Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE—8—Les Surprises du Divorce and Monologues.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—In Old Kentucky.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8—Poor Girls.
AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY, 215 West 57th-st.—Exhibition.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—A Country Sport.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Maid of Plymouth.
CASINO—8:15—Prince Ram.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—8:15—A Parlor Match.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—Shore Acres.
EDEN MUSEE—2:30-8—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:15—Magda.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—As You Like It.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8—The Three Guardsmen.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—8—The Leather Patch.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE—12:30 to 10:30—Vaudeville.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Texas Steer.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Der Veilchenfresser.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—Our Country Cousins.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—French Cooks' Ball.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Tannhauser.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Vaudeville.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—1492.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
STAR THEATRE—8:15—The Senator.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—8—Vaudeville.
TATTERSALL'S, 55th-st. and 7th-ave.—2:30-8:30—Hagenbeck's Trained Animals.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—Darkest Russia.
23D-ST., WEST OF 6TH-AVE.—Instruments of Punishment.

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20 West 14th-st., near 5th-ave.
257 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th aves.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1894.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—There was a dynamite explosion at Esparraguera, Spain; no one was injured; President Carnot will not prevent the execution of Vaillant, the bomb-thrower. ==== There was delivered in St. Peter's an address by the Pope attributing the troubles in Italy to the Nation's estrangement from the Holy See. ==== Count Herbert Bismarck will probably be made Ambassador to Vienna.

Domestic.—The Republican Senators in New-Jersey point out a way for Governor Werts to bring the Senate's status before the Supreme Court. ==== Rumors prevailed of another conflict between deputies and strikers in Mansfield Valley, Penn.; a wounded rioter dies of his injuries. ==== Residents of Asbury Park object to Corbett, the pugilist, making his home among them. ==== There was a $500,000 fire at Bath, Me. ==== Senator Platt, of Connecticut, says that the Republican Senators should vote for the confirmation of Mr. Peckham.

City and Suburban.—Henry M. Smythe, of Virginia, United States Minister to Hayti, has written an extraordinary letter to President Hippolyte, of Hayti, and his recall has been demanded. ==== The Rev. M. C. Peters preached two sermons in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church on Catholicism. ==== Senator Carlisle came to the city and issued a statement about his bond issue.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair in the morning, threatening weather, with rain at night; warmer. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 23 degrees; highest, 32; average, 27⅞.

Everybody who possesses any knowledge on the subject knows perfectly well that State Senator John McCarty of Brooklyn holds his seat by virtue of outrageous frauds committed in Gravesend, for which John Y. McKane and his followers are now being prosecuted. That there should be any danger that other Senators from Kings County, who were swept into office by the popular uprising against fraud, will join in keeping the rightful member from the VIth District out of his seat, must be an extremely unpleasant suggestion to the people who elected them. It is to be hoped that for their own sakes the doubtful Senators will not allow any mistaken sense of their own importance to stand in the way of their seeing that the honestly elected Senator is seated.

Henry M. Smythe, of Virginia, is evidently an apt student of Mr. Cleveland's foreign policy, and believes that what is good for Hawaii is good also for Hayti. The news which the steamer Prince Willem I, from Port au Prince, brought into this port yesterday of Minister Smythe's impudent interference in the domestic affairs of the Republic of Hayti and his "extraordinary letter" to President Hippolyte, adds another chapter to the ridiculous history of the present Administration's diplomacy. The country has been long aware that Mr. Cleveland had a special inspiration for reconstructing our own Government on higher moral lines, and has seen the extension of his policy to our Pacific neighbors. It will be interesting to learn that, like Don Quixote, we are to draw no line at righting wrongs, but that all our benighted neighbors are to have the benefit of our improved political morality.

Secretary Carlisle has seen fit to reverse his policy of ignoring the bankers of New-York, and at the last moment has come to ask their help to carry to success his plans for an issue of bonds. That the patriotism of the bankers will now as hitherto be above petty feelings and respond to the Government's needs can hardly be doubted. The Secretary insists, and apparently with good reason, that he has authority to issue the bonds, and notwithstanding that his previous course has been such as to alienate the financiers of New-York, they can certainly be relied upon to do their share in taking up the bond issue, provided they are satisfied that Mr. Carlisle's course is a proper and legal one.

