TALK ABOUT TURF AFFAIRS.

PREPARING A MOVEMENT ON TRENTON.

IT WILL DO NO GOOD—NOTES ABOUT MEN AND HORSES.

The turf is afflicted with that tired feeling that is so lucidly described in the advertisements of patent medicines. In spite of the Lydia Pinkhams who have prescribed for the health of the turf, it seems impossible to relieve the patient. In New-Jersey a united effort is being made to bring about a settlement of the racing question in that State. Not one of the old leaders has anything to do with the matter. Men who are adepts at "fixing" are hard at work preparing for a concerted movement on Trenton so as to arrange for a racing bill that is to be non-partisan and for the benefit of the poor farmers who were starving to death before the gates of Gloucester, Guttenburg, Clifton, Elizabeth and Linden parks were opened. Of course the Applebys, Kellys, Walbaums, Thompsons, McLaughlins, Dwyers, Morrises and other philanthropists have no thought for themselves, but lie awake at night thinking of the sad fate of the poor farmers who believe that the thoroughbreds consume the greater part of the peach and strawberry crop of New-Jersey.

"If it were not for the wicked winter racing there would be no trouble in the State," is the cry of some of the persons who aided in the destruction at Monmouth Park last year. It is too late now for them to try to shirk the responsibility for the results of their own actions. There will be no racing with betting in New-Jersey this year. The $12,600 in stakes that is in abeyance on account of the situation can be run off at the tracks in this State, or the Monmouth Park Association can declare them off if necessary.

CONEY ISLAND STAKE ENTRIES CLOSE TO-DAY.

The entries to the Coney Island Jockey Club's stakes close to-day. The Suburban, with $14,000 added, should receive a large number of subscribers. The entrance is $100 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared. There are several valuable stakes for the fall meeting which should be carefully considered by horse-owners.

Through an error it was announced that the sale of the Woodburn yearlings would take place on Wednesday at the American Horse Exchange. The yearlings from the famous Woodburn Stud, the birthplace of the mighty Foxhall and many other famous racehorses, will be sold at the exchange on May 16, when William Easton will open the thoroughbred sales of 1894. It is, indeed, surprising that so many breeders have decided to sell the produce of their farms at the American Horse Exchange. The proposed improvements are expected to be completed inside of the next ten days, so that the coming sales will be held in a building that is likely to prove the model sales building of the world.

From all the tracks there is nothing but cheering reports. Many of the handicap horses are well inside the 1:50 limit for a mile.

Don Alonzo has been backed in the future books at 10 to 1, so that he is now the favorite at 8 to 1.

Bassetlaw covered a mile in 1:48 last week, and his admirers are greatly pleased with his prospects. J. S. Campbell is a trainer who is looked upon by shrewd bettors as extremely dangerous, whenever he has an entry in any of the handicaps. His record in the Brooklyn shows that he won the race twice with horses of moderate calibre. Castaway won the race at 20 to 1, and Diablo landed the race last year with 60 to 1 freely quoted against his chances. Campbell's horses have run into second place twice in the Suburban, so that Diablo is looked upon as having a chance in the Brooklyn. Campbell's career as a trainer, whether behind a trotter or pacer, or on the back of a thoroughbred, has been consistent, showing conclusively that he is in the first rank of American trainers. Mr. Campbell is schooling several horses to take part in the hurdle and steeplechase races. As he thoroughly understands what is required in a cross-country horse, it is likely that he will win some of the jumping contests at Sheepshead Bay.

MARCUS DALY MAY RACE IN ENGLAND.

Marcus Daly was at Monmouth Park yesterday inspecting the horses trained by M. Byrnes. Mr. Daly is not at all enthusiastic about the racing outlook in the East. He is likely to race extensively in England, if racing does not regain its lost prestige in this country.

Richard Croker is likely to hasten the action of some turfmen who seem to think that there is nobody interested in turf affairs but themselves. The rank and file of turfmen chafe under the suspense of waiting for some alleged turf leaders to give them some idea of what to expect when the Jockey Club completes its labors.

