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ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th-ave. and 23d-st.—American Water Color Society Exhibition.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8—In Old Kentucky.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—A Woman's Revenge.
AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY, 215 West 57th-st.—Exhibition.
BIJOU THEATRE—2—8:15—A Country Sport.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8—Bostonians, Robin Hood.
CASINO—2—8:15—Prince Kam.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—2—8:15—James J. Corbett, Gentleman Jack.
DALY'S THEATRE—11—Stoddard Lecture—2—8:15—Shore Acres.
EDEN MUSEE—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2—8—Lady of Venice.
GARDEN THEATRE—2—8:15—1492.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—8—The Middleman.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—2—8—The Woollen Stocking.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE—12:30 to 10:30—Vaudeville.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:30—A Trip to Chinatown.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—2—Meinetlbauer—8:15—Two Glueckliche Tage.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8:10—A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing—The Amazons.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—9 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Dog Show.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL, 119 West 40th-st.—8:15—Grossmith's Recitals.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Carmen.
PALMER'S THEATRE—2—8:15—The Butterflies.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD THEATRE—2:15—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
STAR THEATRE—2—8:15—Brother John.
TONY PASTOR'S—2—8—Vaudeville.
TATTERSALL'S, 55th-st. and 7th-ave.—2:30—8:30—Hagenbeck's Trained Animals.
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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Dissatisfied English sailors at Rio trampled on their own flag and cheered Uncle Sam. ==== The Italian budget was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies. ==== A number of suspected Anarchists were arrested in Paris. ==== Lord Dunraven talked on the possibility of a race for the America's Cup in 1895. ==== It is said that there are serious divisions in the British Cabinet over the Navy. ==== M. de Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is ill.

Congress.—Both houses in session. ==== Senate: A lively debate was precipitated by inquiries as to whether Mr. McPherson or Mr. Mills belonged on the Finance Committee. ==== House: Another day was wasted in a vain attempt to get a quorum to vote on the Silver Inflation bill.

Domestic.—Governor Flower signed the Buffalo Charter Restoration bills; the Assembly voted to unseat James Graham, giving his seat to William H. Friday, the Republican contestant. ==== The plurality for Galusha A. Grow in Pennsylvania will be 170,000 or more. ==== One death and several persons made dangerously ill by chlorine gas resulted from the annual class conflict over the freshman banquet at Cornell. ==== Quo warranto proceedings to determine the legal Senate of New-Jersey were begun in the State Supreme Court at Trenton by Attorney-General Stockton.

City and Suburban.—Erastus Wiman was arrested and committed to the Tombs on two indictments charging forgery. ==== The officers and crew of the wrecked United States corvette Kearsarge arrived at this port on the steamer City of Para. ==== The Union League Club adopted the report of its Committee on Political Reform, favoring Mr. Sheffield's police measure and a non-partisan election bureau. The Harvard alumni held their annual dinner at Delmonico's. ==== The jury in the case of President Blaut, of the Madison Square Bank, was locked up for the night. ==== Stocks extremely dull, but strong, and at the close fractionally higher. The occurrence of a National holiday probably explained the advance. The money market was without feature.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Snow in the early morning, followed by clearing. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 40 degrees; lowest, 29; average, 35½.

That great farce of the Tammany Commissioners of Accounts investigating the Fire Commissioners has proceeded as far as the end of act first. According to the preliminary report submitted yesterday, Fire Commissioners Scannell and Eickhoff are as free from wrongdoing as unfallen angels, and they are, accordingly, exonerated from all blame. No one with eyes in his head expected any other result from this so-called investigation.

The Assembly yesterday unseated James Graham (Dem.), of the XVIth District in Kings County, and gave the seat to William H. Friday, the Republican contestant. The XVIth District included the town of Gravesend, where, it is notorious, frauds were carried on with a high hand last November. The evidence sustaining Friday's claim that he was elected was substantially the same as that on which John McCarty was turned out of the Senate and Senator Wolfert put into the place rightfully belonging to him. The vote on the Friday-Graham contest—72 to 52—was divided on strict party lines, as is usual in such cases. The essential justice of the decision, however, must be conceded by fair-minded Democrats.