Amid much ignorant and some foolish talk with which newspapers of all parties have been filled within the past few weeks with reference to our Police Department and what might be desirable legislation concerning it, one fact has stood out clearly. There has been a general feeling that there is something exceedingly wrong in the present administration of the Department which is not fully known, but might be revealed in all its details by thorough and authoritative investigation. Sundry persons and public bodies have recently intimated their belief that such an investigation might profitably precede any legislation with regard to the Department. There is considerable reason for such a view. Some legislation might obviously be wise at once, but there is no such haste that it cannot wait for a brief, businesslike and thorough investigation by the Legislature. We hope, therefore, that steps for such an investigation may be promptly taken.

THE TARIFF BILL AS IT STANDS.

So many changes have been made in the tariff bill, Washington dispatches state, that nobody except the Clerk of the House has a full record of them. The bill of the committee is all pasted over with alterations, and members themselves cannot tell exactly what has been done. Some of the important changes are known. Duties on pig iron have been reduced again, from 22½ to 20 per cent, on steel rails from 25 to 20 per cent, on bar, forge, boiler, hoop and band iron and wire rods from 30 to 25 per cent, and on wire and cloth or netting of wire from 35 to 30 per cent. But to please certain nailmakers the duties on wrought nails have been advanced from 25 to 30 per cent, and another monopoly gets a favor in the advance from 30 to 35 per cent in the duties on wood screws. When the House stops work on this bill it will be found that there never has been passed a tariff so full of jobs and sectional favoritisms as the Wilson bill, and in that particular, as in others, the pretence that it is a reform measure is superlatively impudent.

The worst panic prices ever known for iron and steel and their products, based on the bankruptcy of many companies, the struggle of many others to escape bankruptcy, and a reduction of 20 to 40 per cent in wages of labor, would be made permanent by act of Congress, or even lowered, if this bill should pass. In States near salt water prices must be put still lower, or markets and works must be abandoned, while in the interior the life of many American works would depend on the willingness of British makers to sell below the profit line for a time in order to break down competition here. At present prices 60 per cent of the productive capacity is idle, and cannot be employed at a profit. A law to perpetuate that state of things is in effect a law to deprive 200,000 American workers of their occupations. But the House has adopted this and other changes of the same sort, as its majority decided to adopt the income tax, apparently in the feeling that Democracy ought to smash up manufacturers and property owners as soon as possible.

One most illogical and yet beneficial change the House finally adopted upon renewed appeals by the committee, namely, the postponement of the change in duties on wool until August and in duties on woollens until December. A palpably selfish purpose inspired this act of decency. The delay will give manufacturers the benefit of the McKinley law until after the next Congressional election has been held, and members imagine that workingmen have not sense enough to know how a decrease of more than one-half in duties on woollens will affect their work and wages until they have been taught by actual suffering. The proposed duties on woollen goods would be $14,700,000 on the imports of 1893, against $36,400,000 under the present tariff, a reduction of 60 per cent, and it is nothing but an insult to woollen workers to suppose that they will not comprehend the meaning of such a change until they are taught by dire experience. The committee wisely postponed so ruinous a change, and would have been still wiser had it postponed that change for six years instead of six months. If the proposed reduction of duty is proper at all, it is indecent to defer it. If it will give consumers cheaper woollens, they may well demand why they should be burdened six months longer for the benefit of woollen manufacturers, after other duties on their own products have been reduced or removed. If the existing duty is a wrong and a robbery, it is infamous to prolong it for partisan advantage.

The proposal of Democratic opponents is to send the Wilson bill back to the committee, and they hope that Republicans will help them. That would mean another month of delay. The business of the country wants an end of this warfare against home industries. It seems questionable whether Republicans will not do more harm than good if they support such a motion. There is a possibility that enough Democrats to kill the bill outright will vote to strike out the enacting clause, if forced to choose between that step and the passage of the bill as it is. If the committee, chastened by defeat in the House, has another month in which to make the bill less offensive, there will come at the end, not a measure truly representing the purpose and temper of the Democratic party, but one shaped in some degree by Republican resistance. It is infinitely more important at this emergency to destroy the enemies of American industry than to break the force of their latest blow.

