

Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, spoke against New England Know-Nothingism last Thursday. Thanks to him! Good prospects for Democrats!

Hanna telegraphs McKinley that his election saved God and the Republican party.

This is blasphemous, for God has certainly nothing to do with the boodle victory of Hanna.

The Sunday Observance Bill for the District, now before Congress, the work of a few fanatics, is mixing up politics with puritanical despotism. No Democrat or liberal minded Republican should vote for it, as it would enslave our people.

Senator Turner, of Washington State, deserves high credit for his noble and able speech against the Lodge-McCall bill. It is a speech full of statesmanlike views, and shows that the Populist Senators, he being one of them, are no Know-Nothings.

Democratic Senators will commit a crime against their own party if they vote for the Lodge-McCall Immigration bill. It is a Republican measure and every true Democrat will vote against it, and thereby make immense campaign capital for his party.

Erasing the Point. AND NOW the advocates of "leprosy and loot" are saying that "the demonstration against China makes the annexation of Hawaii imperative." Why? Is Hawaii any less remote? Is leprosy any less prevalent there? Is the population any less mongrel, any less unfit for American citizenship? Is the "job" any less expensive for the American people?

A New Hawaiian Scare. AND NOW Senator Davis, advocate in chief of "leprosy and loot," is in a cold sweat of terror lest some power should seize the Hawaiian Islands and plant there guns which would command the entrance to the Nicaraguan Canal—only 3,000 miles away! Why, if England has such guns as these she could bombard New York with a battery placed in any suburb of London. How does Mr. Davis ever calm himself for sleep?

Want the Doors Kept Open. The officers of 150 German societies of Chicago have mailed an extensively signed circular to every member of Congress, protesting against any legislation which will restrict immigration.

Senator Davis, in his speech in favor of annexation of Hawaii, maintains that the Monroe Doctrine covers the Hawaiian Islands. The latter are more distant than Ireland, and it would therefore be logical to extend the Monroe Doctrine over that Island.

The Monroe Doctrine is very elastic and, in all probability, will soon extend over the whole world. It is a pity that it is not for liberty, as originally intended, but for military despotism in the hands of a few, as on Hawaii. For the so called Hawaiian Republic is nothing but a military despotism under protection of the American flag, and against the immense majority of the people of those Islands.

President Dole, of Hawaii, is coming. He is going to sell his country to the United States. The consideration, as stated in the treaty, is: The United States shall pay the four or more millions of debt of Hawaii. They shall build a cable between the United States and Hawaii costing millions. All the Government property, public lands, and revenues of Hawaii shall belong to the Dole Government, which is to continue in the same shape after annexation.

The United States Government shall keep the 38,000 Kanakas, the 28,000 Japanese, the 23,000 Chinese, and other inhabitants, in subjection as slaves to the Dole Government, which consists of about 7,000 people. Any attempt of the immense majority to drive out the Dole despotism shall be suppressed by the United States. That is the consideration. Now take your choice!

Democratic View of Mr. Hanna. Whatever the election of Senator Hanna may mean to the country at large, it is not a calamity to the Democratic party. The Democrats of the country need Mr. Hanna at Washington as an object lesson, a constant reminder of the ignoble and sordid policy which dominates his party. With Mr. Hanna in retirement the Democrats would find it hard to discover another personality so expressive of the influences which control the present Administration and so antagonistic to the true instincts of the American people.

Mr. Hanna is now the most powerful political figure in America. He is the real master of the White House, he is chairman of the Republican National Committee, he is a Senator of the United States and he is the political dictator of Ohio. Even Mr. Blaine never reached such a stage of power. In many senses Mr. Hanna is the Republican party.

In accomplishing his election to the Senate Mr. Hanna has shown what money will do. No man who has observed the course of the struggle at Columbus can doubt that the opposition to him was overcome by bribery and intimidation. It has been a spectacle of shame. But if the election of such a man by such means to a seat in the most august legislative body on the continent will serve to awaken the conscience of the country, it is not an unmixed evil. The Republicans are welcome to any advantage they may see in the triumph of Mr. Hanna—thrice welcome.

The New England Wage Reductions. The new year opens with a total failure of protection to maintain the current rate of wages in the cotton spinning industry of New England. Reductions of wages are announced from every quarter day after day, until now it may be assumed that they will be universal. The two chief causes assigned for this unwelcome change are, first, that the New England mills a verstocked with cotton bought at prices above the present market price, and second, the competition of the Southern cotton mills, with their cheaper labor and less exacting labor laws.

