

THE WORLD.

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TWO MARCH RECORDS

FROM FIFTY-THREE THOUSAND TO OVER THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND PER DAY IN A YEAR.

9,390,840 Worlds Printed Last Month. OVER TWO MILLION A WEEK!

DAY BY DAY AND SIDE BY SIDE!

Table with columns for Date, March, 1884, and March, 1906. It shows circulation figures for various dates in March, comparing the year 1884 with 1906.

Total . . . 1,646,250 9,390,840 Average . . . 53,104 302,930

Circulation of the SUNDAY WORLD each Sunday during the first quarter in 1884: Jan. 1, 202,880; Feb. 1, 277,120; Mar. 1, 276,190.

Circulation Books Always Open.

BRANCH OFFICES: New York, 1207 Broadway; Brooklyn, 359 Fulton St.; Jersey City, 59 Montross St.; Hartford, Conn., 150 East 150th St., (adv.); London Office, 5, Colchester St., Trafalgar Square.

TO ADVERTISERS: The rates for advertising in THE WORLD do not apply to the evening edition. Nor do the rates of that issue apply to the morning edition.

Any list of candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor in this State which does not contain the name of ALFRED G. CHAPIN, Mayor of Brooklyn, will be incomplete and inadequate.

Under the charter of the Arcade Railway a charge of 22 cents can be made for a single ride. This is not what the public is yearning for. An Underground Railway which will whisk people from the Battery to the upper end of Westchester County for five cents per head is what is needed.

It will be interesting to note the performance of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette after JOHN SHEKMAN is removed from the Chicago Convention on a stretcher. It has smelted every Republican candidate for the Presidency with the exception of SHEKMAN. It is especially bitter on GREENHAM. Some newspapers are fond of crow with feathers on it.

Under a suspension of the rules the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill was passed yesterday by the House, the vote standing 161 to 68. Some changes were made in the appropriations for this vicinity, but without increasing the aggregate. The bill as it passed appropriates about \$20,000,000, the largest amount that ever appeared in such a bill within the history of Congressional legislation in this liberal country.

Ex-Mayor GRACE has marched gracefully into the political arena. He has considerably the recent revelations of SQUINES and FLYER. His most important declaration, however, is that he can be induced to accept a nomination for Governor. He is subject to the call of the people. Mr. GRACE, it may be remarked, has a delicate way of letting the people know occasionally just what is good for them.

Mr. SAMUEL PALMER, of Hunter's Point, Long Island, comes forward with an affidavit setting forth the part that he took in the People's Outpouring at Cooper Union in October, 1887, which placed WILLIAM B. GRACE in nomination for Mayor. Mr. PALMER's friendliness to his associates on that occasion is a

stand the test of leadership as any really important juncture of affairs, and that he will speedily collapse under the weight of responsibility.

Gov. HILL has very wisely vetoed the bill amending the Half-Holiday Law. He holds very sensibly that legislation should not be flippant and vacillating; that the law should have more than one year for a test, and that the interests of the masses should be considered rather than those of a special class. As a matter of fact, the law has been practically nullified by the bankers and capitalists who were opposed to its enactment originally. The Governor has very sagaciously listened to public sentiment as collected and presented by THE WORLD. The press of this city has very generally favored the repeal or amendment of the law because it did not commend itself to the financiers. THE WORLD has spoken for the working masses for whose benefit the law was placed upon the statutes. We congratulate the Governor upon his sensible conclusion, and take no little credit to ourselves for this triumph over the schemes of the interested few.

THE POLITICAL PROSPECT.

A month hence the Presidential campaign will be formally opened by the unanimous renomination of Mr. CLEVELAND by the Democratic National Convention. This result, which THE WORLD declared to be inevitable on the morning after the Democratic victory in this State last November, has now become not only the logic of the situation but desirable as a matter of principle. The issue in the campaign is to be Tariff Reform, and it is natural that the representative of the Democratic policy who boldly forced the issue should be the standard-bearer of his party.

It is well that the issue is thus sharply drawn. Presidential elections should turn upon principles rather than upon persons—a contest of ideas rather than a scramble for spoils. For twelve years the Democratic party has been promising to revise and reduce the war tariff. It will present to the people as its candidate for President a man who has endeavored to secure a fulfillment of that promise. The question ought to be decided. If high duties are to be perpetuated regardless of the resultant surplus, let us know that. If the duties are to be cut down to a peace basis and the free list extended, as ought to be done, let that be known. Anything is better than uncertainty. Principles are primary, candidates are secondary. The Democratic party has the pluck of its principles, and the Republicans the courage of their obstinacy. Let the people choose between them.