WORK AMONG THE INSANE.

The powers of the State Charities Aid Association were enlarged by the Legislature of last year so as to extend its humane work from alms-houses to all public institutions owned by the State, including hospitals for the insane. Its usefulness has been widened and its responsibilities have been greatly increased. Its first annual report to the State Commission in Lunacy, from which extracts are taken on another page of this issue, discloses how much effective work can be accomplished by a volunteer organization recruited from rich and poor and from all religious bodies. It relates mainly to systematic visitations among the dependent insane of the State, and is a record of most successful philanthropic work.

The association refers to the fact that the Commissioners of Charities of Kings County have recently advocated the transfer of their land and buildings at St. Johnland to the State; and while it disclaims any responsibility on behalf of taxpayers, it expresses regret that the delusion should be entertained that it is cheaper for either Kings or New-York County to maintain its own insane patients than to have them cared for by the State. We do not think there is any pressing need for action in this county, where the insane institutions are well managed; but certainly the asylums at St. Johnland and Flatbush ought to be turned over to the State. We hope that Mayor Schieren will direct his attention to this matter during his term of office. Not only would taxpayers in Kings County be greatly relieved by this transfer of property and responsibilities, but the dependent insane would be rescued from political jobbery and ignorant mismanagement.

LET NEW-YORK'S VOICE BE HEARD.

Mr. Croker admits frankly that the XIVth and XVth Congress districts can be carried against Brown and Straus. He says that the Democracy, having adopted the Wilson bill with the Income Tax attached to it, has a hard road to travel, and that both of these strongholds of the party are in imminent danger. He evidently will not be surprised if two Republicans are elected to-morrow in those districts, and desires it to be understood in advance that Democratic defeat will not be caused by any weakness in the party organization, but by a popular uprising against the Wilson bill with its outrageous scheme of income taxation, which will bear most heavily against the metropolis.

What the citizens of those districts ought to bear in mind is the effect which their action at the polls to-morrow will have upon the fate of the most unpopular scheme of tariff legislation and income taxation ever proposed in the United States. Before the final vote is taken on the Wilson bill with the internal revenue rider, they can pass judgment upon it and exert tremendous influence. They can defeat, if they will, a revenue tariff which does not raise revenue and which closes factories, reduces wages and throws hundreds of thousands of working people out of employment. They can put an end to legislation which has disturbed and paralyzed business and industry from one ocean to the other. They can prevent the introduction of income taxation, the burdens of which, as Mr. Croker astutely remarks, will inevitably be borne by poor working people when they pay their rents.

It is an opportunity which the citizens of the XIVth and XVth Congress districts ought not to neglect. Let party lines be abandoned when the interests of all classes, and the masses as well, are at stake. Let there be an overwhelming popular revolt against all these legislative abominations at the polls to-morrow.

ANOTHER OBJECT LESSON.

Selfishness elected this Democratic Congress and made the Wilson bill possible. The men who are trying to escape the destruction it threatened need to take warning that the same vice may cost them dearly again. Because they could not see how their private interests would be injured, and did not care how much others suffered, many voted for Free-Trade Democracy because it promised them cheaper things. Had they been wiser they would have considered that others could not be deprived of their livelihood without some injury resulting to every class of wage-earners and business men. So to-day men are foolishly striving to get this or that fraction of the Wilson bill altered so that it may pinch them less. A hundred sets of men, each begging selfishly for a separate change, received from Professor Wilson the contempt they deserved. They would be wiser and more patriotic if they realized that an injury to one is injury to all, that the millions around them cannot suffer and want without affecting the business and the wages of every class of men, and that the only manly or sensible way is to unite all who oppose any part of the bill in a determined effort to kill it.

It seemed marvellous, to those who knew anything of the mutual interdependence of industries, that men were found in 1892 completely indifferent to the losses or sacrifices of fellow-workers in other branches. It is not eighteen months since certain men in the building trades in this city and Brooklyn were arguing: "The tariff makes no difference whatever to us. There are no duties on imported houses. We have no foreign competition to fear. If other people are foolish enough to engage in occupations which need defence by protective laws, let them look out for themselves. We need no such defence. Our trades unions are strong, and can maintain our rate of wages. Why should we care if manufacturers do suffer from Free Trade?" Whether these men know better now or not, they might learn much if they would from the experiences of the last half year.

