PAPER AND THE TARIFF.

GROWTH OF TRADE SINCE THE LAST CENSUS

EX-SENATOR MILLER SHOWING THE RESULT OF DUTY IN CHEAPENING PRODUCT—THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION CONGRATULATED ON THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF PASSING THE MILLS BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Saratoga, July 25.—Ex-Senator Warner Miller made a notable speech bearing upon the Mills bill before the American Paper Manufacturers' Association at the annual meeting of that association here to-day. He is a manufacturer of paper, and, therefore, is well acquainted with the cost of making it and what would be the effect upon the paper industry of the passage by both branches of Congress of the Mills bill, which reduces the duty upon writing, book, news, coated, fancy, and box paper. Indeed, the duty upon almost all kinds of paper is reduced. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Byron Weston, of Dalton, Mass., president of the association, which is a National organization, was in the chair. Among paper manufacturers present were Henry B. May, of the May Paper Company, of Lee, Mass.; F. F. Phillips, representing Harrison Brothers & Co., of New-York; Clayton H. DeLano, of the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company; Eugene H. Clapp, of the Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company; George W. Millar, of New-York; James H. Newton, of the Wamegan Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.; Benjamin Riegel, of John L. Riegel & Son, of the Warren Manufacturing Company; Thomas H. Lavery, of the York Haven Paper Company; F. H. Parks, of the Glenn Falls Paper Manufacturing Company; C. G. Weeks, of Shaneateles; C. H. Mead, of the Salmon River Paper Company, Malone; William Roberts, of Waltham, Mass.; Loris Allen, of Allen Brothers; C. G. Croker, of the Croker Manufacturing Company, of Holyoke; R. M. Fairfield, of the Fairfield Paper Company; N. T. Pulsipher, of the Oakland Paper Company, Manchester, Conn., and many others. Ex-Senator Miller said in part:

I remember that in 1879 a number of free traders and the representatives of free traders among the newspapers went to Washington determined to reduce the duty upon printing paper especially, and to put wood pulp, which was then a new industry, upon the free list. I took some part in combatting them, for which I received condemnation from the free-trade newspapers, and thus secured the alias of Wood Pulp Miller. I have said that I considered that title the only title I have to nobility, if there is any such thing in his country; but it indicated that I had done one thing in life, if nothing else. Therefore I have never objected to the title, and prefer to hold on to it as long as I remain in the trade. If you remember the price of paper at that time, in the winter of 1879 and 1880, fair news paper was selling at nine cents a pound, with other papers proportionately higher. I took occasion to say to the Ways and Means Committee, in a speech I made before it, if they would leave the duty where it was, that, from my knowledge of the business and from the inventions that were being made and from the improvements in the trade, it would not be five years before the price of paper would be much lower than it was then, and paper would never be high again in this country in our day, that the question had been solved, but that we required a few years to bring the business to perfection. The Ways and Means took no action, nor did the House of Representatives. We left the matter where it was, with a duty of from 15 to 20 per cent on paper and from 10 to 20 per cent on wood pulp. The result has more than realized what I promised. Within ten years' time news paper has been reduced from 9 to 4 and 4 1-2 cents a pound, depending on the quality, and the quality is much better. There is no possibility of any important rise in the price of paper. We all believe that prices are a title lower than they should be, but it has been brought about by the maintenance of the tariff and the inventive genius of our trade and home competition. The maintenance of the tariff on paper, therefore, has resulted in the cheapening of the product protected.

A voice—What has been the result of the reduction of the duty on wood pulp in 1883?

Senator Miller—Of course at this time I cannot fully state, but the duty on wood pulp was reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent. The result has been largely to increase the importation of wood pulp from Sweden and Norway, much of which has been of an inferior quality, but it has been used. I was then in the Senate and consented to this reduction, and am partly responsible for it. I did not desire to antagonize other interests and I did not desire to maintain the duty on this article higher than we required. But I am frank to say that I believe, had the duty been maintained at 20 per cent instead of being reduced to 10 per cent, it would have led to the building of more mills, and instead of importing wood pulp from Sweden and Norway or Canada, all we require would have been made here, of a better quality, and would have given employment to a large amount of capital and many men, and would have led to the working up of our forests and wood. If the duty had been maintained, the mills would have been built and the price of wood pulp would not have been higher. I think it was a mistake, but having been made, it perhaps cannot now be corrected. We labor under the disability as to Norway and Sweden of paying three or four times as much for skilled labor as they pay there. I intended to have brought with me a scale of wages paid in Germany. My partner, Mr. Fagstreker, who is now abroad, some few weeks ago sent me the scales of wages paid in several of the important mills of Germany and Sweden, and I find that we are paying three and four times as much as they are paying there. The maintenance of the duty on paper has produced the modern cheap newspaper. Whether any good has come out of that I leave to the newspaper men. I sometimes have my doubts when I look at a sixteen page newspaper.