The result of the election will depend upon the four States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. Four years ago all these States were carried by the Democrats. Last fall all of them, except New York, were carried by the Republicans. The contest, in a nutshell, therefore is to recover these doubtful States that are essential to Democratic success, and to hold New York. In 1884 all these doubtful States were carried by the Democrats in face of the lingering doubt of timid business men as to the trustworthiness of that party. That three of these States were lost after three years' demonstration of the groundlessness of these fears shows that the task before the Democratic leaders is not without difficulty and danger.

With the issue thus presented some Republicans will be tempted to vote for the Democratic idea, and no doubt an appeal will be made to Protectionist Democrats to support the Republican candidate. It will thus be an important, instructive and exciting campaign, with the issue by no means certain.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE RAILWAY.

The Brooklyn Bridge Trustees are asked to reconsider their action on the question of the carrying and terminal facilities of the Bridge Railroad. This request or demand is made on the pretext that the experiment determined upon for the increase of those facilities is impracticable from an engineering standpoint and would imperil the safety of the passengers, and that a rival plan, known as the Wellington circulating system, was only rejected by the Trustees in consequence of a wild and designed overestimate of its cost by Chief Engineer MARTIN.

The plan agreed upon by the Trustees is not an "experiment." It is the system originally preferred to it others by the late Col. ROEBLING, the distinguished Chief Engineer of the Bridge. It has been in successful operation for more than four years under the superintendence of Col. ROEBLING's successor, Mr. C. C. MARTIN. It has carried millions of passengers during that period and has only injured two persons—a man who had a foot severed three years ago and a woman who was slightly cut by broken glass the other day.

The cost of the Wellington plan was not overestimated by Chief Engineer MARTIN. Engineer LEVERICH has carefully revised Mr. MARTIN's estimates, and finds that the cost of the Wellington plan would be \$6,565,850, exclusive of foundations for the domes of the station buildings and other indispensable items. But the expense of the scheme was not the sole nor the chief cause of its rejection. There are insurmountable engineering objections to it. It would be clearly hazardous to human life; it would endanger the safety of the Bridge structure or necessitate instead of facilitating transit over the Bridge. The action of the Trustees has been in the interests of the Bridge and the people and will not be reconsidered.

BOULANGER HAS A PUZZLE.

It has long been a question whether Gen. BOULANGER is to be taken seriously or not. Men who have acquired reputation as statesmen in France affect to treat him as being mainly a sham. BRUMBERG is reported to have laughed the other day at the idea that he would direct the course of the French Government. The impression conveyed is that there is not enough substance in the man to

matter of surprise. The Irish throughout the world are the largest contributors to the Papal fund, which is the principal source of revenue at the Vatican; and at a moment when France is on the eve of abolishing the Concordat and of erasing the heavy sum devoted to the maintenance of the Catholic Church from its budget the Pontiff can hardly afford to antagonize his most faithful followers.

In the course of the argument of the case of the People vs. PRATT, late Quarantine Commissioner, before the General Term at Albany yesterday a lawyer named MOAK referred to Gov. HILL as a "high-muck-a-muck." The Court called him to order, very appropriately remarking that it was undignified to thus refer to the Governor of the foremost State of the Union. This was proper. Gov. HILL is not in any sense a "high-muck-a-muck," though a good deal of muck has been thrown at him lately.

When President CLEVELAND was referred to some time ago by Representative CAMPBELL as "His Nibs" the country was shocked. This reckless habit of referring to high officials in loose terms merits rebuke. It has a tendency to sap our system.

The new treaty with China was ratified by the Senate yesterday without a division. A majority committee report on the British Fisheries Treaty adverse to its ratification was submitted. There is no "politics" in the Chinese Treaty.

RUBIN IN THE MAGAZINE PAD just at present. If the reading community is not soon thoroughly informed on the subject it will be its own fault. Special reference seems to be had to Siberia and its unfortunate compulsory residents. A divergent view is indicated, too, on the part of the writers. Mr. GEORGE KENYAN, in the series of papers he has started in the Century, evidently will sustain the conventional and unfavorable impressions in the premises. But HENRY LANDRELL, D. D., in Harper's, conveys the idea that all the evils that he saw working in the salt mines at Iteak ought to be just where they are, albeit the stories about their bad treatment are either false or greatly exaggerated. A protracted Summer controversy is outlined.