The downfall of Erastus Wiman is a startling and sensational development in the community where he has been so prominently known for years. Mr. Wiman has been identified with large schemes, especially in the development of Staten Island, and has been a man of power and influence. Now he is locked up in the Tombs on two indictments charging him with forgery in the second degree. The amount secured by him by forged indorsements was not large, but Mr. R. G. Dun, with whom Wiman was long associated in business, alleges that Wiman has embezzled from him some $229,000. There will naturally be much sympathy expressed for Mr. Wiman, but seemingly he entered on his career of crime with deliberation, though it is hard to believe that any man of his capacity, in full possession of his senses, could do so.

Mr. Grow's majority in Pennsylvania has reached prodigious proportions, and is steadily growing as full returns come in. Never before did the Keystone State make so emphatic an utterance in favor of Protection. Pennsylvania has surmounted Ohio's 80,000, and from present appearances done over 90,000 better. Will the Democrats in Congress refuse to heed this portentous handwriting on the wall?

The Union League Club has adopted a report on the subject of the Police Commission, analyzing five measures now before the Legislature, arguing that if there were honest administration of the law it would be just and fair to have each party equally represented, but contending that experience has shown that with the appointing power in the Mayor's hands no good results can follow from equal division of responsibility. The report opposes any change in the law, considers it better to leave the whole responsibility with the Mayor, regards a single head as better for the department than a commission, does not favor the election of Police Commissioners and recommends the removal of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department. The Union League committee does not explain how its ideal legislation can be attained, nor how the appointing power can be taken away by the Republican Legislature from the Mayor when there is a Democratic Governor to veto the reform measure. An ideal commission would be a very desirable thing, if there were any practical way of getting it by legislation enacted by a Republican Legislature in defiance of Governor Flower's veto power.

DEMOCRACY AND ITS VICTIMS.

The Pennsylvania election may well give Democrats food for thought. The largest Republican majority ever rolled up in that great industrial centre means much. The logic of the business situation is fatal to the party in power, as every appeal to voters demonstrates. It is now almost a year since the entire control of Government was turned over to that party. It has been the most disastrous year the country ever saw—at least in time of peace. The prostration of industries was never greater. Never before was there so great a number of hands out of work. Never before have the millions in want appealed so powerfully to the sympathy and the charity of this hitherto favored country. The Democratic party gained power by pretending that the people were greatly wronged and plundered and by promising prompt relief. A quarter of the term for which President Cleveland was elected has passed, but the party in power has done nothing to make times better. Pennsylvania in thunder tones records the people's condemnation of Democracy and all its works.

At first all evils were charged to Republican laws yet unrepealed. It was a dishonest trick, for Democrats knew that the pretence was false. They were not ignorant that the laws under which the country attained unexampled prosperity in October, 1892, did not bring measureless disaster within a year. The logic of workingmen who ask for labor cuts through all such pitiful disguises. They tell the party in power that it promised relief, and no relief has come. It had power nearly a year ago to repeal any Republican law which really caused trouble. The President refused to call Congress together for that purpose. Either he was faithless, either he violated the pledges of his party, or he knew perfectly well that misfortunes did not result from Republican laws and would not be arrested by their repeal. After long delay part of the Silver law was repealed, but no improvement came. On the contrary, business depression has been greater in December and January than it was in September or October. As for the tariff, the Democratic party has been trying to agree upon some measure of revision, but as yet is not able to do so. If it were true that the present tariff wrought any evil, the party would be false to all its principles and pledges in doing nothing all these months for the relief of the country.

It is folly to offer such excuses to workingmen who are hungry and who are driven on by want to acts of disorder, like the riot of the unemployed in Boston. They know that mills, shops and factories in which they formerly worked were not closed by the Republican tariff, but by fear of its repeal. They are able to read, and they perceive that the ablest Democratic leaders and organs are pleading with Democrats in Congress to act quickly, because continued uncertainty about the tariff causes all existing depression, and is so harmful that the passage of almost any definite measure would be welcome as offering a hope of relief. These are arguments of Democrats themselves, but workingmen also know that thousands of mills and factories which are now at work would be closed, and that the wages of multitudes who are now able to get employment would either be greatly reduced or cut off entirely, if the Democratic tariff should go into effect in any of the many forms proposed. Petitions and protests from millions of workingmen have given proof that they understand the situation and know the only remedy. But all these petitions and protests have been treated with contempt by the Democratic majority in Congress.