Six months ago the prospect of a fall session of Congress to cut down duties closed thousands of manufacturing works and threw multitudes of hands out of employment. Fear of the new tariff has kept them idle. The men who have no wages cannot build houses for themselves. They may not be able to pay rent on the houses they lease. Many thousand families were thus suddenly deprived of their accustomed resources. They were forced to find cheaper lodgings, and to put off indefinitely the buying or building they had proposed. Landlords and real estate operators, getting less rent and smaller profits, deferred the buildings they had planned. The want of work for multitudes of wage-earners thus made itself felt instantly by the men in building trades. In New-York and Brooklyn the new buildings suddenly dropped from 1,879 in number, costing $20,531,791, in the first quarter of 1893, to 889 in number, costing $6,221,770, in the last quarter. The following shows the aggregate in the two cities in each quarter for two years:

	1892. No.	1892. Cost.	1893. No.	1893. Cost.
1st quarter	1,879	$20,531,791	1,854	$20,237,584
2d quarter	1,572	33,928,466	2,340	30,968,083
3d quarter	756	9,340,025	1,817	17,178,564
4th quarter	889	6,221,770	1,682	15,796,215

Less than half the buildings were erected, less than half the money spent in hiring labor in building trades, in the last half of 1893 compared with either half of 1892 or the first half of 1893. In New-York the figures are given for three years, showing only 380 buildings in the last quarter costing $4,604,490, against 682 buildings in the last quarter of 1891 costing $12,106,055. In short, more than half, and probably at least two-thirds, of the whole number of men in these great branches of labor in this city and Brooklyn have suddenly been deprived of employment and left without any wages. Do they now imagine that the tariff makes no difference to them?

The right thing for them to do, and for men in every other branch of labor and of business, is to concentrate their efforts for the defeat of a bill which, by injuring great industries throughout the country, and throwing a vast number of workers out of employment, must inevitably depress all business and put down the wages of all labor.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The men who voted for free wool, coal and ore and an income tax have temporarily helped business. It was exactly what they did not mean to do, but it is a blessed dispensation that the haters of property and industry have so little practical sense that when they most wish to curse they sometimes bless. By making the Wilson bill so odious that its passage is doubtful, they have encouraged many manufacturers to start up their works, in the hope that present risks will end in profits when the bill fails. Moreover, it is growing clearer that months must pass before the bill can be brought to a vote in the Senate, if it passes the House, and a second attempt by the committee to postpone the operation of the woollens schedule until December has succeeded. With assurance that orders which can be filled within a few months can be taken with fair chance of success, trade is improving perceptibly, though the gain is slow, and as yet in orders given and hands at work, but not in payments. The settlements through all clearing houses in January are a shade worse than in December, showing a decline compared with last year of 32.9 per cent. The rate of decrease was 25.6 per cent in the first week, which included many annual and quarterly settlements, but has risen every week to 38.4 per cent during the last week. If the industries are not set back again, clearings may be expected to improve in time.

Railroad earnings in January thus far are a shade better than in December, the decrease averaging 11.1 per cent for all reports, against 14 per cent last month, but here the decrease has been smaller in the third than in the second week, and smaller in the second than the first week of the month. This is partly because of a new agreement to restore rates, which would hardly be made if it were not expected to have some effect for a week or two. Perhaps, also, the open weather during the month has caused some gain, because last January business was exceptionally interrupted by severe storms. The recent cutting of rates by Southwestern roads, if it is only an open avowal of what has been secretly done for a long time, will not decrease earnings much, nor has it unfavorably affected prices of the stocks of roads immediately concerned. All railroad stocks averaged almost precisely as they did a week ago, but the heavy fall in sugar and some sympathetic depression have lowered the average for trust stocks $1 per share. The best that can be said of the railroad share market is that it stands without depression heavy losses in earnings, and absorbs readily the considerable blocks of stocks sold on foreign account.