While both of these explanations have a certain weight, they do not wholly account for the situation. The competing mills have had no advantage whatever in the purchase of cotton. The Southern mills have less than one-fourth of the capacity of the New England mills. It is their labor is cheaper it is probably less effective. The advantage of proximity to the cotton fields is more than offset by their remoteness from the market, higher interest charges and other items of expense.

But even if we accept at their face value all the reasons assigned for the reductions, what becomes of the pledges of prosperity on which the election of McKinley was carried? An explanation of the wage reductions is not an explanation of the campaign promises.

What the Senate is Now Debating. If we annex the Hawaiian Islands—

- 1. Will it bring them any nearer than five days and five nights' steady steaming of an ocean steamer across the unbroken Pacific from our western coast?
2. Will it change their population to their present consistency of leprous Kanakas and Asiatics, held in serfdom by a few sugar barons?
3. Will it give them the now lacking natural resources to make them of more than their present trifling commercial value?
4. Will it not involve the expenditure of at least one hundred million dollars of our money for land defenses there?
5. Will it not involve the building of a Pacific navy at a cost of not less than two hundred million dollars?

SENATOR VEST'S GRATITUDE.—A private pension bill introduced by Senator Vest, of Missouri, has brought to light a pretty story of the civil war. This measure proposes a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Gen. John D. Stevenson of St. Louis. When the war broke out Senator Vest entered the Confederate army, leaving his family in Booneville, Mo. On the day that the Federal troops under Gen. Stevenson captured Booneville, a child was born to Mrs. Vest. Gen. Stevenson, who had by then Senator Vest previous to the outbreak of the war, learned of Mrs. Vest's condition, and placed a guard around her home, that there might be no disturbance in the vicinity. To this kindly consideration of the Union General Mrs. Vest probably owed her life. Later General Stevenson saw that the child and her baby were conveyed in safety to her parent's home, in Kentucky. Senator Vest never forgot the kindness of Gen. Stevenson to Mrs. Vest, and now that he is gone the Senator feels in duty bound to have extended to Gen. Stevenson's widow, who is seventy-nine years old, the aid of which she is in need. Mr. Vest has called upon a number of Senators and Representatives who can aid him in getting the bill through, and has told them with emotion the story of his obligation to Gen. Stevenson.

Political Jeckylls and Hydes.

Before election the Republican party is Dr. Jeckyll, and after election Mr. Hyde. In their platform of 1896 they say:

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American people to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and aching interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The Government of Spain having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property and lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island. Have they kept that promise? Nearly a year has passed since the Republican party came into power and that year has been one of blood and carnage on the island of Cuba. Men have been murdered in Spanish prisons; women and helpless children have been huddled together in small houses to starve and die of hunger and disease, while their hands have been held out to us for pity, sympathy, and aid, and their party has been as deaf to their cries as an adder.

These people have an island as rich as the valley of the Nile; it is the garden of the sea; and yet, because of Spanish cruelty, we are asked to send them aid to keep starvation from claiming them as its victims. In one short hour we could, by resolution of this House, take the tyrant's hand from their throats and set them at work in their fertile fields and render aid from this country unnecessary. By their platform the Republicans pledged themselves to do it. Why have they not kept this pledge?

"I am in favor of sending aid to these struggling patriots in the way of food and clothes," said Mr. Green, of Nebraska, who digressed from his subject in the debate on the civil service, to criticize the Republicans for their failure to live up to their promises. "But the best aid we can send them is a resolution of this House recognizing their independence. But the capitalists say that will bring on a war with Spain and impair securities. Do it and there will be no war with Spain. In any event human life and liberty are of more value than all the stocks and bonds on earth. Keep the pledge you made and there will be no trouble with Spain; but even if there should be, what of it? I am in favor of doing right and let the future take care of itself. I am in favor of preserving the honor and glory of the American Republic regardless of the result. If by protecting suffering humanity and lending our influence to liberate a suffering people from the hand of tyranny we should be forced upon us, at the first roll of the drum and the first sound of 'Yankee Doodle' a million bayonets would shimmer and shine under a Northern sun, and at the first strain of 'Dixie' a million sabers would leap from their scabbards in the South, and as one unconquerable army under the Stars and Stripes would take care of the issue."

THEATRICAL.



"The Woman in Black" is the title of a new drama written by H. Grattan Donnelly for Mr. Jacob Litt, the well known Manager, which will be seen here at the Grand Opera House commencing Monday, January 17. It is described as a picturesque and romantic drama of New York life and the author claims he has tried to present a graphic picture of life in certain quarters of the great metropolis with natural types of character carefully portrayed. The story has some political color, but this is subordinate to a powerful and romantic love episode wherein the hero, while engaged in a political battle with an unscrupulous opponent, falls desperately in love with the latter's niece and endeavors to win her with the same vigor and many qualities which he brings into play in the political struggle. The methods of the political boss are exposed in a semi-humorous way. Honesty and virtue triumph, as of course they always do in well regulated melodrama, villains are felled, the hero wins his sweetheart and there is the usual happy ending.