It is not strange that there is bad feeling. The workers are aware at last that they have been cheated by leaders. They know that they have been fooled into voting away their own livelihood. They are able to perceive, in the colorless records which business makes for itself, that the condition of things has not been improved since Congress was tardily called together. In February the decrease in all business payments through associations of banks in the different cities has been 38 per cent compared with last year. In December and January it was about 32 per cent, but in no previous month had it been as great. Men perceive also that the products of this country and its gold and silver in vast amount are going abroad every month to pay for securities which foreigners no longer wish to hold, or for loans in this country which they will no longer renew. The proof of foreign judgment regarding the condition and prospects of American industry and business is found in the fact that in the four months, July-October inclusive, when the panic was worst and when the Silver law was not repealed, the outside world obtained from this country in excess of all things sent hither merchandise and specie valued at $43,600,000; but in the three months, November, December and January, it drew from this country in excess of the value of all imports merchandise and specie amounting to $129,000,000.

The Nation is going over the same old Democratic road toward bankruptcy which it wearily and sadly trod many years ago. Prostration of home industries comes first, then inability of Americans to purchase the products of other countries, then demands for the return of many hundred millions of foreign capital invested or loaned here, then shrinkage of Government revenue and issue of bonds with difficulty, and increase of the public debt and heavier burdens for the people. It is not a road which the people enjoy. The extraordinary uprising in Pennsylvania shows what the people think of it. Nor is it strange if dissatisfaction and indignation sometimes lead men to acts of disorder, as in Massachusetts.

NOT LAWFUL MONEY.

It was unfortunate for Mr. Bland that, even while he was struggling to get a quorum for his silver notes inflation bill, the Attorney-General rendered an opinion regarding the legal status of silver certificates. He says that they are "just what they purport to be," in effect mere warehouse receipts for certain silver deposited; and "they attest the fact that the United States has on deposit so many silver dollars which will be paid to the holders upon the presentation and surrender of such certificates." He rightly adds that, if they can be regarded as money at all, "it is only because the United States agrees to receive them for customs, taxes and all public dues, and only to that extent and for those specific purposes." He therefore holds that they are not lawful money, and it follows that they cannot be held as such by banks as part of their reserve, nor can anybody be compelled to receive them in settlement of any claim excepting dues to the Government. This will not be news to the banks. When these certificates were first issued the banks took legal advice, which led them to receive and hold as few of the certificates as possible. Mere habit of accepting them with other notes, because they are commonly circulated at par with other kinds of paper currency, has led banks to hold more of the certificates during late years; but the law remains unaltered.

The opinion of the Attorney-General was called out by Secretary Carlisle, who had observed much "disinclination of the National banks to receive silver certificates." It was not in the least remarkable that this reluctance increased and became conspicuous when the majority in the House proposed to issue $55,000,000 more of such certificates not having the silver dollars behind them. Under the pretence of "coining the seigniorage" the Bland bill would empower the Secretary to put out silver certificates without waiting for the coinage of bullion, thus issuing false certificates that the United States actually has on deposit silver dollars which have not yet been coined. This proceeding appears to bankers and business men the more dangerous because, in order to get even a shadow of excuse for such an issue of false certificates, the pending bill would violate the pledge that the quantity of silver bullion purchased with Treasury notes should at all times be held against them.

Secretary Carlisle perceived the reluctance of banks to receive silver certificates, and possibly hoped to remedy it by getting a legal opinion. The effect of the opinion will evidently be to increase the unwillingness of banks to receive or hold a kind of paper which is not lawful money. Only where large obligations to Government are constantly to be paid, so that a moderate quantity of the silver certificates can be worked off in such payments every week, can the banks afford to carry even that amount. The Attorney-General's opinion and the Bland bill will probably affect the use of all silver certificates in future, and may lead to a sharp discrimination against them in ordinary payments, thus in effect lessening the volume of currency available for all commercial purposes, for individual payments, or for settlement with banks. Should the Bland seigniorage bill pass, the Secretary might find it not easy to get new and false silver certificates into circulation, at least in advance of the actual coinage of the silver which they would pretend to represent.