The sales at Tattersall's, Fifty-fifth-st. and Seventh-ave., show that there is a good market for good horses. The sales have been well attended, and the bidding fairly brisk. The sales to-day comprise some high-class lots, as there are coach, hackney, cob and general-purpose horses in the catalogue.

J. Newton Van Ness is prepared to furnish any and every appliance used in training either the thoroughbred or trotter. Every style of first-class horse-gear is displayed at his store, No. 159 Chambers-st.

LAUGHING AT THE WASHINGTON SITUATION.

Turfmen are laughing at the situation of the racetrack owners in Washington. The racing bill as it passed the Senate permitted racing without betting, so that both the Bennings and the Joy City crowd were greatly disappointed.

A raid has been made on Virginia by some of the guerillas of the turf. It is said that two tracks are to be constructed, and that the racing will be of the catch-as-catch-can order. Virginia suffered severely during the War of the Rebellion with contending armies marching over its soil. That was nothing to what the mother of Presidents will suffer when men who could easily give Mosby points invade the State. Sheridan's march through the Shenandoah Valley will pale into insignificance when the "cold-deck" brigade leaves the State.

There is much feeling against a certain bookmaker who is said to have upset the plans of everybody to further his own ends in accomplishing the defeat of the betting clause in the racing bill at Washington.

Clifford is likely to arrive this week.

E. H. Gardner, a well-known Western turfman and turf correspondent, is in the city. Mr. Gardner is a breeder, and owns the imported horse Quicklime, which is one of the best-bred high-class English sires ever imported into this country. As Mr. Gardner races extensively he has decided to sell all of his horses in training, so that his trainer can give his undivided attention to his large string of two-year-olds. Ida Pickwick, the Firenzi of the West, is among the number to be sold. Mr. Gardner races under the name of the Avondale Stables.

GOOD ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE AMERICUS MEN WIN AT HOBOKEN—STATEN ISLANDERS DEFEAT THE CALEDONIAN PLAYERS.

A large crowd gathered at Americus Park, Hoboken, yesterday, to witness the second game in the Association Football League between the Sylvas, of Jersey City Heights, and the Americus A. A., of West Hoboken. The teams were evenly matched, and as the rivalry between them is strong, every man worked hard for his team.

Four minutes after play had started Pennycook headed in a kick given Flynn for a foul, but although both teams tried hard to gain an advantage, no further point was made until close to the end of the second half. Adams, who had gone on the left wing from fullback, was ruled off the field by the referee, and, profiting by the handicap thus given them, the Americus men quickly added two more goals to their score, and finally won by 3 to 0. Adams, while playing an aggressive game, had hardly given cause for his disqualification, and this decision of the referee will cause a protest to be lodged against the game by the Sylvas.

The teams lined up as follows:

Americus.	Positions.	Sylva.
F. Gallant	Goal	J. Smith
W. Flynn	Right back	H. Holden
G. W. Setler	Left back	J. Adams
H. Gregory	Right halfback	H. Singleton
F. Butchford	Centre	A. Cutler
E. Koch	Left halfback	F. Partington
J. Taylor	Right wing	G. Sockett
W. E. Gill		C. Brooks
J. Pennycook	Centre	T. Phillipson
O. Aices	Left wing	H. Mellor
R. Trainer		H. Sampson

Referee—A. Galloway, Red Stars. Linesmen—T. F. Bright, Americus; G. W. Johnstone, Sylva. Goals kicked—Pennycook, Taylor and Aices. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes.