The tariff has also brought about the production of soda ash, without which you cannot make paper. We have established its manufacture. We have also maintained the duty on alum, another ingredient of paper-making, and the result has been to establish alum manufactories here. I see alum has been taken off the free list by the Mills bill. The result will be the destruction of that industry. Bleaching powder is on the free list, and we have to pay a high price to the English makers for it. We pay 50 per cent more for it than if a fair duty was paid. The duty would temporarily raise the price of bleaching powder, the industry would be established and the price would be lowered.

Governor Weston also asked me to talk on labor and capital, but we have never had a strike in our trade. There has been none in my business. I have asked myself why this was when there were strikes in other trades. I have asked myself the reason. There has been no such thing as a general reduction in wages in our trade for ten years. Our wages are as high as were paid during the war. Of course we know that the purchasing power of money now is greater. In the concern with which I am connected, we have made it almost a requirement that a man should own his house. We have lent them money on long time for the purchase of a house. This system is general throughout the trade. The result is that the manufacturer and the employe come close together. The employe becomes a taxpayer. I believe it has become universal in our trade that when an employe is in trouble he goes to his employer and tells him. That is not the case in the larger trades. I should feel that I was passing out of sympathy with my men if they went anywhere else. I believe this is the true system. The common idea that a workman should be left alone and merely paid wages is the cause of the disaffection of laborers. They become indifferent, and there is only one step from that to crime, and the result is great injury to the employe and the employer.

E. C. Rogers, of Holyoke, Mass., was then elected president of the association for the coming year and other officers were elected. Edwin A. Hartshorn, of Troy, organizer of the American Protective League, said that he had obtained 850 signatures to his list of members of the American Protective League. There were a great many Democrats upon the rolls.

"We are getting a thousand defenders of the protective tariff," said Mr. Hartshorn, "and let me tell you that the demand for protective tariff literature is enormous. From the third Thursday in June until the third Thursday in July we distributed 15,000,000 pages of protective tariff literature. In the single year of our existence, we distributed more tariff literature than the Cobden Club of England has in the twenty-two years of its existence."

Secretary Rogers read the following report of the Tariff Committee of the association that has been in Washington fighting the Mills bill:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Regarding tariff matters, I wish to say that your committee have done all they could from the first in the interest of the paper manufacturers. It was understood that the Committee of the House on Ways and Means would not change the present rates of duty on paper, these rates being low enough now, but when the Mills bill was reported to the House, it was found that book paper had been reduced 25 per cent, from 20 per cent to 15, and that news paper had been reduced 20 per cent, from 15 per cent to 12 per cent. After the Ways and Means Committee had reported the Mills bill, they would make no changes of any kind unless for some political end. It did no good to offer any amendments in the House, and those which were offered were voted down. But even if the amendments had been accepted in the House, it would have made no difference, as the Mills bill will find a stopping place when it reaches the Senate, and there another bill will be substituted. Your committee have been before the sub-committee of the Finance Committee of the Senate, which is preparing a tariff bill, and have requested that the present rates of duty on book, news and writing paper be left undisturbed. At the same time your committee suggested that the duty on surface-coated paper and other paper be raised a little, as some of those articles are coming in at the present time under the wrong classification and at a lower rate. In this connection I want to say that the paper industry of this country is one of great importance and is becoming more so each year. During the last eight years, it has advanced from No. 21, as classified among our manufacturing industries in the census tables of 1880, to No. 14 in the same classification, having nearly doubled in value. What position it will hold in the census tables of 1890 we cannot tell, but we may well believe that it will more than hold its own. When Senator Dawes delivered his address before this convention last year, he was surprised that we were able to give so few statistics, and so, at his suggestion, your committee sent out circulars, hoping thereby to receive definite information regarding certain points. Doubtless each paper manufacturer received one of these circulars, for the responses to them have been general, and from the data received we are able to give you estimates for the year 1887, which we believe are nearly correct and which are as follows:

Capital invested	$80,000,000
Tons of paper made	1,200,000
Value of product	$95,000,000
Number of hands employed	40,000
Wages paid	$18,500,000

These estimates, we believe, are under rather than over the actual figures. We hope the time is near at hand when full statistics can be given of each division of the association.

The association then adjourned, to meet in Saratoga next year.

TROUBLE AT THE GOVERNMENT STORES

MEN WHO HAD SALARIES CUT DOWN WANT THE MONEY SINCE CONGRESS HAS APPROPRIATED IT.