Thus the pending measure would increase distrust, would tend to lessen the purchasing power of currency, and if it had any effect on prices, would tend to lower them. Yet its object is to secure higher prices of wheat, cotton and other great staples, by inflating the paper circulation. Such is Democratic statesmanship.

"ME AND THE ADMINISTRATION."

In a statement sent from Boston to a New-York newspaper and published Wednesday morning, Mr. Josiah Quincy explains that the charges against him in connection with the National Lithographing Company's contracts with the Patent Office are the work of Mr. William E. Curtis, who, Mr. Quincy says, "was obliged to give up his position as Chief of the Bureau of American Republics during my connection with the State Department." This we understand to be the euphemism by which the ex-Assistant Secretary describes the process of decapitation which went on at such a rattling rate during his brief but exceedingly eventful incumbency of office. "He probably thinks," says Mr. Quincy, "that I had some connection with his removal." "Probably thinks" is uncommonly good. Because he "probably thinks" so Mr. Quincy says Mr. Curtis is "trying to get even with me and the Administration by making himself the vehicle for an attack which no one else would be reckless enough to father." There is reason to believe that Mr. Quincy miscalculates the volume of recklessness now afloat and in active circulation. At least one newspaper has been reckless enough to assert that it has had knowledge of the facts upon which the charges are based for several months. The truth is, a great deal of recklessness has developed since Mr. Quincy went to Washington and started his chopping machine. One instance of it came under Mr. Quincy's personal observation not long ago, when Mr. Moorfield Storey made some pointed remarks in the very face and eyes of him at a dinner of Boston Reformers.

Upon one point, however, Mr. Quincy's head is uncommonly level. That is, as to his own proper proportions in his relation to the Administration. "Me and the Administration" is the proper way to put it. Were the Administration receiving praise instead of censure the proper arrangement would be, "The Administration and Me." Indeed, no other arrangement would be permitted by the Administration. But the Administration being under fire, he recognizes his own function as a fender, and in the self-sacrificing spirit of the genuine Boston Reformer puts himself in front. He was selected for the functions he discharged with so much industry and energy and such outpouring of official gore, solely because he had in such remarkable degree the qualities of a buffer; especially gall. In choosing him for the place the Administration took a leaf from the strategy of the savage tribes, who, when attacked by chivalrous foes, put their women in front. History furnishes few instances of greater self-sacrifice than Josiah Quincy exhibited when he stood between the Administration and the people, and for several months did its dirty work without shadow of shrinking and without turning a hair. He knew his work while he was doing it, and now that it is done, he knows his place. Like Massachusetts, he needs no eulogy. There he stands. Look at him. Or, to speak metrically—and no poetic flight is too high to be used in this connection—

> Yet beautiful and bright he stood,
> As born to rule the storm;
> A creature of heroic blood,
> A proud, though childlike, form.

"Me and the Administration!" How in a single phrase has he properly bestowed himself! How in four words depicted a situation which a Reformer of greater timidity and less gall might have wasted columns upon only to approach it inadequately! "Me and the Administration!" These words will live. And some day in the coming ages the traveller from New-Zealand or Chelsea, sitting on a broken arch of the Parker House and contemplating the bronze figure of an earlier Josiah Quincy, will wag his head and soliloquize: "He was great in some things, but as a brazen image with the cheek of a whole Pantheon of heathen gods his grandson could give this statue very large odds and beat him out of sight."

HOME RULE RESTORED TO BUFFALO.

The Buffalo home-rule bills have become laws, Governor Flower having signed them yesterday. He signed and said nothing. No memorandum was affixed to the bills showing why he has now approved acts directly contradictory to those which he signed a year ago as a favor to William F. Sheehan. But we are not disposed to make much of Governor Flower's inconsistency. He went wrong a year ago, and now he has set himself right. To be sure, his claim last year that the Sheehan "sneak" bills were essentially home-rule measures was too transparent to be accepted by any but the overcredulous. The Governor knew their real character when he signed them. Doubtless he has acted wisely in offering no explanation of his conduct then and now. The important fact is that he has approved the Buffalo restoration measures, and whatever credit he deserves we cordially concede to him.