JOHN O'BRIEN, the Democratic contractor, and HAMILTON FINE, jr., the Republican Commissioner, hastened to Albany as soon as the Fasset Bill was proposed to lobby against its passage. This is the best reason in the world why the bill should become a law. O'BRIEN's contracts are those which are mixed up with the Flynn, Keenan and Mooney percentages, the payment of political assessments and the "sub-letting" business. Whatever the "corrupt bargain" may have been by which the law of 1886 was secured, its conditions must necessarily have been known to Commissioner FINE. When the Aqueduct work was first inaugurated and the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee was a successful bidder for contracts THE WORLD said: "Politicians should not be contractors and contractors should not be politicians." We now say that Commissioners should not be politicians and politicians should not be Commissioners.

The investigation into the past by the Fasset Committee should be thorough, and it should be made without fear or favor, whatever party or whatever individual the exposure may damage. But protection for the future demands the passage of the Fasset Bill, and nothing but improper and corrupt motives can defeat that act of simple justice to the people of New York.

It has been discovered that MELVILLE W. FULLER, while a member of the Illinois Legislature in 1868, actually voted for certain "peace" measures. He voted for the resolution denouncing the military authorities for their savage treatment of C. L. VALLANDIGHAM; voted against the proposition to give the soldiers of Illinois the right to vote while in the field; voted for a resolution declaring against the further prosecution of the war unless the President withdrew his Emancipation Proclamation, and on the 8th of January, 1863, personally introduced in the House the following:

Resolved, That we are profoundly convinced of the truth of the declaration of Gen. JACKSON in his farewell address, that the Constitution cannot be maintained nor the Union preserved in opposition to public feeling by the mere exertion of the coercive powers of the Government.

All these matters have, of course, been forwarded to Mr. IOALLAZI.

Chairman EDMUNDS, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to which the nomination of MELVILLE W. FULLER as Chief-Justice was referred a week ago yesterday, is quoted as being in favor of "hanging up" the nomination until after the November election, in the hope that a Republican President may have an opportunity to fill the vacancy. This is said to be considered "good politics" by Mr. EDMUNDS, Mr. EVARTS and others of the Judiciary Committee. The two Illinois Senators, both of whom are Republicans, are urging the immediate confirmation of Mr. FULLER. The Committee made no progress towards the confirmation at its meeting yesterday, and it does not meet again until next Monday, when the Supreme Court adjourns for the summer. The President and Justices of the Supreme Court are known to be anxious that the vacancy shall be filled before the Court adjourns, but it is not at all likely that they will be gratified.

The United States Signal Bureau is making an effort to render the services of carrier pigeons available in perfecting weather predictions. It has been known for a long time that the Service would be much aided if it could receive daily weather reports from Cuba and the Bahama Islands. Pigeon-coats have therefore been established at Key West, Fla., under the direction of Lieut. THOMPSON. If the experiments to be made prove successful it is thought that official weather predictions will be more trustworthy than they are at present. "Professor" WINGDINS, of Canada, and Mr. HORACE JOHNSON, of East Haddam, Conn., will have to establish a carrier-pigeon service between the earth and the other planets if they intend to keep up with the procession.

Judging by the Pope's latest order to the Irish Bishops it would appear that he has become alarmed by the attitude of the population towards the Emerald Isle towards his plan of campaign decrees, and that its early withdrawal or at any rate modification may be expected. Nor can this be a

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

There is every reason to believe that the key to Ignatius Donnelly's cryptogram is brass.

Little Liu Toy, daughter of a Chinese capitalist of San Francisco, is one of the most richly dressed women on the Pacific coast.

Joseph Chamberlain and the Duke of Marlborough will be very fortunate if they are successful in winning as wives two handsome, cultured and well-bred American women.

"Athletics at Harvard" is the title of an editorial in the Boston Globe of Sunday last over the signature of Mary Elizabeth Blake. In the hands of women "entirely great" the pen does not hesitate to tackle the most masculine of topics.

Within the past few weeks four men who claimed to be related to Prince Bismarck have been arrested for various misdemeanors at four different places on the Pacific coast. Whatever may be said of Bismarck's relations with this country, it is certain that his relations in the United States are not satisfactory.

Secretary Bayard cannot make a social move without setting the tongues of gossips wagging. Last week he and Miss Bayard gave a dinner to Rose Elizabeth Cleveland. Of course, rumor now has it that the Secretary of State is engaged to the President's sister. But the same gossips who are repeating this story were certain a few days ago that Mr. Bayard was to marry Mrs. Fosson.