A storm has been gathering over the United States Appraiser's Office during the last few weeks, and it seems to be about ready to burst. Last March the 700 and more men employed at the Government stores in Washington-st. were told that for the next four months they would have to accept a reduction of 15 per cent on their salaries or else resign. The reason given for this action was that the appropriation was getting low, and unless a reduction was made would not last until the end of the fiscal year, June 30. All of the men accepted the reduction, though Thomas McGuire, of the Ninth Division, did so under protest. There matters rested until Congress passed a deficiency bill recently for the understood purpose of reimbursing the Appraiser's men for the salary they had lost. The trouble began when the men applied for their pay. They were not only refused the money, so they say, but were told that they would never get it, as they had forfeited their rights to it by accepting the reduction.

On Tuesday night about 200 of the employes held a meeting in a hall in Spring-st., where the question was debated with considerable feeling. The reports of two committees appointed to wait on Appraiser McMullen and get his advice were received. One committee reported that Mr. McMullen had counselled them to be patient and wait, while the other reported that he had referred them to their Congressmen, as he could do nothing for them. A committee of twelve was then appointed to draw up a memorial to Secretary Fairchild, explaining the case and requesting a speedy settlement. Should this prove unavailing, an appeal will be made directly to Congress. Should that also fail, the men will unite in a suit against the United States Government for the back pay, which is about $250,000 in all.

When Mr. McMullen was spoken to about these troubles yesterday, he smiled and assured his visitor that there was no trouble whatever. Yes, the salaries had been reduced and back pay had been awarded by Congress, though not yet paid. However, the money had not been wholly refused. It was simply being held until the Secretary of the Treasury should order it to be turned over. Until that order should be received nothing could be done, and the order was looked for this week. Then everything would be all right.

The employes will probably form a permanent organization for mutual protection.

THE COURTS.

SCATHING WORDS FROM JUSTICE O'BRIEN.

In deciding to give Mrs. Elizabeth Pierson alimony and a counsel fee in her suit against Willard T. Pierson for a divorce, Justice O'Brien, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday said that neither party was entitled to any consideration from the court. Both seem to have conducted themselves in a way that shows not only a complete disregard for all moral law and the sanctity of marriage ties, but an utter contempt for the ordinary proprieties and decencies of civilized life.

The Judge says that their relations in the beginning were meretricious and, although the plaintiff's husband was living, from whom she was not divorced, they went through the farce of a marriage ceremony, and thereafter conspired to practice a fraud on a church and on the court by securing a divorce between the plaintiff and her former husband at a time when they were living together in improper relations. Subsequently they continued this relation, and the plaintiff invokes the aid of the law to dignify it by the sacred name of marriage. "Although," continues the Judge, "the plaintiff, therefore, should receive no favors the defendant should not entirely escape the consequences of his conduct. It is this consideration which induces me to consider the question of alimony and counsel fee. The divorce from the former husband was obtained in 1880, and as late as 1885 we find letters of the defendant speaking of the plaintiff and recognizing her as his wife. The mere denial of a marriage in the answer is not sufficient to prevent the allowance of alimony and counsel fee." The Judge allows the wife $35 a month alimony and $100 counsel fee.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

Appeals to the Court of Appeals have been taken from the orders of the General Term of the Supreme Court overruling the demurrers of the Arcade Railway Company to the complaints in the suits against that corporation of John Jacob Astor and others and of Nathaniel P. Bailey and others.

Schedules in the assignment of Charles G. Lecuyer, dealer in boots and shoes, No. 1,338 Third-ave., to William T. F. Neely, show liabilities of $8,161 72, nominal assets $9,285 45 and actual assets $8,088 95.

COURT CALENDARS—TO-DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before Van Brunt, P. J.—Nos. 36, 42, 98, 120, 142, 214, 222, 223.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART I.—Adjourned until Monday, July 30.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Before Ransom, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 a. m. Probate of the wills of Julius G. Voigt, John Patterson, 10 a. m.; Jules T. Vinot, Nicholas G. Van Alsbyne, 10:30 a. m.; Philip Weeks, Peter Lahr, 11 a. m.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Truax, J.—No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Before Van Hoesen, J.—No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.—Before Recorder Smyth and Assistant District-Attorney Goff.—No. 1.

WHERE IS LIEUTENANT H. W. SCHAEFFER?

Lieutenant H. W. Schaeffer, of the United States steamer Swatara, which carried General Sheridan to Nonquit and returned to the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, left the vessel on Wednesday of last week on a four days' leave of absence and has not since been heard from. He intended to visit his wife and family at Rockville, Md., but did not do so nor did he return to the vessel in Brooklyn on Sunday, when his leave of absence expired. It is feared that he has met with foul play, as no reason for his absence is known.

Lieutenant Schaeffer is thirty-seven years old, five feet and seven inches in height, weighs 160 pounds, and has a full beard. The police have been asked to search for him. He was regarded as a careful and painstaking officer.

MORE CONVERTS IN JOHN STREET.