Cotton is an eighth higher, without any excuse in the movement. Receipts from plantations have now risen above six million bales, and instead of the "perpendicular drop" in January, 150,000 bales more have come into sight than in the same month last year. The increase in exports has been 288,000 bales, while takings of Northern spinners have decreased 46,000 bales, or 27 per cent, compared with last year. Stocks of American in sight at home and abroad have decreased in January 87,000 bales, while the decrease last year during the same weeks was 138,000. As there are now in sight 4,083,000 bales American, more than a full half-year's supply for the world at the maximum rate of consumption, and the entire receipts from plantations for the remaining seven months of the crop year will have to be carried over to another year, the prospect for an advance is not brilliant. Wheat declined a fraction, exports continuing very small from the Atlantic coast, though for four weeks from both coasts, including flour, exports have been 11,886,250 bushels, against 12,485,999 last year, and for the crop year thus far the decrease has been only 11,500,000 bushels. Western receipts were also small, for two months only 20,500,000 bushels, against 35,600,000 last year. But the visible supply is still 80,400,000 bushels, against 82,200,000 a year ago, and 43,700,000 two years ago, after the large crop of 1891. Other products have not materially changed in price.

The number of works starting up has been greater than in any other week for months, but they are mainly small, so that the excess over works stopping does not imply a great increase in working force. Reductions of wages continue, and have been both numerous and large, though important strikes are threatened on account of some. Although many knit goods and other woollen works have started, or are reported about to start, sales of wool have been but 4,032,200 pounds at the three chief markets, against 5,661,350 for the same weeks last year, but more inquiry is reported, though at Philadelphia prices are lower. Dress goods are doing better, and some worsted manufacturers seem to have concluded that they can survive foreign competition in any event, but trade in other men's woollens and in overcoatings shows no improvement. Cottons are weaker and in less demand since the general reduction in price, and the market does not promise much. Boot and shoe factories find trade slow, and shipments from Boston for the week, according to "The Shoe and Leather Reporter," are 24 per cent smaller than a year ago. Lower prices still are quoted for iron, $10.50 for Bessemer at Pittsburg and $6.75 for Grey Forge at Birmingham, and while the demand for products is everywhere increased, and the tone at Philadelphia is distinctly improved, there is no improvement in prices anywhere.

The conclusive proof that business does not gain largely is the further increase of $7,635,600 in money held by New-York banks, the amount being nearly $246,000,000, while loans actually decreased nearly a million. The Treasury lost $1,700,000 gold and $3,200,000 legal tenders, against a gain of $1,100,000 silver and $500,000 Treasury notes. The anticipated rush for Government bonds is not realized, and while some bids have been made or authorized by banks, it is reported that some have already withdrawn bids made. There is plainly some doubt whether bonds which might be taken for idle money can be readily sold at a still larger premium a few months hence, if business revives and banks have better use for funds. Naturally the prospect of improvement in business tends to lessen the desire for such investments. Treasury receipts from customs were but $2,549,355, against $6,001,324 last year, and the total receipts for the month were only $21,742,257, against $33,266,043 last year, a decrease of $11,500,000 in less than a single month. The free gold is down to $67,131,564, but the difficulty is not that notes are offered for redemption; the receipts of all kinds, since Congress began its warfare against industries, have been much below expenses. It would be a great deal cheaper to stop the warfare than to borrow money.

Help to get out a full Republican vote to-morrow in the XIVth and XVth Congress districts. A full vote will send anti-Wilson bill men to Congress.

It is reported that Mr. Croker said, when asked how the Tammany representatives in Congress would vote on the income tax, that he was not authorized to speak without consulting them. There is doubtless some mistake about this. What he probably did say was that they were not authorized to vote without consulting him, and that he was in Washington on that business.

The failure of a Republican in the XIVth and XVth Congress districts to vote to-morrow will be treachery to the principles of the Republican party. Don't let business, pleasure, pain or anything else keep you from voting, and insist on all your friends voting.

Richard Croker comes back from Washington feeling that this Democratic Administration is not such a "howling success" as it might be.

The Democrats in the XIVth and XVth Congress districts are greatly discouraged. They admit themselves that their only chance of electing Colonel Brown and Isidor Straus lies in the possible neglect of Republicans and other opponents of the Wilson bill to go to the polls to-morrow. If every registered voter will take the pains to cast his ballot on Tuesday, it is not likely that either Colonel Brown or Mr. Straus will be elected to Congress.