M. Jovis, a Frenchman, according to a despatch from various newspapers, was presented to this city to Europe this summer in a recently invented air-ship. Jovis and his companions, Messieurs Arena, Mallet and Charpentier, expect to travel at the rate of seventy miles an hour. This is to be an interesting summer in scientific circles, as the secret of the Keely Motor will be revealed about the same time that the Jovis air-ship starts on its interesting voyage.

A memorial portrait of John Norton Pomeroy, LL. D., who occupied at one time the Chair of Municipal Law in the University of the City of New York, and was afterwards connected with the University of California, was presented to the University of the former institution last night by Chauncey B. Ripley, on behalf of the alumni of the Law School. Prof. Pomeroy wrote a series of law books during his professorship, the chief of which was "A Treatise on Equity Jurisprudence." This work has taken the place of Judge Story's volume on the same subject written early in the present century.

The San Francisco Examiner recently contained a facetious article telling how Henry Norman, a correspondent of the London Pall Mall Gazette, returned overboard from a tub-boat in the harbor of the Golden Gate and rescued a comely handkerchief dropped into the water by Mrs. Amy Crocker. W. H. Hearst, proprietor of the Examiner, has sent the following letter to Mr. Norman, who has been staying at the Palace Hotel:

DEAR MR. NORMAN: Any apology or reparation is unnecessary from a tub-boat in the harbor of the Golden Gate. My managing editor has done his duty and the columns of my paper are completely at your service for any apology or retraction we can make.

The Examiner has also apologized editorially to Mr. Norman, and the crisis is at an end.

Mrs. Cleveland tells an interesting story of how she happened to come into possession of the team of sorrel horses she drives to her phaeton. Several weeks ago the White House mail contained a letter from a man in Richmond, Va., who said that he was in possession of a beautiful span of sorrel horses, and that he had selected a wedding present to his bride. Shortly after his marriage his young wife expired in his arms. The bereaved husband abandoned by the patriotic New Hampshire ecologists.

HARNEY, the Parisian artist, who recently killed DUBUIS, a brother painter, in a duel, has been libeled. He lays the blame for his opponent's death upon the seconds of M. DUBUIS. They were so arrogant, says HARNEY, that he was obliged to kill DUBUIS. As a most ingenious argument, this would commend to students of logic, to the unscientific mind it looks like an exhibition of pure Gaul.

THAT THE CAMPAIGN IS APPROACHING is evidenced by this beautiful little personal paragraph in yesterday's Tribune:

Old HARRIS has been recommended for Congress, a fact which goes to show that Congressional timber must be very scarce in his district. It is supposed that he has helped his campaign by the report that he has learned to chew tobacco even while making a speech.

COL. BON INVERSOLO says that he is in favor of Judge GREENHAM for President for the reason that he was a good soldier, an honest Cabinet official and is now a just Judge. He has filled all positions creditably and honorably. The Colonel further admires GREENHAM because his record is clean and because, in his estimation, he can be elected.

THE EXHIBITION in honor of the Bologna University, Italy, has been officially opened. Bologna has been famous for many generations for its Sages and sages.

CHIEF OF WHEAT PROSPECTS ARE GLOOMY. Bookies' Presidential hopes are not very vigorous either.

THE NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS. [Philadelphia Ledger, New York Letter.] A large number of New York correspondents of newspapers in other cities, gathered at THE WORLD office last night for a social occasion. To the operation of making up and issuing a thirty-six-page Sunday paper. Though the correspondents were all experienced newspaper men and familiar with the routine of newspaper offices, they examined with interest the methods of machinery employed to produce the big Sunday edition of THE WORLD and issue its quarter of a million copies.

The composing-room, capable of setting up fifteen columns of matter an hour, and the press-rooms, capable of printing and folding 150,000 copies an hour, were the chief objects of attraction. Among those who attended the reception were the correspondents of many of the leading newspapers of the country. These correspondents form a class by themselves in New York journalism. There are about forty or fifty of them, but their influence is greater than their numbers indicate, for they represent in a special institution, to witness the operations of the press, the most important of the leading newspapers of the United States. Many of which spend as much money and exhibit as much enterprise in getting the news as do the New York papers. THE WORLD is the first metropolitan paper, however, to formally recognize the power of these correspondents and to gather them under its roof to witness the labors of its big presses and to partake of its hospitality.

