

The German Association of Pennsylvania.

one of the oldest associations in the country, having been founded in 1764, twelve years before the Declaration of Independence, has sent a very sharp protest against the Lodge Immigration bill to Congress.

How many Republican Congressmen, who have voted for that Know-Nothing bill, will Philadelphia re-elect for the next Congress?

Democrats Should Make No Mistake.

It is with painful surprise that in the long list of officers for the new government of the City of New York the name of Anthony Eickhoff is missed.

The German speaking population is meagerly represented in the new government. Mistakes should be avoided in the hour of triumph.

"A Friendly Call."

The Administration proclaims the sending of the "Maine" to Havana as a "friendly call." That call would not have been made, if the German schoolships, fresh from Porte au Prince, had not shown how to make it.

Now the Spanish Government is not going to be behind in politeness and will return the call by sending a much larger man-of-war than the "Maine" to our ports.

We hope the Administration will treat the Spanish man-of-war with the same hospitality it does President Dole, because Spain might be offended if her vessel should not be treated in a royal style by the cowardly "nation of shop keepers."

Lodge Bill Decides the Speakership of the Next House.

Speaker Reed hesitates to advance the Lodge bill and have it passed at once. He is a very smart man, and reads the WASHINGTON SENTINEL. For that reason he knows that the Lodge bill, if adopted in the House by a mere Republican vote (and a majority of the Democrats will certainly vote against it), will give the next House to the Democrats and oust him from the Speakership.

Mr. Reed is mad at the President, because he has declared that he will use his personal influence to have the bill passed.

We do not doubt that under such circumstances the Lodge bill, if it does pass, will only receive a very small majority. Many of those Republicans and Democrats who have voted for it, will be defeated at the next election.

Let the Republicans pass it in the House as they did in the Senate. Follow your Senators and vote against it and leave all the credit for its passage to the Republicans. You have no business to throw your votes away for a Republican measure. They do not need your votes, for they can and will pass the bill without your aid, as their majority is large enough to adopt it.

If you act sensibly and stick to the traditional policy of your party, there is no doubt that the next House will be Democratic, as but few of those who will have voted for that bill will be re-elected.

Those of you who vote for the bill, will help the Republicans, and greatly weaken the Democrats. For we can assure them that this question will be in many districts the main issue in the next campaign.

Congressman Knox, of Massachusetts, will have a hard stand to come back again.

As is well known, the North American Turnerbund has hundreds of branches in different cities, and all have signed and sent protests through their members to Congress. Amongst them is that of Lawrence, Mass. That association forwarded its protest to its Congressman, Mr. Knox.

The latter now has written several insulting letters to some of the signers, charging them with having signed only by command and un-

der the influence of two foreign steamship companies. That has greatly incensed the liberal people of Lawrence, as will be seen from the following article which we translate from the Lawrence Anzeiger and Post. Most of the signers voted heretofore the Republican ticket:

"The right of Congressman Knox," says the Post, "to his opinion, whether it is or is not advisable to restrict immigration, nobody will dispute, but his indirect insult to the North American Turnerbund and the German-American press, whom he denies all principle in charging them with the most servile subordination to the steamship lines, without even making an attempt to prove it, deserves censure. When, years ago, domestic steamship lines were active to prevent adverse legislation to their interests, they had as much right to it as any other business branch. The petition above cited was, however, circulated by men who had not the slightest connection with the steamship lines, and that the North American Turnerbund should have entered the services of the latter, Mr. Knox can hardly believe himself.

We can only advise our Lawrence friends to keep Mr. Knox at home at the next election for his better information.

The Boston Immigration Restriction League

is very active. Its Secretary, Prescott F. Hall, is in the city and working for the Lodge bill. In a letter to the Washington Post, he attacks Dr. Senner, because, when Immigration Commissioner in New York, he himself favored an educational test. He cites from the Doctor's last German report against the bill, which, as we stated before, is an imprudent production, and does more harm than good, and charges that the German-Americans are not opposed to the Lodge bill; that many signed those protests without knowing what they did; that the bill is not against the Germans and Scandinavians, etc.