In passing these three acts the Republicans have fulfilled their pledge to the people of Erie County. The re-establishment of home rule was the principal issue in Buffalo last fall, and on the strength of it the Republicans elected two Senators and five Assemblymen. The chief of the Buffalo bills restores to Mayor Bishop the right of appointing the city's Police Commissioners, which Sheehan wrested from him simply because the Mayor was an anti-Sheehan man. All three deprive Sheehan of some of the power which he has wielded in Buffalo and seriously impair his standing as a Boss. It is not wonderful that he fought desperately to defeat these bills, or at least to postpone the time when they should take effect. Their enactment brings distinctly nearer the day when he must step down and out as a political leader.

THE PARIS CHOLERA CONFERENCE.

There is reason to hope that the International Sanitary Conference at Paris may achieve some definite results toward holding cholera in check this year. Two years ago such a conference, held at Venice, formulated regulations for shipping coming through the Suez Canal. These were ratified by almost all European Governments, and in consequence danger of incursions of the plague through that channel was minimized, if not entirely neutralized. Last year's conference, held at Dresden, dealt with sanitary work on the Continent, in cities and along railroad routes, and the Paris conference is to complete its labors. The necessity of such an international concert of action in Europe is evident. Although the plague first came from India, there is no longer serious danger of direct importation thence. It has become endemic, apparently, in Persia, and even in some parts of European Russia, and it proceeds thence overland into the adjacent countries. There can be no more appropriate function of Government than to combat such invasions with all the resources of science, which now, happily, if rightly used, are sufficient to give entire mastery over this much-dreaded scourge.

In such endeavors of the European Powers the United States must take a deep and active interest. It is true that the situation here is far different from theirs. The sanitary barrier of the Atlantic Ocean lies between America and infection, and a strict quarantine at all ports should secure for them entire immunity. Americans have, however, a right to expect that all countries having direct commercial relations with them will exercise equal zeal in keeping their ports free from cholera, and that there shall be no attempt to deceive or to hamper United States Consuls in their legitimate work. Unpleasant charges of such deception, official or semi-official, have been made. It is earnestly to be hoped that there will never again be ground for them. No European nation or municipality can afford to have the ill-repute of being a disseminator of disease. That the Paris conference will effect much practical good in this regard we have little doubt. If so, with continued watchfulness at our own quarantine stations we should henceforth be free from even fears and rumors of the plague.

THE LATEST MOVE AT TRENTON.

The desperate gamblers at Trenton have at last made a definite attempt to drag the courts into the disgraceful wrangle which has been going on for the last six weeks. They call it bringing the Senatorial dispute before the courts for adjudication, but their pretence is insincere. They know perfectly well that the courts have no authority over the Senate in any matter pertaining to its own organization. They know, and the people know, that an honest and equitable settlement is the last thing they desire. What they are after is delay that will give them another season of race-track rascality and another year's drawing of sinecure salaries and extortionate fees. That purpose will be served if they can, by some pettifogging hocus-pocus, get the case tangled up in dilatory court proceedings. Failing that, an adverse decision by the court would, they think, afford them a chance to retreat from their present outrageous position with some show of grace and dignity; a purpose scarcely less contemptible than the former.

In taking this course the McDermott-Adrain gang and their wretched tool, the "respectable" Governor Werts, are only carrying to its full logical extent their selfish contempt for law, order and the will of the people. Having done their utmost to debauch the Legislature, and having long had the Executive in their unclean grasp, they would now, if possible, prostitute the judiciary as well. What the immediate result of their attempt will be is not to be foreseen; though it is scarcely conceivable that a body of so high repute as the Supreme Court of New-Jersey can be dragged down into the service of the Guttenburg and Gloucester gamblers. But the end of the whole matter is not in doubt. When the court of last resort speaks, at the polls in November, the Ring will hear a sentence pronounced that not even its most insolent boss will venture to defy

PRESIDENT ELIOT ON ATHLETICS.

What President Eliot has to say about athletic sports in colleges, in his report to the Board of Overseers of Harvard, is in the main wise and discriminating. During the last few years athletics have taken a position almost of preeminence in most of the colleges. In the opinion of many, the authorities of the great colleges ought to take united and official notice of the subject. Whether such a step would be feasible or not is open to question. But in view of certain evils that have been developed in the competitive intercollegiate games, especially football, the subject is one that the authorities of every college ought to consider with care.