The association football team of the Staten Island Athletic Club played the next to the last game of their season's schedule at Newark on Saturday, and succeeded in gaining a rather easy victory over the Caledonians, by 4 goals to 2. The game was watched by an enthusiastic crowd of some 500 spectators, who, notwithstanding their interest in the home team, were most impartial in their recognition of the good plays of the Islanders, and the brilliant work of Macfarlane and Lupton was at times loudly applauded. Smith and Pardington, of the Union Athletic Club, played for the Islanders in the absence of two of their regular team, and gave valuable assistance to the winners. The teams lined up as follows:

S. I. A. C.	Positions.	Caledonians.
J. Smith	Goal	P. Glynn
M. J. Mooney	Fullbacks	J. McCance
W. A. Hamilton		H. McDonald
J. Reiner	Halfbacks	R. Swinhenby
J. Pennycook		H. Brown
F. Pardington		P. Buchford
J. Robertson	Left wing	J. Swinhenby
W. Macfarlane		J. Fraser
R. H. Trainor	Centres	H. Wilkes
J. L. Douglas	Right wing	D. Robertson
C. Lupton		J. Kelly

Goals kicked—Pennycook, Lupton, Douglas and Macfarlane for Staten Islanders; Brown and Wilkes for Caledonians.

FARRELL'S WISE SURRENDER.

THE BASEBALL HORIZON CLEAR AT LAST.

GETTING THE NEW-YORK TEAM INTO FIRST-CLASS FORM—THE QUESTION OF WHO SHALL PLAY AT SHORTSTOP—GAMES THIS WEEK.

Now that the "Duke of Marlboro, the child of the Sun," has decided to play with the New-York team, all doubts about the make-up of the Giants have been removed and the local friends of baseball are at last happy. Farrell made a long fight against the fates, and he actually lost some money carrying out the "bluff" arranged for him by two Boston men who pretended to be his friends. Director Talcott, however, had a better hand and plenty of pluck and determination, and when Farrell showed his hand nothing was found in it, and as a result he will probably sign a contract to-day at the terms originally offered him by the club.

Farrell is a sensible fellow, and in the future he is likely to give his bad advisers a wide berth. That he wants to play in this city is assured, and that he will lose nothing by coming to this city is just as certain. Farrell's salary in this city will be just as large as it would have been in Washington, and if he is called upon to do extra work here he will be paid just as liberally as he was paid in Washington, if not more so.

Ward has a difficult problem before him in selecting from Fuller, Murphy and Stafford a permanent shortstop for the team. The other places have been practically decided upon. The friends of the club are divided in their allegiance to the different men. College men prefer Murphy, of course, and they claim that his brilliant work at Yale during the last two years entitles him to every consideration. Ward will play Murphy at shortstop this week for the first time, and as the Giants will play against strong teams on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, some sort of a "line" can be drawn upon Murphy's ability.

Fuller has not yet played in his old position, for the simple reason that everybody knows just what he can do. As a fielder and baserunner he has few if any superiors in the League, and he is particularly strong, quick thrower besides. Batting has been his one weak point.

Stafford, who covered centre field last year, has been at shortstop so far, and what little work he has had to do he has done well. The little fellow is particularly strong in throwing. He recovers quickly, and after a partial fumble he will recover and accomplish a play impossible to most players. All three men are likely to remain on the team through the season, no matter which one is the fortunate man to cover the position regularly.

Of the remainder of the team all the men are now in particularly good condition for this time of the year, and they evince an enthusiasm and interest in their work which augur well for the success of the team.

The Brooklyn team had two narrow escapes last week. Foutz smiles, however, and says that he would prefer a defeat in the early games rather than have one of his men injured, something likely to happen in such cold weather as that of last week. Yale plays in Brooklyn on Saturday, and lively interest will be felt to see if the men from Yale can do as well as did the Tigers last week. Both Yale and Princeton have much stronger teams than their early games indicated.

AMATEURS TO SPAR.

The dates of April 26 and 28 have been granted by the Metropolitan Association to the Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, to hold a boxing competition. The preliminaries will be held on Thursday, April 26, and the finals on Saturday, April 28. The following classes will be given: 110 lbs., 125 lbs. and 145 lbs., open to all amateurs, A. A. U. rules to govern. The prizes are gold watches to first and second in each class. The entries will close on April 22 with S. F. Costello, No. 203 West Thirty-seventh-st., New-York City, or with secretary, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City.