The two leading figures represent the good and bad in politics. There is also a distinct "boss," a sort of a female Svengali, whose power is made use of by the villain of the play to carry out his designs; a London music hall singer of great exuberance and dash; Jim, a New York waif and others of more or less consequence. The scenery was painted from photographs taken from familiar localities in New York. One scene is spoken of as particularly strong and animated. Fifth Avenue and Broadway are shown near the Hoffman House. It is the height of an important election and the scene is full of life and color. The crowds are watching the election returns which are displayed by means of a stereopticon on a convenient wall. It is a remarkably realistic picture. Manager Jacob Litt has equipped "The Woman in Black" with a

fine outfit of new scenery and the company is one of the strongest ever employed in a melodramatic production.

An old favorite returns to the Academy next week. William Barry, who is making such a pronounced hit in "The Rising Generation," will afford the patrons of this theater one of the greatest treats of the season. To those who have seen Mr. Barry's characterization of Martin McShane, it is not necessary to state that it surpasses even the best of his efforts in days gone by. In this play he has succeeded far beyond ordinary expectations, but a desire to soar higher in the dramatic firmament leads the comedian to announce that the performance of "The Rising Generation," to be given next week will be the last opportunity of witnessing that play in this theater.

The story of "The Rising Generation" carries a poor Irishman from poverty to wealth. His family, the people he has to do with the various incidents, the bits of pathos, the old style and the new style of dress and manners, which he must adapt himself, his generosity, his general experience, the songs and dances all go to make a play full of life, humor, movement, color, and melody. The surprising results of a poker game furnish an incident of much fun.

Monday night at the New National Theatre will introduce to Washington theatregoers the new American star who has so completely conquered New York during the past weeks—Miss Julia Arthur—and she will be seen in the very elaborate production of "A Lady of Quality."

For a multitude of reasons this engagement will rank among the most prosperous of the season. For weeks Miss Arthur has been playing to the capacity of Wallack's in New York, and the attraction comes here with the stamp of great New York popularity upon it. At a single bound, Miss Arthur, in her impersonation of Clorinda Wildars, reached a high eminence in the theatrical firmament. This was a matter of pleasing import to any interested in the great misfortune with which the actress met at Detroit at the commencement of her tour, when her entire scenic outfit was destroyed.

Remarkable enterprise was shown in the quickness with which the new production was brought into completion. Within an hour after the destroying of the production, a duplicate one had already been commenced, and within three weeks scores of artisans had performed what had previously taken twice that number of months in the original.

The appearance of Miss Julia Arthur as a star is the consummation of well spent efforts in the interest of the drama, and the welcoming of Miss Arthur, who has youth, beauty, magnetism, to place upon the American stage, will undoubtedly be a pleasure to many. Miss Arthur has always shown high principles in her career and has devoted herself with an intensity to her art; her ideals have been proven to be high in all the work she has ever performed. "A Lady of Quality" in which Miss Arthur will appear as Clorinda is a dramatization of the novel made by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett herself, as assisted by Stephen Townsend. The play is in five acts and though in general the theme follows closely upon the lines of the book, it is still apart from it here and there in many instances.

As a novel "A Lady of Quality" has attracted widespread controversy and it has been one of the most widely read books of the year. It was placed upon the market last March, and its sales so far have nearly aggregated one hundred thousand copies. That attention attracted toward it has been because of its unconventional and the daring conception of its leading female character—Clorinda. This character has been declared one positively new to the realms of fiction and the different dramatic episodes of the book foreshadowed in advance the success it was to meet upon the stage. The character of Clorinda in the hands of Miss Arthur becomes according to general criticism one of the most powerful creations in modern years in the drama. The forceful methods of Miss Arthur make the intense scenes vivid with coloring and power.

The play is divided into five acts, the scenic effects, allowing of great picturesque. The first act depicts the hall at Wildairs at the time of Clorinda's sixteenth birthday. The second depicts the famous rose garden. The third and fourth acts occur in the parlor of Dunstan's town house, and the fifth act is laid in Clorinda's retreat in Wildairs. The epoch allows of brilliant costuming, Miss Arthur herself will appear in seven different changes of costume; in the first act the will of course appear in b-y's' garb. The role of Clorinda is such an exacting one, that Miss Arthur will only give one matinee a week during her engagement, that being her Saturday matinee.

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