The old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church was filled with people twice yesterday at the regular revival meetings of the series that are being held there. The heat kept away enough people to prevent overcrowding, and those who were present enjoyed the meetings all the more in consequence. The Rev. Dr. G. P. Mains preached in the afternoon from Romans viii, 6: "For to be carnally minded is death, but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." He said that the Epistle to the Romans has been called the "masterpiece of the New-Testament," and that the eighth chapter was the climax of the Epistle. After explaining what "carnally minded" and "spiritually minded" meant, Dr. Mains spoke of the blessedness of those who were secure in the possession of eternal life. The work of converting men and women was continued at both meetings with gratifying results.

THE WOUNDED ITALIAN GIRL'S STATEMENT.

The condition of Mary Chesso, the nineteen-year-old Italian girl, who was shot by her lover at No. 40 Mulberry-st., on Monday night, was so critical yesterday that her ante-mortem statement was taken by Coroner Nugent at the Chambers Street Hospital. She said that Massese left her in April, after squandering $50 which she had in keeping for her father. He returned on Monday night, and after some friends who were at the house departed he entered the rooms, and holding both her wrists, fired two shots, both of which took effect. The only reason she can assign for the shooting is her refusal to live with her assailant. Massese, who escaped on Monday night, has since been arrested.

LAUNCHING A NEW FALL RIVER BOAT.

The new steamboat Puritan, built for the Fall River Line, was launched from the Roach yards at Chester, Penn., yesterday afternoon. She is larger than the Pilgrim and is to be fitted up in the most luxurious manner, costing when completed $1,500,000. She measures 404 feet on the water line and 420 feet over all. She has a fifty-two-foot beam, while her breadth over guards is ninety feet. Her hold is twenty-one feet four inches deep. The hull, which is built of steel on the double-hull, bracket-plate system, has fifty water-tight compartments, and the hold is divided by six bulkheads into seven water-tight compartments. She registers 4,650 gross tons, and her engines, the steam for which is supplied by eight boilers to bear a pressure of 110 pounds to the square inch, have a horse-power of 7,500. The low pressure cylinder furnishes a nine-foot stroke, and the high pressure a fourteen-foot stroke. It is expected that this power will give her a speed of over twenty miles an hour. The usual width of the wheels has been avoided by the use of the paddle-feathering invention, so that a double row of staterooms has been run around the galleries, thus giving an additional hundred rooms, making in all 350. The Puritan will be furnished and fitted up in time to begin running on May 1, 1889.

TO KEEP BACK THE PAUPERS.

INVESTIGATING IMMIGRATION EVILS.

REPRESENTATIVES OF STEAMSHIP LINES TESTIFY BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.

The investigation of immigration evils was begun by the Congress Committee yesterday. Only three members of the committee were present, M. H. Ford, of Michigan; Richard Guenther, of Wisconsin; and W. W. Morrow, of California. Messrs. Oates, of Alabama, and Spinola, of New-York, were the absentees. The committee sat in the parlor of the Westminster Hotel from 10 a. m. until 5 p. m., with a recess of an hour and a half during the hottest part of the day. But even with this recess every one concerned suffered. The witnesses hurried out as soon as their "turn" was over, and all who were forced to sit the ordeal out, perspiring and gasping, looked after them with envious eyes.

The three committemen began their inquiries with zeal, and as a matter of fact elicited far more than was necessary. The stenographer nearly filled a bulky note-book, but nothing startling or sensational and comparatively little of momentous bearing on the important subject of investigation was recorded. Representatives of the Hamburg American Steamship Company, of the Anchor, Inman, Red Star, French, Guion, the North German Lloyd and the Fabre lines were examined. To give the essence of their testimony in a few lines, they all denied knowledge of their European agents peddling passage tickets or soliciting immigrants, and they all said that certain "precautions" were taken in regard to the immigrants shipped, but admitted that these "precautions" did not enable them to find out whether a person was coming to America as a laborer under a contract, in violation of the laws of the country.

TWENTY-NINE STEAMERS ON ONE LINE.

E. L. Ross, passenger agent of the Hamburg American Line, gave the following figures in regard to the number of immigrants carried by his company's ships in the last five years: 1883—53,058, 1884—56,181, 1885—38,943, 1886—29,782, 1887—22,352. There are twenty-nine steamers on the line, and seventy-five per cent of the passengers come as steerage. The steerage fare is $23. Examined by Mr. Guenther, the witness said that all the agents had instructions not to book immigrants likely to become a public charge.

William Coverly, a member of the firm of Henderson Brothers, of the Anchor Line, told a funny story about the evasion of the contract law. He was asked if the company had ever been sued for violation of it. To this he replied:

No, they have only been requested to take passengers back.

Q.—Have you ever resisted? A.—Yes, notably once, in the case of a farm servant engaged for a gentleman down in Louisville.

Q.—What was the result of that case? A.—The man came back by the same steamer.