President Eliot very properly draws a distinction between sports, such as track athletics, in which many students take part, and the highly competitive sports that give rise to exciting intercollegiate contests, namely boat-racing, baseball, and football. The former are exceedingly useful, and are attended with almost no evil consequences. It is around the latter class of sports, however, especially football, that the chief interest of college students has centred during the last few years. For this reason Dr. Eliot devotes attention particularly to them. He first notes the fact that these contests have come to absorb altogether too much of the students' time; and he lays down the general principle that no sport which requires of the players more than two hours a day is fit for college uses. This is an eminently sensible rule; and it is certain that most colleges will ultimately be compelled to enforce it either in the letter or the spirit. Then there is the gate-money evil, made possible by having college contests take place in some large city. The money thus obtained is often wastefully and ineffectively spent. In the opinion of Dr. Eliot, this is singularly inappropriate in the case of such institutions as Harvard and Yale, which have been painfully built up by men who lacked neither courage, endurance nor toughness, but who, nevertheless, always put the things of the spirit above the things of sense. Moreover, the presence of great crowds of spectators induces an unwholesome desire for victory, which has led players to make use of "tricks" and surprises, that ought to cloud the joy of victory and aggravate the mortification of defeat. Last of all, there is the risk of bodily injury, which is especially great in football.

The advantages of these and all other athletic sports are so generally known and recognized that they need not be mentioned here. A striking proof of these advantages is found in the fact that during the last twenty-five years there has been a decided improvement in the average health and strength of Harvard students. Dr. Eliot's attitude, therefore, toward college sports is one of cordial appreciation and good will; but for that very reason he would eliminate from them, as far as possible, the evil tendencies that have been developed in some of them. What he says about football is especially interesting. He considers it the least useful of the games, though when it is played in a reasonable way much may be said in its favor. Its great drawback is that it emphasizes merely brute force, whereas the strength most serviceable to civilized society is the strength which is associated with gentleness and courtesy.

Holding that the evils of this and all other athletic sports are mainly those of exaggeration and excess, President Eliot suggests the following regulations which he believes would diminish existing evils. 1. There should be no freshman intercollegiate contests. 2. No games of any kind should be played on any but college fields in college towns. 3. No professional student should take part in any intercollegiate contests. 4. No student should take part in more than one sport within the same year. 5. No football should be played until the rules are so amended as to diminish the number and violence of collisions between players. 6. Intercollegiate contests in any one sport should not take place oftener than every other year. The wisdom of one or two of these suggestions may be open to question; but on the whole they are to be heartily commended; and, with some modifications, will, in all likelihood, be adopted by the great colleges of the country.

Such abominable hazing as has been practised at Cornell University ought to be put down with a strong hand. The students guilty of these offences, which, in one case, at least, have had a fatal result, should be sent to prison for a long term of years. Only the sternest measures will put a stop to such crimes as have been perpetrated at Cornell. College boys must learn that the criminal courts will deal rigorously with them when they break the laws. Only by vigorous prosecutions and exemplary penalties can the detestable outrages practised under the name of hazing be stamped out entirely.

Elections in these days give no comfort to President Cleveland.

When the racetrack managers defied public opinion in New-Jersey last year, and excited the bitterest enmity to the racecourses throughout the State, they lowered the value of every thoroughbred horse, colt and filly in America, and of every stock farm upon which running horses are bred. Some of these managers have been very conspicuous and very reckless upon racetracks in this State. Unless they mend their ways, breeding farms and racehorses will decline still further in value.

Tammany has practically put a padrone at the head of the Street Cleaning Department.

Yale, Harvard and other colleges have begun to legislate against prize-fighting, and it is only a matter of time before the Amateur Athletic Union will be compelled to do the same thing. "Professionalism" and brutality have run rampant at most of the alleged amateur boxing tournaments held this winter. The local police authorities will not permit well-known professionals to fight, yet they have nothing to say when a third-class professional batters some green amateur until his own mother would not know him. There is more brutality in one such bout than there would be in half a dozen contests between evenly matched professionals.

The voters of this country are showing the Democratic party at every opportunity what they think of the Wilson bill and the Administration. Pennsylvania is the latest State to speak out. The whole country will be heard from next fall at the Congress elections, and that Democratic majority which is now making so much mischief in the House and the Senate will be only a memory.