Willis certainly should be recalled. The Liliuokalani Democrats form so small a company that they are lonesome. Any addition of misery that loves company would be welcome.

The campaign in the XIVth and XVth Congress districts closes amid increasingly bright prospects for the Republican candidates. The registration of new voters—men who did not register last fall or have moved into the districts since November 7—was large a week ago, and indicates a profound interest in the issue to be decided. That issue is drawn in the sharpest way. There is nothing whatever to complicate it. It is between Protection and Free Trade, between good times and bad times, between plenty of work and no work at all. Can any intelligent voter fail to see that it is his duty to vote for Quigg and Sigrist?

The modern Democratic philanthropy expresses its desire to help the workingman by making diamonds cheaper for him. What the workingman wants now is a chance to earn his bread and butter.

After all, the vote on the Tariff bill is not to be taken to-day, in accordance with the programme laid down nearly a month ago. The postponement of the last act of the House drama until the middle of the week gives added importance to the elections which are to take place in this city to-morrow. The verdict of the people then delivered will come in time to influence the action of the House. The Wilson bill is in a tolerably shaky condition at present, and its structural weakness is likely to be still more fully exposed in the next day or two. If rousing Republican majorities are returned for Messrs. Quigg and Sigrist, there can be no question that the bill will be defeated before the Senate has a chance at it. The duty of the voters in the XIVth and XVth Districts is now more imperative than ever. Let them do it, and drive the final nails into the coffin of Professor Wilson's incongruous combination of unrelated parts.

Henry Watterson says that Mr. Cleveland is a "good fellow," but that he is fatal to his friends. Yes, and to the country.

Every reader of "The Tribune" who desires to see the Democratic policy of disaster defeated ought to urge all his friends to exert every legitimate and honorable effort for the success of the Republican candidates in the XIVth and XVth districts. Men who do not live in those districts themselves may be able to exert some influence on the voters who do live there, and persuade them to go to the polls and vote in the right way to-morrow.

The issues in the special Congress election are Protection and Free Trade, prosperity and adversity, plenty and starvation. Which do you prefer? Your vote will tell.

No employer who has on his payroll the name of any voters in the XIVth or XVth Congress districts should neglect the plain duty to give all the men in his employment who have the right to vote to-morrow plenty of time in which to cast their ballots. It is certain that the result of the voting in the special election in the two Congress districts will have great weight at Washington.

The best way to arbitrate the troubles of the Brazilians would be to give the whole lot of them a switching.

Employers who wish to see prosperity return can well afford to give their employes who are voters a holiday to-morrow that they may vote. It will be a day's wages well invested. Don't let a single Republican vote get lost.

The hearing in the matter of the suspension of Fire Commissioner Ennis of Brooklyn reveals a surprising state of rottenness in that important department of our sister city. That a Commissioner in the last few days of his incumbency should so increase the force that every four and a half men had a foreman or assistant foreman over them is clear evidence of a deliberate attempt to handicap his successor, and of official corruption for which it is difficult to find a fit term. Brooklyn may congratulate herself on the prospect of soon being rid of such a commissioner.

Smash the Wilson bill, workingmen! Give it a good blow to-morrow by voting for the Republican candidates in the XIVth and XVth Congress districts.

It is gratifying to learn that a committee of football experts, with the approval of the leading college teams, is hopefully engaged in reforming the rules and practice of the game. We are confident that all the features which are offensive can be eliminated without injuring those which are worth saving.

Only Republican stay-at-homes can defeat the Republican candidates in the XIVth and XVth Congress districts.

The adoption of smokeless powder in the Italian army is contributing to still further imbroil the disorganized finances of the Peninsula. According to the leading military papers of Europe, the powder in question has produced such disastrous effect upon the rifling of the large guns that some 500 have already been condemned and orders have been issued to suspend its use in gun practice until further notice. Enormous expenditures will in consequence be necessary to restore the Italian field artillery to its former state of efficiency, the sum mentioned as requisite for the purpose amounting to no less than $40,000,000.