Q.—Did the Court determine that he could come back? A.—No, he just came, and he was allowed to land the second time.

Mr. Coverly said that if a man wanted to bring 500 laborers from Italy he could get steamship tickets from the Italian brokers, and the companies could not prevent it. Sometimes an enterprising individual would drum up a lot of immigrants and hire a cheap "tramp" steamer to carry them, charging the ignorant Italians as much as the regular lines.

HARD TO KEEP THE PAUPERS BACK.

John M. Kirk, passenger agent of the Inman Line, said that they "took precautions" against crippled or diseased immigrants, but could not well prevent paupers from emigrating. Last year twenty Irish people got "assisted" passages on one occasion, and the Emigration Commissioners tried to send them back, but the courts decided against them on an appeal of the company.

Arthur Loderer, of the Red Star Line, said that his company refused 120 Greeks in March because they were contract laborers, but they were afterward brought here by the Bordeaux Line.

A. M. Underhill, agent of the Guion Line, said:

Our immigrants are Scotch, English, Welsh, Irish, Norwegians, Danes; no Italians or Southern Europeans. The price of the ticket is $20. It was $15 some years ago. This was caused by competition.

Q.—You have a conference here over the rate? A.—It's an armed neutrality at present. (Laughter.) We have agents all over the country. They are paid so much a head for each passenger booked. Sub-agents get $2 a head. We have general agents at Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and Boston. The agents have no restrictions as to the number of tickets sold. Twenty-five per cent of our immigrants come on prepaid tickets. We would sell the agent a million tickets if he would give us the money.

Q.—What precaution does your line take to prevent unfit characters from coming? A.—They are inspected by a Government immigration officer, who musters the passengers aboard, taking the record of the physical appearance, name, age and condition of each person.

Q.—Do you take any precaution against the importation of contract laborers in violation of our laws? A.—None at all.

TICKETS NOT SOLD IN BULK.

F. W. J. Hurst, of the National Line, testified.

Our agents in Europe have to give bonds to each government to behave according to the immigration laws of each country. None of our agents that I know of go around peddling tickets and trying to induce people to emigrate. I don't think we ever sold more than twenty-five tickets to a single person. We never sell them in block or blank. We have cut off "assisted" emigrants.

Thomas O. L. Schroeder, immigrant passenger agent of the North German Lloyd Line, said that its agents in Europe had to be licensed by the Government, and they dare not solicit customers for the tickets.

G. Ter. Knile, of the Fabre Line, said:

Our immigrants are mostly Italian. The price of a steerage ticket from Naples to New-York is $24. To the best of my knowledge our agents in Italy don't send out and solicit business. Theirs is a commission business. In this city I furnish them with blank tickets, from five to twenty-five, or fifty, or even a hundred, if they are responsible men. The commission of our agents here is supposed to be $3, but nowadays they don't earn a cent, on account of the competition among the sub-agents. It is not on account of any love of the immigrants. Most of the agents are bankers and money-changers. About 75 per cent of the prepaid tickets sold in the United States are sold in New-York. Generally speaking, the Italians who land here try to get away from here and get a job in the country. Some have considerable money. Most of them come from the agricultural cities, but, probably for want of sufficient means, do not take up farming here.

The investigation will be continued to-morrow at 10 a. m.

PROBATING THE WILL OF N. W. T. HATCH.

THE BROKER LEAVES HIS PROPERTY IN TRUST FOR HIS WIFE WHILE SHE REMAINS SINGLE.

All the property of Nathaniel W. Hatch, the broker, who was killed by jumping from a window of Lillian Scofield's house, was left by his will to the United States Trust Company for the benefit of his wife, Mrs. Mary R. Hatch, as long as she shall live and remain unmarried. At her death the estate is to be equally divided among their four children, Walter T., Mary D., Edward S. and Nathalie W. T. Hatch. It is provided, however, that the eldest child, Walter, who is now nineteen, shall receive only the income of his share for life, as, on account of his ill-health, his father deemed it doubtful whether he could take care of the principal if it was given to him. The other children are to receive $10,000 each on attaining the age of twenty-five years if their mother is alive and unmarried at that time, and at her death are to take the principal of their respective shares.

The will was admitted to probate by Probate Clerk Charles H. Beckett yesterday, Mrs. Hatch and William P. Robeson qualifying as executors. Judge Cullen, of Brooklyn, who is also an executor, is in Europe. The witnesses to the will, which is dated June 18, 1881, are David W. Hull, Walter Chandler and J. W. Copland.

FEARS FOR MR. CROWLEY'S HEALTH.

A great deal of concern is felt at the arsenal in Central Park over the condition of Mr. Crowley, the chimpanzee. For two weeks he has been in poor health and low spirits, his appetite has fallen off and he appears to be going into a decline. Usually during the summer Crowley has been in the most favorable condition. The warmest weather does not affect him and has never prevented him from taking daily exercise on his trapeze. Now he lies idly about the cage, appears listless and takes little exercise.