DECORATION DAY GAMES.

The annual Decoration Day games and celebration of the New-Jersey A. C. will be held on the club grounds, Bayonne City, N. J., on Wednesday, May 30. The athletic contests will begin at 3 p. m., and will be as follows: 75-yard run (handicap) on turf, 220-yard hurdle (handicap), 3-mile run (handicap), 880-yard run (handicap), 220-yard run (handicap), running high jump (handicap), a limit of 6 inches; 1-mile walk (handicap), 440-yard run, novice. Invitation relay team race, open to colleges only, teams of four men, each man to run one-fourth of a mile, gold medal to each member of winning team, silver medal to each member of second team, and bronze medal to each member of third team; two-mile bicycle race (handicap), one-mile bicycle race (handicap), open to riders in class A only. The regular New-Jersey A. C. club medals will be given, gold to first man, silver to second and bronze to third. The entries will close with James E. Sullivan, P. O. box 611, New-York, on Saturday, May 19. An entrance fee of 50 cents a man must accompany each entry, and the right to reject or strike out any entry is reserved.

MADE BISHOP OF WHEELING.

Baltimore, April 8.—The Cathedral this morning was the scene of one of the most august ceremonies of the Catholic Church. With solemn rites and magnificent music, the Rev. P. J. Donahue was consecrated Bishop of Wheeling. Cardinal Gibbons conducted the services and performed the consecration in the presence of distinguished prelates and hundreds of the laity. There were gathered in the sanctuary five archbishops, exclusive of Cardinal Gibbons, eight bishops, a large number of the lesser clergy, and several hundred seminarians. Archbishop Satolli, the Papal Ablegate, was not there, but he was represented by his secretary, Monsignor Sbaretti.

First there was a procession of the clergy, some of whom came from distant parts of the country, and a very long line of seminarians. The retinue moved from Cardinal Gibbons's house at 10 o'clock and slowly marched to the main entrance of the Cathedral. In the sanctuary Cardinal Gibbons, in full canonicals, occupied the throne at the right, while the assistant consecrators—Bishop Foley, of Detroit, and Bishop Haid, of North Carolina—were seated near by. Archbishops Ireland, of St. Paul; Williams, of Boston; Ryan, of Philadelphia; Chapelle, of Santa Fe, and Kain, of St. Louis; and Bishops Phelan, of Pittsburg; Keane, of the Catholic University at Washington; Northrop, of South Carolina; McDonnell, of Brooklyn; Van De Vyver, of Richmond, and Maes, of Covington, Ky., were grouped in the foreground. The Very Rev. Charles Park, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Wheeling, and fourteen priests from Wheeling, were also prominent.

SECOND NEW-JERSEY BRIGADE REUNION.

Asbury Park, N. J., April 8 (Special).—Arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Second New-Jersey Brigade Society, which will hold its seventh annual reunion here to-morrow, have all been perfected, and should the weather be propitious the day will be observed with unusual pomp and enthusiasm. The Citizens' Committee and the local Grand Army post have left no stone unturned to make the coming visit of this remnant of the Nation's defenders a memorable one. This famous fighting brigade will have present with it to-morrow a number of its former commanders, among whom will be such distinguished soldiers as General Daniel E. Sickles, Joseph B. Carr, George H. Sharpe, William J. Sewell, Francis Price, S. W. Parke and Joseph Dickinson, the Adjutant-General of "Fighting Joe" Hooker. The orator of the day is to be General Henry E. Tremaine, of the old Excelsior Brigade, and the old brigade chaplain, the Rev. Elwin H. Stewart, well known in the Army of the Potomac as the "fighting parson," will also address his old comrades. There will be a parade through the streets and a banquet, followed by an election of officers for the ensuing year.

THE INVESTIGATION OF JUDGE JENKINS.