HARRISON'S Indiana Delegation. [From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.] Hon. R. W. Thompson, the ancient mariner of the Wabash, who availed himself of his position as Secretary of the Navy to obtain an attorneyship worth \$25,000 a year from Don Lesseppe's Panama Canal Company, goes to Chicago at the head of Harrison's Indiana delegation. The other members of the delegation are the Hon. J. M. W. Johnson, Hon. G. W. Johnson, the romantic author of "Ben Hur"; Studabaker, the big wagon-maker of South Bend, and Gen. Shackelford, of Evansville. It is an open secret that they will claim that their State can be saved to the party only by capturing "the Campbellite vote" which carried it for Garfield.

Bury the Wires! [From the Philadelphia Press.] When it comes to a choice between burying the wires and burying an indefinite number of human beings, the public is justified in demanding that the wires be buried. The authorities in every city should see to it that the overhead electric-light wires go and that they do not stand on the order of their going. While authorities pater men are being killed.

Can This Be True? [From the Boston Courier.] A New York woman sends to THE WORLD a long protest against keeping at Central Park a booby-contrivance and an anachronism which have to be fed from the hands of the children. She proposes that the booby should be shot and stuffed to ornament ladies' hats.

Missouri Republicans. [From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.] The Republican party in Missouri is in the possession of an army of lions led by Jack-anape.

MRS. "CHASKA'S" EYE TO BUSINESS.

With Her Husband She Regies Her Engagement in a Museum.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 7.—None of the papers have printed the Indian name of my husband correctly, "said a little woman at the Hotel Ryan to a reporter to-day. "The name is pronounced as it was spelled 'Chaska,' continued she. "But it is spelled 'Chaska.' I don't like to be called Mrs. Chaska, as my husband does not go by that name at home. He is called Samuel Campbell and, of course, I should be called Mrs. Campbell."

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell arrived in St. Paul yesterday morning, and to-day began a new work. They are teaching at the Dime Museum, Mrs. Campbell said that she loved her dusky husband, and that is why she married him. When they were married the problem of earning a living presented itself. She had no money, he had none, and she was afraid that she would lose her place as Government teacher at the museum. It was then that she was opposed to her marriage. She accordingly took a business view of the situation and accepted an engagement with the Dime Museum, receiving \$3,000 for ten weeks. With this money she will buy a farm, and then she and her husband will be comfortably off for life.

Chaska is five feet three inches tall and as straight as an arrow. He is a rather good-looking fellow and speaks English very well, having spent two years in the Lincoln Institute in Philadelphia. He has rather fine features, and a good education. She is five feet six inches tall, and has the high cheek bones and straight black hair of the Indians. She is a really good-looking woman. She is rather slender and not very tall, she begins to talk, when her face becomes bright and interested. She speaks English very well, having spent two years in the Lincoln Institute in Philadelphia. She has an uncle at McGregor, Ia.—Robert Urdanaga, who served three terms in Congress. Mrs. Campbell told us that she had a certain kind of roof with which she could make an inflated balloon with them. She is one year from Miss Surdand, daughter of the President's church at Washington, in which the writer begs her not to marry the "red man," and referring to her Christian character.

A memorial portrait of John Norton Pomeroy, LL. D., who occupied at one time the Chair of Municipal Law in the University of the City of New York, and was afterwards connected with the University of California, was presented to the University of the former institution last night by Chauncey B. Ripley, on behalf of the alumni of the Law School. Prof. Pomeroy wrote a series of law books during his professorship, the chief of which was "A Treatise on Equity Jurisprudence." This work has taken the place of Judge Story's volume on the same subject written early in the present century.

Gov. Marble, of Maine, considers Blaine's Florence Letter sincere.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.) AGUSTA, Me., May 7.—Gov. W. B. Marble, Governor of Maine, one of the old war horses of the Republican party in Maine, is everywhere acknowledged to be an astute politician. He talked freely to-night about the Blaine situation, "said he, "is a canard. Mr. Blaine's friends have not been authorized to inaugurate an aggressive campaign in support of his nomination. Mr. Blaine is not a fool. He will not believe that he will be elected in the Chicago Convention in session, as has been stated. Should he be on the ocean and be nominated upon the good faith existing in the party, he would not accept, that would make a schism. It would not be proper for him to take such a course. He would not believe that he would be elected in the Chicago Convention in session, as has been stated. Should he be on the ocean and be nominated upon the good faith existing in the party, he would not accept, that would make a schism. It would not be proper for him to take such a course. 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