Dr. Marsh, the police surgeon, who is Mr. Crowley's physician, thinks there is a touch of malaria in the chimpanzee, and that an ocean trip would be of benefit to him. But it is also feared that some effect of his winter's sickness is clinging to him, although his lungs seem perfectly sound. If his condition does not improve within a few days, Dr. Conklin expects to shut off the receptions for a time.

JAY GOULD'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

It was vaguely reported just before the close of business at the Stock Exchange yesterday that Jay Gould was dead. The particulars were not received and after 3 o'clock no one had hardihood enough to repeat the story. Mr. Gould has been improving steadily and he intends to go to Saratoga to-morrow with his family. He may remain there several weeks.

COLONEL FELLOWS AND MRS. CIGNARALE.

District-Attorney Fellows was at his office for a short time yesterday. He returned in the afternoon to Lake Hopatcong, N. J., where he is spending his vacation. He signed a communication yesterday addressed to Governor Hill in answer to a request for his opinion in the case of Chiara Cignarale, who is under sentence of death. Mr. Fellows said that he would not make the letter public until it had been received by the Governor.

MORE HAPPY CHILDREN.

CONTINUING THE "FRESH-AIR" WORK.

ANOTHER LARGE PARTY SENT INTO THE COUNTRY—THEIR PATHETIC IGNORANCE.

Cato, N. Y., July 25 (Special).—Nearly 200 of "THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund" children were assembled at 7 p. m. Monday in the Pennsylvania Railroad waiting-room at Jersey City. Their happy, smiling faces and eagerly expectant manner betokened that they also were to be the recipients of those benefits already conferred upon so many of New-York's needy and deserving little ones. This party, in addition to the children, four of whom were neat, modest-looking colored girls, contained a half-dozen married women, some of them with infants, who were to be sent out by special request. As the reporter walked around the room he heard many remarks indicative of the great boon a two weeks' outing would be to all; and all evidently were eager to start as soon as possible.

At last the signal was given—the longed-for time had come—the gates were thrown open, and the excited, happy throng, grasping tightly in their hands their bundles, baskets, baseball bats, dolls and other paraphernalia, rushed toward the train, while the matrons followed, almost as much moved by the occasion as the little ones. The children exclaimed on all sides, "I'm going to stay two weeks!" "I'm going to play in the grass!" "I'm going to see the country!" A Lehigh Valley train was boarded, good-byes were said, handkerchiefs were waved, and the cars began to move; and it is safe to say that no happier people could be found than those little ones were at last on their way to the promised land.

The first thing on the programme was the partaking of refreshments; and after that all kinds of amusements, with jokes, tricks, and the singing of "The Red, White and Blue" and "My Bonnie," whiled away the time merrily as the train sped across New-Jersey. Many of the children were anxious to learn about the objects of interest they were passing; and very amusing were the questions they propounded. One of them wanted to know "if it wasn't so that Pennsylvania was named after Walter Scott"; and another one "if he wasn't going to see Buffalo Bill up in New-York." A little lame boy and a girl with a broken back seemed to forget for the time the afflictions which they will have to carry through life, and entered with a good deal of zest into the jollification. This girl is twenty-three years old, and had never before seen the country. A tiny five-year-old girl said that she was not going to forget to write to mamma, and tell her all about what she was doing.

While stopping at White Haven Junction, a station near Wilkesbarre, it was learned that thirty-six children had arrived there, safe and sound, earlier in the evening, and, in the words of one of the employes about the station, "every man woman, and child in the village turned out to welcome the little New-Yorkers to their hearts and homes."

At last, after attempting in vain to keep wide awake so that nothing should be missed, tired nature asserted itself in the majority of cases, and comparative quiet reigned until, at 4.30 a. m., the village of Sayre, near the New-York line, was reached. There the sleepers were aroused and the first separation took place.

Seventy-nine members of the party, with a caretaker, started, via the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre and Northern Central Railways, for Canton, which is charmingly situated in the southwestern corner of Bradford County, Penn. Two other divisions, of fifteen and twelve respectively, were taken, via the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad, to Fayette, Park Ridge and Ithaca. At all of these places those in charge say that the parties were very well received, and will have a splendid time. The rest then went, via the Alexandria and Thousand Islands Railroad, to Ludlowville, eight miles east of Ithaca; to Geneva, in the same neighborhood; and to Cato and Meridian, which are 104 miles northeast of Sayre and twelve miles east of Lake Cayuga. Eighteen were taken to Genoa, thirty-seven to Ludlowville, forty-two to Meridian, and thirty-three to Cato. This division was in charge of Wilmot H. Thompson, of Grange, N. J., who was manager of the whole Lehigh Valley excursion.