Our answer is: The above allegations of Mr. Hall are false and so many insults to the German-Americans.

Even if it does not touch them to the same extent as other nationalities, they are not stupid enough to forget that, as there is legislation enough to keep out undesirable immigrants, the Lodge bill is unnecessary, because it aims at more. It is a revival of old Know-Nothingism and will be followed by other bills of that character. It is a Republican political measure and, if successful now, will become a standing issue with that party.

The German Americans and their papers are, therefore, more united than ever before. The same can be said of the Scandinavians, though their Senator, Knute Nelson, was paired off in favor of the bill, for which he should be severely censured and punished.

The Boston League men, who are in close connection with Senators Lodge and Hoar and the Republican delegation of Massachusetts, should not be the leaders of any Democratic Congressmen against the great majority of the Democratic Senators. If they follow them, there is not much Democracy in them, and they deserve to be regarded and treated as Republicans.

An Adventurous Career.

The State Department has been informed through Consul General Govey at Kanagawa, Japan, of the death at that place of the interpreter to the consulate, a man who has held the position since 1859. His name was Joseph Heco, and, although a Japanese by birth, he was a naturalized citizen of the United States and had had an adventurous career. He is credited with the publication of the first newspaper in Japan. Heco was a boy in the latter part of the fifties, while returning in a junk to Yokohama from a visit to Tokio, was blown away to sea. The junk drifted along across the Pacific for over fifty days, when the Japanese were taken off by the bark Auckland and brought to San Francisco. There Heco was taken in charge by the collector of the port and was afterward made the protégé of a Baltimorean named Sanders, who placed him in school. A subsequent patron was Senator Gwin of California. Heco was naturalized in the Baltimore district court, and afterwards became clerk to the captain of the U. S. S. Fenimore Cooper. In 1859, when the United States consulate general was opened at Kanagawa, Heco became the first interpreter and held the place to the time of his death.

Reuter's Wine "Stubbe."

Washington's latest and most unique acquisition can be found in the shape of a bottle of Reuter's Wine "Stubbe," at Fritz Reuter's hotel, on 4th and Pa. ave. Undoubtedly this little apartment, 15 by 37 feet, is the finest and most gorgeously constructed affair anywhere, Mr. Reuter and the gentlemen who designed this room, Messrs G. R. Folk and Frank Sima, are to be congratulated in having given Washington and its citizens a wine "stubbe," as the German says. Washington is now on the same parallel with Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Mr. Reuter formally opened to the citizens of Washington his "stubbe" on Thursday last, when he entertained at a banquet a number of his newspaper friends.

We again congratulate Mr. Reuter and wish him and his new acquisition all success.

Hypocrisy. Mrs. McKinley owns in Canton a lot, which she has rented out to the Reymann Brewing Co. of Wheeling, West Va. The Brewing Co. has on the lot a cold storage room and also a saloon, on account of which the prohibitionists have made a great deal of noise. Now it seems that the President is going to yield, or to unload, as the Voice says, as will appear from the following:

CANTON, OHIO, Jan. 11, 1898. The Reymann Brewing Co., Wheeling, W. Va.

GENTLEMEN—Would like to sell you the ground on which your cold storage is located, at any reasonable price. We cannot renew the lease. Should you conclude not to purchase, it will then become necessary for you to vacate on or before expiration of the lease.

Yours respectfully, Thomas H. St. John, Agent. For Wm. McKinley and Ida S. McKinley

The Voice, the prohibition paper, adds:

The President of the United States is trying to unload at least one of his two town properties. On Jan. 11 his agent, St. John, mailed to the Reymann Brewing Company the letter given above. The above refers to the saloon at 180 South Market street, Canton, and has no relation to the Opera House saloon at 18 East Eighth street, in which the McKinleys and their close relatives own a majority of the stock.