If the Wilson bill as represented by Colonel Brown and Isidor Straus is defeated in the XIVth and XVth Congress districts to-morrow it will surely be defeated in the end at Washington.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Martha Miller, of Chicago, is said to be the pioneer prison reform worker of this country, having begun her efforts in that line at St. Louis in 1864. Since then she has devoted her entire life to it. She visits a jail and talks with the prisoners, picking out those who have been deserted by their friends. For these she does errands and work outside the jail. She investigates their stories, and if they are found worthy of belief she goes into court and pleads for them. She collects witnesses, and it is her one purpose above others that no innocent man shall suffer. It was the knowledge of the suffering of a man for a deed which he did not commit that first brought Mrs. Miller to her labor among criminals. She also does much work toward the reformation of released convicts and others. Mrs. Miller is sixty years old.

Among the persons upon whom the Order of the Legion of Honor was conferred recently was Mme. Köchlin-Schwartz, president of the French Women's Union. At the present time about twenty women are entitled to wear the red ribbon. Most of these are Sisters of Mercy or women who have been decorated in times of war. For services in "civil life," in addition to Mme. Köchlin-Schwartz, Rosa Bonheur, Mme. Furtado-Heine, and Mme. Marie Laurent, who founded the Artist Orphan Asylum of Paris, have received the decoration.

The family of the late Dr. Abraham Coles, of Newark, is to present to the Free Public Library of that city one of the handsomest and most artistic works in steel and bronze at the World's Fair. It is the Columbian memorial shield, which was exhibited in the German department of the Liberal Arts Building. It is made of polished steel and bronze, and is about three feet in diameter; the allegorical and historical ornamentation upon it is extremely elaborate.

K. Ogura, of the Photographic Laboratory of the General Army and Navy Staff of Japan, has, in connection with I. Tanaka, of the same staff, perfected an arrangement for photographing by electricity from a captive balloon.

Captain Pierce Thompson, of Southport, Me., made his first voyage when he was ten years old, commanded his vessel at eighteen, and is still following the sea at seventy-four. His son sails with him as mate. Captain Thompson is a devout Methodist and has prayers on shipboard every day, and full religious service on Sunday. He was never wrecked, never lost a man and laughs at the idea of turning landlubber and retiring from seafaring life.

Khalila Bistany, a Syrian merchant, who came to visit the World's Fair last May, has remained in America, and is at present in Buffalo, studying commercial laws, and working on a project to establish in this country silk manufacturing from cocoons, in the Syrian fashion. Bistany's father was a prominent silk manufacturer in Syria.

Admiral Mauritz, who was commander of the Aquidaban when it was loyal to the Peixoto Government in Brazil, and was instrumental in purchasing the men-of-war and ammunition sent to that country from New-York, is a skilful amateur photographer, and while here made purchases of new cameras and other materials, which he will use as accessories to his other war supplies.

Professor Max Müller, of the Reformed Episcopal Seminary in Philadelphia, is said to be one of the chief authorities on the ancient hieratic texts of Egypt. He is only thirty-five years old, and no relation to the great English philologist of the same name.

THE AMERICAN DEMOCRAT

HIS TESTIMONY AGAINST HIS OWN COUNTRY AND THE USE WHICH IS MADE OF IT BY HIS FRIENDS IN ENGLAND.

London, January 16.

A Conservative journal—nay, "the" Conservative journal of the London penny press—has lately been indulging in one of the usual British panegyrics on the Democratic party in America. One of the usual British invectives against the Republican party in America accompanies it. Mr. Wilson's Tariff speech supplied the text for this sermon; especially for the Athanasian part of it. Republican finance is, in the mind's eye of "The Standard," Tammany finance. This may point to a slight confusion of ideas in the mind of the Briton writing on American affairs—which is also usual—or it may be only a British metaphor. Then follows an interesting sentence:

"A long and painful journey has now to be taken by the American people to get back to the honest finance of the old days, when the gentlemen planters of the South governed the country—not always wisely, perhaps, but still not as robbers in possession of the National till."

I think it might be said that, compared with this British writer, Rip Van Winkle was modern, and up to date. But he proceeds:

"Instead of quiet development, and freedom to all comers, with thrift and uprightness in public places, Americans now behold not only their empty Treasury, but a trade half in ruins, and saturated with dishonest practices, through the influence of McKinleyism and what went before it."