Milwaukee, April 8.—The Boatner Committee will arrive here Monday and the investigation of John Jenkins for his anti-strike order will begin. It is believed that the investigation will bring out startling facts in regard to the history of the granting of the injunction. In arguing the motion to amend the injunction T. W. Spence, while he did not intimate that there was any bad faith on the part of the Court, said that the men were duped. He told how the men at the time the injunction was granted were in a conference with the receivers in relation to the schedules. There were differences between them which were considered serious. The receivers insisted on the cut in the wages, and while pretending to arbitrate the matter the receivers at the same time went to the Court and obtained the anti-strike order. When the men refused to accept the cut the injunction of the court confronted them, and they were powerless to enforce their demands.

The lawyers think that there is not much for the Boatner Committee to investigate as to the motives of Judge Jenkins in signing the order, but it is believed that it was not right to grant such a sweeping injunction in a purely ex-parte proceeding when the men were on hand and there was an opportunity for them to be heard. There will be considerable evidence introduced on this point. Henry Payne, one of the receivers, said: "I hope to see the case appealed to the United States Supreme Court for the purpose of ascertaining what the law is. The receivers have no personal interest in this matter. If the question is determined by the Supreme Court the people will then know what the law is."

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POPULAR OBSERVATIONS.

THE OSWEGO ELECTION PLAN.

THE GREAT BODY OF THE PEOPLE WANTED TO TRY IT—HOME RULE DENIED TO THEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue of March 24, commenting on the veto by Governor Flower of the measure to change the method of choosing municipal officers in the city of Oswego, known as the Clark bill, you say:

"However well meant, his (Dr. Clark's) system seems cumbersome, and ill-calculated to secure the results aimed at. Besides pointing out a number of defects in the measure, he (Governor Flower) pronounces the plan a step backward in the science of government, and intimates that it will result in an oligarchical despotism." You commend the Governor for his veto in the following expression: "It strikes us that the Governor has good grounds for his veto to a complicated and impracticable scheme."

Permit it to be said that in this commendation of Governor Flower and condemnation of the Oswego charter amendment, you have unconsciously meted out great injustice to the measure and to the Governor. Assume that its proposed plan is not what its thousands of advocates in Oswego City claim it to be, namely, a thorough-going remedy for the ills of municipal government; assume for the sake of argument that it will even result in "an oligarchical despotism," turning this political claptrap of the Governor into a profound and true prophecy, and yet the fact being indisputable that nine-tenths of the taxpayers and as large a percentage of the voters of the city want to try this remedy for the evils of its government, the veto of the Governor becomes a violation of the people's rights, and stamps with the indelible mark of hypocrisy this professor of Jeffersonian principles who parades his promise of home rule for cities as the chief catch-phrase of his messages to the Legislature.

The testimony of the Chamberlain of the city of Oswego, who sat at the receipt of its taxes last January and February, while this measure was under discussion by its newspapers and citizens, was that nine-tenths of the taxpayers, rich and poor, high and low, wanted this bill to become a law. The present Mayor of the city and the ex-Mayor, who at the city election polled together all but 200 of the votes cast, testified personally to the Governor on the hearing that nine-tenths of the people wanted to try this new method of municipal government. The newspapers of both parties advocated it for weeks. The Governor had before him the written petition of about 2,000 citizens for it. Two-thirds of the Common Council of the city petitioned for it.

There are few prominent citizens who have not written letters to their representatives in the Legislature or to the Governor urging the passage of the bill. The local representatives, Assemblymen Ainsworth and Senator Mullin, advocated it in speeches upon its passage in the Senate and Assembly.

In the face of all these proofs, our home rule Governor vetoed the bill, and writes a message to the gallery, which seems to be constructed chiefly with a view of avoiding any damage to himself on Election Day.

The Governor's speculations about the working of the plan are that it won't work well. The people of the city of Oswego, who are alone to be affected by it, speculate that it will work well, and at any rate, that it could not work worse than the present system of the party caucus. But our home rule Governor knows better what is the business of the people of Oswego than they do themselves, and refuses them the opportunity of trying their chosen plan for managing their city government a better one. Suppose it should fail to furnish better government, the law could be repealed at the next session of the Legislature.