The McKane gang at Gravesend has been a band of brothers. It would be a pity to break up this noble brotherhood. They have been lovely in their lives, and in Sing Sing they should not be divided.

In recent years there have been a number of notable addresses before the Brooklyn Institute on Washington's Birthday. On that day, in accordance with the provisions of the will of the first benefactor of the Institute, an address is delivered each year on Washington or some other eminent American. Three years ago Mr. George William Curtis spoke there on Charles Sumner, and a year later he delivered his admirable eulogy on James Russell Lowell. Last year Mr. Curtis was himself the subject of the eulogy, which was given by the Rev. John W. Chadwick. To-day, very appropriately, Phillips Brooks is to be commemorated, and the speaker will be Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island. Bishop Clark knew Bishop Brooks well, and his address will be the tribute of one friend to another.

To filch from the poor in order to enrich the bosses—that's the true Tammany policy.

We warned the Democrats of Pennsylvania that they might just as well not make any nomination for Congressman-at-Large against the Hon. Galusha A. Grow. The result shows the soundness of this advice. The Democratic campaign, so far as they made one, was powder and shot thrown away. The tariff-mongers in Washington can get no satisfaction from contemplating the returns of Tuesday's election.

Superintendent Byrnes has been trying to hold unfaithful police captains to account, but not with much success so far.

Not long before the election in November the Supervisor for the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, died. The vacancy was not filled at the election, although it might have been if prompt action had been taken in making nominations. In order to strengthen their control of the Board the Democrats, a year or two ago, procured the passage of a law authorizing the Common Council to fill vacancies, it being assumed that they would always retain control of the Board of Aldermen. Under this law George Kehoe was elected Supervisor by the Democratic Aldermen in November. Owing to the doubt which existed as to whether he could properly serve beyond the end of the year, he resigned just before January 1, and was at once re-elected. Instead of settling the doubt, however, this only increased it, as Mayor Schieren, on coming into office, vetoed the action of the Aldermen. Then the new Board of Aldermen, having a Republican majority, elected Linde as Supervisor, and Judge Cullen decided that Kehoe had forfeited his claim to the place by resigning it. Still further to complicate the matter, Governor Flower issued a call for a special election, and the Democrats carried into court the question of Linde's right to represent the ward. It is in this action that Judge Cullen has just decided in Linde's favor, thus establishing his claim to the seat. It is plain that the vacancy has been filled in strict accordance with law, and as no vacancy exists there can be no occasion for a special election. Still, Governor Flower refuses to withdraw his call, and apparently the election will take place on March 6. It is highly important that the control of the Board of Supervisors should be kept from the Democrats. They have been in power there for years, and all the time the Board has been a hotbed of jobbery and corruption. A complete change is demanded in the interest of good order and good morals.

And now it is Jo Shelby's wicked secretary who is to be held responsible for all that blood-drinking warrior's crimes! Dear, dear, what injustice there is in history! Who did Ananias's lying for him? What was the name of Nero's wicked partner? And poor old Cain—wasn't he the victim of some unscrupulous adviser?

The "State of Allegheny" seems to be all right, thank you!

John J. Scannell has presented to the Fire Board a carriage and a team of horses for the use of the Fire Commissioners; and, of course, the city will be expected to pay the expenses of taking care of this luxury. Tammany office-holders know how to get a great deal of enjoyment out of life.

Mayor Schieren has shown exceedingly good sense in his first exercise of the veto power. Especially gratifying is it to have him frown upon the scheme of certain Aldermen to provide themselves with elaborate gold badges at the expense of the taxpayers. It is greatly to the credit of six members of the board that they refused to consent to this use of the people's money, and we believe that some of them would have declined to accept the badges if the resolution adopted by their associates had not been vetoed. To take $900 out of the city treasury for such a purpose as this would be an outrage which the people would be justified in resenting sharply. Nothing can be plainer than the fact that the Aldermen have no use for badges, and if they had they should feel obliged to pay for them out of their own pockets. The custom of providing them at public expense is a bad inheritance from Democratic rule. The people voted for reform when they elected a Republican Board of Aldermen last fall, and they don't want to see any more such exhibitions of anti-reform.