Well, if we behold this appalling spectacle, we behold others also, not in America, but in the country to which this scribbling Pharisee belongs. He might be asked to turn his attention to a passage in Captain Lugard's book on "The Rise of Our East African Empire." I have not the passage before me, nor the book, and I must quote from memory, but the substance will be found accurate. Captain Lugard is speaking of the state of trade in Uganda and the parts of Africa thereunto adjacent. The desire of the African is for cloth, which is the currency of the country, as between him and the foreigner. Captain Lugard thinks other desires may be created, and ought in the interest of British trade and manufacture to be created. But the worst of it is, he adds, in a tone of melancholy, that most of the cloth imported into Uganda is not British but American, or even German. The natives will not have the British cloth. They have discovered that Manchester sends them short measure and bad quality, and they prefer the American. Let the scribbling Pharisee consider this fact when next he wishes to discourse on "trade half in ruins and saturated with dishonest practices through the influence of McKinleyism." Manchester cannot even plead the influence of McKinleyism as an excuse for those "dishonest practices" with which her trade and her cotton cloths are "saturated."

We may take one more quotation:

"Class is arrayed against class, handicraft against handicraft, man against man, in a wolfish struggle for existence, all over the Free Republic of the West, to an extent at present to be found in no other part of the world."

Do you recognize this as a true picture of the social condition of the United States? And if it be, is it true of the United States only or mainly? If there be a country in the world where class is arrayed against class, it is Great Britain, I should have thought. They are not only arrayed, they are organized against each other with a completeness elsewhere unknown. Nowhere, I apprehend, are trades-unions so numerous or so strong. Nowhere is the attack of labor upon capital so systematic. Nowhere has it anything like so much legislative sanction as here in England. Nowhere is the contest between classes conducted upon such a scale, or with such desperation on both sides, or with such entire indifference to the interests of the community as a whole. Nowhere else are strikes under the protection of the police. Never before has it happened in the history of a great manufacturing people that a great body of men who wanted to work at the wages offered by the employer were prevented by a greater body of those unwilling to work at those offered wages, and that society looked on while this long process and settled policy of intimidation by violence were carried out under the eyes of the guardians of public order, paralyzed by the authorities over them. I refer to the Dock Strike and the action of Mr. Henry Matthews, then Home Secretary. The ascendancy of lawlessness in trade conflicts dates from that hour, and all that Mr. Asquith has done in the interests of Labor, for which Mr. John Burns eulogizes him, is as nothing compared with that act of Conservative supineness.

But let us come down to a more recent date. Was our Rip Van Winkle of "The Standard" asleep all last year that he never heard of the Coal Strike? Did he ever read what was said by the champions of the miners against the owners? The colliery owners were denounced day after day in the Socialist press as no better than murderers and robbers. Riots were for a time of daily occurrence throughout the strike districts. Property was destroyed. The troops were called out. Lives were sacrificed. The authorities, like the coal-owners, were held up to hatred as responsible for the deaths of innocent men. Mr. Keir-Hardie, a member of Parliament, attacked the Home Secretary, Mr. Asquith, as the guilty cause of the two deaths at Featherstone. All through the strike, or down to the moment when a compromise was imminent, a widely circulated and powerful paper in London, "The Chronicle," did its utmost to set class against class, to inflame passions, to represent the miners as victims and the owners as wicked oppressors. Has America seen anything in the nature of an economical contest so "wolfish" as this? Have you held a mass-meeting anywhere like that in Hyde Park last October, with—if you accept the estimate of those who organized it—100,000 men attending and solemnly placing on record, as they said, their emphatic condemnation of the associated colliery proprietors in endeavoring to defraud the miners?

Suppose we take the testimony of Mr. John Burns as to the arraying of class against class. Nobody will deny that Mr. John Burns is an expert. He delivered a New-Year's Address to his constituents of Battersea in the Washington Music Hall, Sunday evening, January 7. He says:

"From 1889 to 1892 the success achieved by unskilled Labor has given a lesson to the masters, and we now see a world-wide federation of capital followed by amalgamation of Labor unions, which will continue to grow so long as the Labor question demands attention."

I don't know about the "world-wide" federation. Nothing in the history of the labor struggle is more remarkable than the failure of the attempts at world-wide federation, or