into the crowd. Miss Weber regained her feet in a few seconds, but the child was tossed about for several minutes, sometimes almost under the feet of the rushing multitude, and again pushed up by some friendly hand over the heads of the people. Miss Weber kept calling to those around her to give her the boy, and at length he was literally thrown into her arms, unhurt. She turned to look for the lad's mother, and just caught a glimpse of Mrs. Bohnet's face for an instant, and then was horrified to see it trampled out of sight as she herself was whirled away to the outskirts of the crowd with the child still in her arms.

Superintendent Martin has been personally investigating the cause of the disaster, and the best authenticated information he can gather leads him to believe the panic was caused by pick