Enthusiastic hosts greeted the arrivals at each place; and at Cato, which was the terminus, the Rev. Mr. Macfield, who was managing the allotment, said that more people could not have turned out than greeted the newcomers even if the President of the United States had arrived. Cato and Meridian are in the centre of a rich farming district, where all kinds of grain and many varieties of fruit are raised in abundance. It is an undulating country, with rolling hills and beautiful valleys, dotted here and there with lakes clear as crystal, and skirted with dense groves of forest trees. It will be a paradise indeed for the little ones.

Some of the children were visited by the reporter in the homes where they are being entertained. He found them variously engaged, in picking berries, feeding horses, and doing the thousand and one things for which life in the country furnishes opportunities, and which are such pleasant novelties to the city boys and girls. Although some of the very young ones were still suffering the pangs of separation from home, most of them had an air of perfect contentment.

MR. DANA TO THE WISCONSIN EDITORS.

From "The New-York Sun's" Report of His Address at Milwaukee, July, 24.

The modern paper is possible only in a thickly settled, civilized country, which demands it. It is a mark of high intellectual development that a country demands such a publication. As compared with Europe, America is far in advance. In the whole of the British Islands there are not more than a half dozen newspapers which can compare with those of this country. The same criticism holds good in regard to the newspapers of Germany. There the papers are remote from the people; here the press is close to the people.

The atmosphere of freedom is essential to the production of great newspapers. A distinction should be made between American and European definitions of freedom. In France, the daily paper has a well-written essay, but the remainder of the sheet is filled with matter which in America would be considered immaterial. The newspaper must furnish the information the people desire or it will be a failure. The first thing looked for is news, and by that word the speaker meant anything which interests the people. Mr. Dana said that whatever Divine Providence permitted to occur he was not too proud to report. (Applause and laughter.)

So important is the function of the newspaper that colleges are establishing classes for instruction in journalism. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Dana had heard an old newspaper editor say that such classes were useless, because the only place to learn the business is in a newspaper office. The old division of learned men was clergymen, doctors, and lawyers; but now newspaper men must also be educated men. A remarkable thing about the education of newspaper men is that it should be universal. He must know a great many things, and the better he knows them the better he will be in his profession. There is no chance for an ignoramus in that profession. (Applause.)

There are no set maxims and rules for journalists. The doctor and the lawyer may have rules, but there are very few rules that can be used by newspaper men. Mr. Dana, however, submitted the following:

"First—Get the news and get all the news, and nothing but the news.

"Second—Copy nothing from another publication without perfect credit.

"Third—Never print an interview without the knowledge and consent of the person interviewed. (Laughter and applause.)

"Fourth—Never print a paid advertisement as news matter. (Laughter.) Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement. No sailing under false colors. (Applause.)

"Fifth—Never attack the weak or the defenceless, either by argument, by invective, or by ridicule, unless there is some absolute public necessity for so doing.

"Sixth—Fight for your opinions, but don't believe they contain the whole truth, or the only truth.

"Seventh—Support your party, if you have one (loud laughter and applause), but don't think all the good men are in it, and all the bad ones outside of it. (Laughter.)

"Eighth—Above all, know and believe that humanity is advancing, and that there is progress in human life and human affairs (applause), and that, as sure as God lives, the future will be greater and better than the present or the past. (Applause.)

"That," said Mr. Dana, "is a pretty general code, but it seems to me it covers the case very well." Continuing, he said:

"There is one other point I would like to touch upon, and that is the question of the power of the press. We know that the press is a very powerful agent. It takes men when their information is complete, when their reasoning has not yet been worked out, when their opinions have not yet been fixed, and it suggests, and intimates and insinuates an opinion and a judgment which oftentimes a man, unless he is a man of very great force of character and intelligence, adopts as something established and concluded. That is a part of the power of the press.

"Here you take the mind of a man, and, without his knowing it, you shape it, you direct it; you send him along on a road which he doesn't know, and which very often you don't know. (Laughter.) That, however, is not what I mean by the real power of the press. The power I am now referring to is something much more substantial and much more important. The press often takes up a great cause. I remember when, a few years ago, we had in this country an immense and tremendous controversy, which took hold of the hearts and lives of the whole people, over the question of slavery. There the press was divided, some on one side and some on the other, except that those who were on the other side are not so proud of it now. (Applause.) There was a great power, and for the most part it was exercised for the good of the people, and we rejoice now, as we look back upon that great controversy—we whose fortune it was to bear some part in it—at the great results that were finally achieved—achieved as it was through blood and fire and tears, that have left upon this country and upon the history of the world a mark that will never be obliterated."

IRON AND STEEL STATISTICS.

DECREASED PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON, BESSEMER STEEL AND STEEL RAILS.