It is more than an impression in the city of Oswego that the reasons alleged by the Governor for his veto of this bill were simply make-believe. The only opponents of it in the city of Oswego were the extreme politicians and caucus runners who run the machine and the caucus for the offices first and the city's welfare afterward. They perceived that the plan proposed would put the people in power and reduce them to an equality with other citizens in the control of the city's government. This was too deadly a draught, and they fought against it at every opportunity with a desperation born of prospective death.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Sheehan, was at special pains to beat it. Even to Tammany was pointed out the cat in the meal, and its phalanx of Senators from New-York City fought its adoption with every weapon at hand. The Governor, who is out openly for office, needs the politicians first and the people afterward. The politicians were in need of his veto for the bill, and in home rule Governor strange to tell, he measures. This is the true story of the death of the Oswego Charter bill.

We will not enter upon a discussion of the merits of this measure, solely because the space of The Tribune cannot further be trespassed upon. But we do invite, nay, we challenge investigation of it by every intelligent person. It is not cumbersome and impracticable, as Governor Flower has led The Tribune by his false veto message to say, but is simplicity itself and is plainly practicable to eyes that are not so blind that they won't see.

The names of all the legal voters in a ward are placed in a panel and divided into sections of seventy-five by being drawn from the panel by the City Clerk, as the names of jurors are drawn. So separated into sections, they are notified by the City Clerk by mail to meet every man with the others of his section, and thereupon each seventy-five choose one representative elector. If there are 750 legal voters in the First Ward of the City of Oswego there would be ten representative electors. These ten meet and appoint the ward officers. In each ward all of the representative electors in the city meet and appoint the city officers. This is the plan.

But, that the judgment of the Governor may not go unquestioned, and as the shortest method of disproving the prophecies of ill about the measure which he has made, permit us to quote the opinion of authorities quite as well instructed about systems of government, "the oligarchies" and "ancient cities of Greece," as Governor Flower is and who are not running for office either.

"It must effect, we verily believe, wherever put in operation, an immediate and bloodless revolution, displacing our present oligarchy of the worst elements of society for a genuine aristocracy of intelligence, honesty and patriotism." (The Philadelphia Press.

"The author hits the pith of existing abuses more nearly than any other speculator. . . . We commend his plan to the earnest consideration of political reformers."—(The New-York World.

"I deem the ideas so important and well expressed that I can do no better service to the cause of progress in the institutions of the country than to disseminate it widely among the thinking men of the country and its legislators."—(Peter Cooper.

Here are other authorities than our home rule Governor, Roswell P. Flower. G. T. C.

Oswego, N. Y., March 26, 1894.

THE USE OF THE WORD SEIGNIORAGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will not The Tribune do something to relieve a suffering public from the infliction of the word "seigniorage"? Where in the world did such a miserable construction originate? Did it sprout in the ignorance of the demagogues who are putting the fraud on the political market? The original "seignoraggio" is only little uglier. Why not completely anglicize it, if we must use the wretched thing? If called "seniorage," we have a presentable word. But if the "gn" of the Italian appears, the second "i" is superfluous. As it is now in use it is a monstrosity. I beg you to assert The Tribune's old right as a reformer with this word.

New-York, March 29, 1894. A. F. S.

(Seigniorage is a perfectly proper word, recognized by all the leading dictionaries, American and English, and was used by John Stuart Mill. It is related to the French "seigneuriage." The Italian word is "signoraggio," not "seignoraggio." A direct Italian derivation would make the "ei" of the first syllable simply "i." "Seniorage" not only fails to follow any derivation, but obscures the meaning of the word, namely: that it is a right of a lord or seignior. It has nothing whatever to do with a senior or elder.—Ed.)

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: One of our members has just handed me a cutting from The Tribune of February 28, from which it appears that Mr. J. Castell Hopkins, of Toronto, has been falling afoul of Professor Goldwin Smith for saying in The Tribune that "St. George's Society . . . has branches on both sides of the line."