During the Presidential campaign of 1896 the Voice's exposure of McKinley's saloon ownership created a tremendous sensation. Leading Methodist clergymen and Methodist papers as well have denied that McKinley had anything to do with the property. Then they claimed that it came into McKinley's possession tied up with a 30 year lease. Following this so many kinds of lease stories were sent out to the McKinley newspapers, that the various Christian Advocates got all mixed up in their stories. Accordingly Dr. C. W. Smith, editor of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate, went to Canton to straighten the matter out. Dr. Smith announced that in November, 1886, James A. Saxton, (then Governor), the father of Mrs. McKinley, leased to the Reymann Brewing Company, of Wheeling, W. Va., a small vacant lot in Canton for a term of years—from Jan. 1, 1887, to Oct. 1, 1892—the ground rent being \$75 a year. The records of the county treasurer show that it was promptly opened as a saloon and has been running as such ever since. By the death of James Saxton, the property became Mrs. McKinley's in fee simple in 1887, so she had an interest in it as her heir before that time. According to Dr. Smith, "After the expiration of the Saxton lease (1892), Gov. McKinley's agent, Mr. St. John, drew up a new lease for two years, from Jan. 1, 1893, to Jan. 1, 1895, with the privilege of three years more."

Altho the saloon was on the same street with Mr. McKinley's home and only a few blocks away, and Mr. McKinley had been receiving the rent for three years, Dr. Smith claims that he did not know it was a saloon, and thus unwittingly signed the lease. Mr. Smith added: "The property is, by his unwitting act, put beyond his control until the lease expires, Jan. 1, 1898." Jan. 1, 1898, has passed by, but according to the letter of McKinley's agent to the Brewing Company [Jan. 11] the lease has not yet expired.

Probably Mr. McKinley expects a big price for his lot from the brewery. The Voice concludes its article:

The whole case seems to rest on whether or not McKinley can persuade the brewery to take the lot off his hands. If he can, the saloon will stay. If not, the order is to vacate.

THEATRICAL.

At the beginning of the present century there existed within the confines of what is now the German Empire a great number of very tiny principalities, grand duchies, etc. It is in one of these innumerable principalities that the action of Otis Skinner's new play "Prince Rudolph," which he will present at the New National Theatre, is laid.

The story of the play is founded upon the theme of one of Robert Louis Stevenson's earlier novels, Rudolph Wilheim, Prince of Kronfeld, has, prior to the opening of the play, been married to Edora, the daughter of a neighboring Grand Duke, and, after the bonds were securely fastened, both parties discover that the marriage is irksome. The Prince has appointed his wife regent with full powers, and is himself seldom seen at court. Things have drifted on until the good name of the Princess becomes seriously involved with that of her Prime Minister. This the Prince learns early in the action of the play. There has been a chance meeting between husband and wife away from the environment of the court and he has found her charming, and he also learns of the double dealing of his Prime Minister and that both the Princess and himself are not unpopular with their subjects. Upon his return to the palace, Rudolph, for the first time in the history of his reign, presides at a meeting of the council, thwarting a scheme of the Prime Minister to get control of a large sum of money which he intends to use secretly for revolutionary purposes, and discloses the perfidy of the Prime Minister to the Princess. Edora, angered at his interference—and the knowledge is also brought to her that the Prince intends revoking her powers as regent—instigates the investigation of the Prime Minister, signs a warrant for the arrest of her husband, and the cousin are taken prisoners and are conveyed to the fortress prison of the principality. Meanwhile, the revolution has become a fact; the Princess is driven from the palace, but realizing the wrong she has done, she has signed an order for her husband's release, which is delivered almost upon his arrival at Drachenstein Castle. It is there she goes to seek the Prince, but find, which is the locale of the first, and there everything is forgiven, for both husband and wife have discovered that they are in love with each other, and in gaining the affection of his wife, Rudolph has also won back his kingdom, for the revolutionists are successful, but as his

wife falls fainting into his arms news comes of their defeat. Mr. Skinner places "Prince Rudolph" upon the stage as handsomely as possible, this being especially true as regards the costumes of the play. His company is a most excellent one, being headed by Maud Durbin and Frederick Nosley. Mr. Skinner's presentation of "Prince Rudolph" will be an important dramatic event of the coming week.