Philadelphia, July 25.—The following statistics are given by "The Bulletin" of the American Iron and Steel Association:

The total production of pig iron in the United States in the first six months of 1888 amounted to 3,382,503 net tons of 2,000 pounds, or 3,020,092 gross tons of 2,240 pounds. Our production in the last six months of 1887 was 3,771,996 net tons, or 3,376,853 gross tons. The production in the first half of 1888 was 347,761 gross tons less than in the second half of 1887, but it was only 29,203 gross tons less than in the first half of 1887. The production in the last five years has been as follows, in both net and gross tons:

Production.	Net tons.	Gross tons.
First half of 1886	2,954,209	2,637,687
Last half of 1886	3,411,119	3,045,642
First half of 1887	3,415,210	3,049,295
Last half of 1887	3,771,996	3,367,853
First half of 1888	3,382,503	3,020,092

Our decreased production in the first half of 1888 was wholly in Bessemer pig iron, as the following figures will show.

Gross tons.	Last half '87.	First half '88.
Total production	3,367,853	3,020,092
Bessemer pig iron	1,561,061	1,178,508
Foundry and mill pig iron	1,806,792	1,841,584

These figures show that the production of foundry and mill pig iron in the first half of this year was slightly in excess to that of the last half of 1887. But the decrease in Bessemer pig iron was very great.

All the important Northern and Western pig-iron producing States show a decreased production of pig iron in the first half of this year as compared with the first half of last year, except Ohio, whose production in the last six months was the highest attained in the history of the State in a similar period of time. The production of pig iron by the nine Southern States of Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, Maryland, Texas, and North Carolina in the first half of 1888 was 433,796 gross tons, against 432,350 gross tons in the last half of 1887.

The stocks of pig iron which were unsold in the hands of manufacturers or their agents on the 30th of June last, and which were not intended for the consumption of the manufacturers, amounted to 253,273 gross tons, against 301,913 gross tons on the 31st of December last, an increase of 56,360 gross tons in six months.

The production of Bessemer steel ingots in the United States in the first half of 1888, including 36,070 net tons of Clapp-Griffiths ingots, was 1,384,288 net tons, or 1,235,971 gross tons, against 1,650,785 net tons, or 1,473,915 gross tons, in the last half of 1887, a decrease of 237,944 gross tons.

The production of Bessemer steel rails in the first half of 1888 was 775,261 net tons, or 692,197 gross tons, against 1,146,117 net tons, or 1,023,320 gross tons, in the last half of 1887, showing a decrease of 331,123 gross tons. These figures do not include a few thousand tons of Bessemer steel rails rolled in each period in iron rolling mills from purchased blooms. The production of Bessemer steel rails in the first half of 1888 was reduced much more than that of ingots, indicating an increased use of Bessemer steel thus far this year for miscellaneous purposes of nearly 100,000 gross tons over the last half of 1887.

THE SECRET NAVY YARD INQUIRY.

The inquiry at the Navy Yard was continued yesterday with the secrecy and mystery of the Star Chamber. Mr. Haskell and Paymaster Allen examined several witnesses whose names were concealed, and about 3 o'clock adjourned to the office of the United States District-Attorney, where they were met by other witnesses and remained for some time in consultation, the United States Marshal also being present. None of them had a word to say when approached by a reporter. They would not tell what the scope of the inquiry is to be, or give the slightest hint as to who is involved, or who will be called upon for evidence. "The Brooklyn Eagle," in a column editorial last evening, said that the yard was full of Democratic heelers, and demanded that a clean breast should be made of the trouble, even though Democratic officials might get singed. But it is thought not unlikely that the persistent secrecy of those who are conducting the investigation is for the purpose of shielding such Democrats as would certainly get singed if the facts were made public.

TROUBLE WITH THE MOUNT VERNON WATER.

Much anxiety has been aroused among the residents of Mount Vernon regarding the condition of the town water supply, about which the officials maintain a reserved silence. For several days there have been adverse comments about the yellowish appearance and the foul odor of the water, and several cases of sickness are attributed to its bad condition. The officers of the water works have announced that they will examine the conduits and mains thoroughly, to determine whether the pipes are foul with dead fish or other foreign matter.

THE WHYO GANG NOT EXTINCT YET.

William Ryan, an old man living at No. 309 Delancey-st., had occasion to pass through Pell-st. at a late hour on Tuesday night. James Sullivan, of No. 9 Pell-st., and George Mullen, of No. 40 Mott-st., two promising young Whyos, met the old man, dragged him into the hallway of No. 13 Pell-st., beat and kicked him about the head and body and then robbed him of what little money he had about him and fled. Policeman Sullivan, seeing the young toughs running, felt satisfied that something was wrong, and arrested them. In the Tombs Police Court yesterday they were held upon Ryan's complaint.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, July