The societies of St. George at Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Oswego, Utica and sundry other American towns and cities, and at Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Halifax and sundry other Canadian towns, are each and all members of St. George's Union of North America, whereof Mr. E. H. Smythe, Q. C., of Kingston, Ont., is the present president, and Mr. Edward Trevvett, of Utica, N. Y., the vice-president; the other offices being variously parcelled out among Canadian and American St. Georgians.

There are other inaccuracies in the letter of Mr. Hopkins, but it is not necessary to pursue the subject further. Unless Mr. Hopkins is playing upon the titular difference between the words "society" and "union," the Oxford professor is right and the Toronto poet wrong in the matter I have quoted.

CHARLES F. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of the Washington Society.

Washington, March 26, 1894.

ITALY'S CURRENCY BASIS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: My attention has been attracted to an editorial in your columns of yesterday, entitled "Italy's Sad Condition." In reading this article carefully, I fail to find any reference whatever to the insane policy of Italy in contracting its currency, abolishing its legal tender or greenback system, and mounting itself on the devil's pyramid, the gold basis. This is at the basis of the misery of Italy at the present moment, as it has been at the basis of the misery of the United States during the twenty-nine years since the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox.

Writing about 1878, the late Henry C. Carey enumerated "the three most prosperous countries of the world" as Italy, Holland and France. At the head of these he placed, "Italy, with a paper currency sufficient to keep the wheels of commerce in active motion; premium on gold, 12 per cent, giving such protection to the domestic industries as creates a demand for labor, rapidly improves the condition of the people, and gives a value to land that till now has not been known; great increase of foreign commerce, growth of that with protective France, keeping steady pace with decline in that maintained with free-trade England; foreign debt almost extinguished since the adoption of the legal tender (greenback) system."

An examination into the relation which the downfall of Italy bears to its adoption of the gold basis and its abolition of the greenback system would be interesting reading, and would throw a flood of light on our own perilous position.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1894.

THE KOSSUTH HAT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If the story you tell about the introduction of soft hats into this country be true, then the story told me by Mr. John N. Genin some twenty years ago is not true. According to Mr. Genin he was the inventor or the introducer of the soft hat, and it was thus: When it was known that the Hungarian refugees were coming to this country and would arrive in the lower bay in a somewhat destitute condition as to clothes, a few enterprising and charitable people undertook to supply this deficiency by sending down to the incoming steamer supplies of clothing. Mr. Genin, who had already made himself famous by purchasing the first ticket for Jenny Lind's opening concert, conceived the idea of popularizing for his own benefit the Hungarian—afterward known as the "Kossuth"—hat. He sent to Hungary for a sample hat—feather and all—and then began the manufacture of 100,000 hats, having one part made at one shop and another at another, so as to avert suspicion. These he had securely boxed and kept from view until the steamer should arrive. The boxes were then sent down to meet the refugees, the hats being of different sizes and of sufficient number to furnish every man with a new soft hat and feather of the home pattern. He took care, also, to furnish each member of the Reception Committee which was to meet them and escort them up Broadway a hat of the same kind. This committee was composed of the eminent men of the city, among whom were William Cullen Bryant, Peter Cooper and Henry Ward Beecher.

Full well he knew that when this forlorn body of Hungarian refugees should march up Broadway, escorted by the distinguished committee, each and all wearing a new soft hat and feather, there would be an immediate demand for Kossuth hats, and there was. And thus "Genin the hatter" added to his wealth and achieved the distinguished and, until now, undisputed honor of introducing into this country the soft hat. Your informant will remember that Kossuth did not arrive on these shores until some time after this event, and inasmuch as the "Kossuth hat" had preceded him, Mr. Hurlbut could not have "conceived the idea from the distinguished orator and patriot's own headgear." There is a mistake somewhere.

New-York, March 25, 1894. S. S. PACKARD.