Managers Kernan and Rife announce for the week commencing Monday evening, January 31, at the Grand Opera House, Hyde's Comedians and Helene Mora supported by the strongest company ever organized, including such well known people as McIntyre and Heath, as the Georgia Minstrels, Williams and Walker, the real colored comedians, assisted by a corps of cake walkers; Charles R. Sweet, the piano tramp; Thorne and Carlton, comedy sketch artists; the Great Lafayette, fencer and mimic; Canfield and Carlton, in a singing and comedy sketch; and the Randalls' experts in contortion and acrobatic feats. Helene Mora will appear as usual presenting a number of taking songs which she is now illustrating with scenic effects. Miss Mora is an immense favorite in Washington and has many staunch admirers here who are pleased with the opportunity of seeing her at the Grand Opera House. There are few singers on the stage to-day as popular as Helene Mora. She is a favorite from the last row in the gallery to the first row in the pit. This should be a gala week at the Grand and the calculations point to such. Matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday as usual.

"Shannon of the Sixth," Mr. Edward E. Kidder's latest contribution to the dramatic world, will be the offering at the Academy next week.

"Shannon of the Sixth" is a very striking picture of the India mutiny of 1857. Every scene is laid in the home of superstition and occultism, far away India. The story is one of love and adventure, and is at once interesting and thrilling. From a scenic point of view, it is said to be a marvel of Oriental splendor and magnificence, presenting accurately many stage pictures of nature's tropical loveliness and grandeur.

The name of "Shannon of the Sixth" is derived from the hero and central figure of Mr. Kidder's story, Lieutenant Shannon, of the Carbiniers, of her majesty's service, who, with his regiment, is stationed in Delhi during the turbulent time of that period. The entire play is wound about Shannon and his efforts to clear himself of a false accusation of theft and murder, which, of course, as in all well regulated dramatizations, he does, and wins the girl of his choice, for love knows no limits, and flourished even in India during the time referred to. Mr. Kidder has also introduced in his play many characters that are novelties in play writing, and they should prove interesting.

The company supporting Mr. Power is one of unusual excellence, and much stronger than last season, when naught but words of praise were said of it.

THE NEW ENGLAND COTTON STRIKE. Nearly 100,000 cotton workers in New England are fighting a reduction in wages and an oppressive system of fines. At New Bedford 15,000 of them are out on a strike. The workers insist that under the old schedule of wages they were only able to live in the barest, scantiest manner, and that to accept the new, which involves a reduction of about ten per cent, means absolute starvation. The companies, on the other hand, insist that over production, Southern competition and lack of demand for goods make it impossible for them to continue the old scale.

The strike, coming as it does at a time of supposed business revival, has attracted much attention. President McKinley is reported by a New York paper to have said in an interview on last Saturday that a remedy was to be found in the enactment of a law restricting immigration.

Seven of the eight mills involved in the strike paid last year dividends on their stock amounting to \$483,500. Excluding one of the mills, the average rate of dividends was nine and two-thirds per cent. Numerous officers connected with the companies draw salaries ranging from \$5,000 to \$20,000 per annum. No stock of any of the mill companies is for sale, but some of the sales latest known to have been made commanded a premium of 185 per cent, or, in the common way of speaking, sold at 285.

An interesting point of official etiquette was decided at the Capitol last Thursday.

Secretary Pruden, bearing the Presidential nominations, and Clerk Browning with his arms full of messages from the "House arrived at the same moment.

It was a question for a moment which should be presented first. The problem was very quickly settled. Mr. Pruden led his official communications in the lobby and entered the Senate as a private citizen. Mr. Browning was formally announced, and until his reception had been concluded, the President's Secretary took a back seat.

The Constitution of the United States was the referee in the matter. It specifies the branches of the government as "legislative, executive, and judicial." The clerk of the House, therefore, has official precedence over the Secretary to the President.

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For Columbus, Toledo and Detroit, 11.30 p. m.

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