Josiah Quincy has shown that it is possible for a truly sincere and devoted reformer to win great fame.

Of course McKane's health is failing, now that he has been convicted. We suppose that after he has been in Sing Sing for a while his friends will say that he was sent there only for his health, and that as the change does not agree with him he must be released.

There appears to be a great deal of "pernicious activity" in these bye-elections.

Mr. Grow is a record-breaker. When he entered Congress first he was the youngest man in the House. Now he returns thither with the biggest majority any Representative has ever had.

PERSONAL.

People who are supposed to know say that James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, earned $20,000 last year. And yet the joke about poetry not paying is as popular as ever.

Prince Bismarck is understood to be writing his autobiography; but the manuscript is said to be quite incomplete as yet, and no date can be set for even the probable appearance of the work. If Bismarck's recollections are given even with moderate fulness, a book of extraordinary interest and historical value will be the result.

A. Conan Doyle and Dean Hole, of Rochester, will arrive in this country in October. They will both lecture in most of the large cities, and the former will tell his hearers some of the adventures of Sherlock Holmes.

It is reported that Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, is suffering from a cataract in his eyes. Two of the most prominent oculists in Italy, Professors Secondi and Martini, will perform an operation at the end of March.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, in a recent lecture in Boston before the Beneficent Society at the New-England Conservatory of Music, related some interesting anecdotes regarding the late Lucy Stone. Among other things, she said that when the Abolition movement was under full headway Mrs. Stone declared that she would never talk of the wrongs of the black women without declaring that white women suffered the same; and when Samuel May mildly rebuked her for going to such lengths, she replied: "I was a woman before I was an Abolitionist." Even Wendell Phillips thought that Mrs. Stone went too far in this respect.

The famous writer, Edmondo de Amicis, the "favorite author of the bourgeois classes," as a Turin paper declares, seems to have joined the Socialist party. He spoke recently at a meeting of that party in Turin, and he has published a remarkable piece entitled, "The First of May," the date of the Labor Day in Europe.

The unique character of the subscription list for the building of the Phillips Brooks House at Harvard has excited much comment. It contains the names not only of graduates who knew Phillips Brooks when he was young, and of recent graduates with whom he came in contact during his term in the College Chapel, but the names of women and children and strangers and foreigners who never saw him. Contributions have been received from thirty different States, and, as the news reached distant points in South America and Asia, it brought a response which proved how welcome was the idea of commemorating his name and work at Harvard. The Phillips Brooks House will provide means for the entertainment of the University's guests, and it will be a great undergraduate clubhouse where students and instructors can meet socially and on common ground.

THE TRIBUNE COAL AND FOOD FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Previously acknowledged	$17,276 41
"No public acknowledgment of it"	100 00
H. R. Norris	5 00
Columbia	5 00
W. W. W. W.	5 50
Plainfield, N. J.	10 00
M.	1 00
F. L. H.	5 00
Marion	1 00
J. E. Peters, Wellsboro, Penn.	10 00
Pete's birthday party	12 85
S. W. F.	2 00
W. H. Skinner, Bridgeport, Conn.	5 00
J. S.	10 00
Mrs. William B. Haddun	5 00
M. L. B. B.	1 00
F. A. Sandland	1 00
R.	10 00
Part proceeds of the opera charity performance which took place at the Opera House, February 15, under the auspices of the following committee: G. G. Haven, chairman; Robert Goelet, J. Pierpont Morgan, William C. Whitney, Adrian Iselin, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Richard Peters, secretary	500 00
Total, February 21, 1894	$17,836 46

(The Tribune Coal and Food Fund is composed of contributions from the public, and every dollar of it is applied directly to the relief of destitute people in this city after careful previous investigation by experts as to their actual wants. Ordinarily this relief takes the form of uncooked food, or coal. All expenses in the management of the fund, salaries and incidentals, are defrayed from the same source from which The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund has been so long conducted. Supplies furnished to the destitute are purchased by wholesale at rates lower than any private family can procure them, and often at rates one-half to two-thirds less than the poor in the ordinary way actually pay for them.

In investigating destitute cases, and sometimes in their relief, The Tribune Coal and Food Fund uses freely the machinery of the Society for the Improv