VETERANS ORGANIZED FOR WORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I take pleasure in informing you that the organization of the Veteran Soldiers, Sailors and Sons of Veterans' Independent United League of New-York has been completed, and will take an active part in the coming political campaigns in this State. Many prominent veterans will be active workers in this organization.

Due notice of meetings and of place of headquarters will be given at an early date. Active co-operation has been promised throughout the State.

HENRY N. BROWN, Secretary.

New-York, March 24, 1894. Late 185th N. Y. Vols.

FATHER MALONE'S ELECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In an interview published in "The New-York Herald" of Thursday, March 29, Colonel George Bliss is reported to have said that Father Malone was a "persona non grata" in the Catholic Church. I hope the Colonel does not think for a moment that he and the Archbishop constitute the Church of Christ. I think if the Colonel would take a vote of the Catholic population of New-York and Brooklyn he would find a majority for Father Malone. I also think if His Grace the Archbishop would only have around him such men as Father Malone and Dr. Burtsell, and be advised by them, he would be a better shepherd. A good shepherd guards his sheep and lets the wolves take care of themselves.

I agree with the Editor of The Tribune in his editorial of to-day. No good Catholic will leave the Republican party, or any other party, because that party saw fit to elect an old man, loved by all who know him, who has seen fifty years of service in the Catholic Church. A Democrat myself, I think it a great credit to the Republican party. I would say to Colonel Bliss that if he serves his party fifty years as faithfully as Father Malone has served his Church, the Colonel will be a persona grata of that party. WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

New-York, March 30, 1894.

AGAINST THE FITHIAN BILL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As you have mentioned my name in connection with the Fithian bill, will you permit me to say that I am not in favor of it as it now stands? Were I a member of Congress, opposed to free ships, I would certainly vote for it without amendment, for it would bring few, if any, foreign-built ships under the American flag. I trust, however, that the Republicans and a sufficient number of Democrats will vote against it, so that it may be gotten out of the way and something better may be substituted for it. JOHN CODMAN.

New-York, March 30, 1894.

THE DROPPING OF THE "G."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have read with special interest the editorial in The Tribune of Sunday, March 25, under the heading, "An Oppressed Consonant," particularly the latter part of it, regarding the dropping of the final "g" in words ending in "ing" by the Prince of Wales and his set—a characteristic of many millions of people who speak the English tongue, both in this and the mother country.

About two years ago (May 9, 1892) a communication from the writer appeared in The Tribune, under the heading, "A Plea for the People's English," in which a reason was given for the wide omission of this "g" in the speech of the posterity of the Anglo-Saxons, in the fact that all this class of words originally ended in "en"; the added "g" or "ing" being probably a bungling innovation by the descendants of the Norman invaders to teach the natives the nasal sound of the final "n," as current in their French speech without the addition of "g." And as in Webster's Dictionary we find "bong tong" given as the pronunciation of bon ton.

This addition the native English largely declined to adopt in speaking, hence never had to drop it; though they acquiesced to its use in the written language under the teaching of the superficial pedants of the earlier and later schools. That these earlier teachers were largely ignorant of the English speech, and hence naturally brought much confusion and corruption into what may be called the crystallization of our language, is evident from the writing of Roger Ascham, who, early in the sixteenth century, commenting on the fulness of the Greek and Latin to express ideas in comparison with the English, remarks: "For therein (the English) the least learned, for the most part, have been always most ready to write." It would be interesting to know whether this disposition, as said, to drop the final "g" among the notables in England in speaking is not really that, like the common people, they never accepted it, or if it has originated in a desire to be recognized as descendants of the Anglo-Saxons, and as such they wished to discard the Norman-French innovations from the speech of their ancestors. In either case their charmin', bloomin' and the like might well be printed charmen, bloomen, etc., as in the Anglo-Saxon, so that the spoken and written language will correspond.

It would greatly add to the poetic euphony of our language if this restoration to the Anglo-Saxon form were universally adopted. The termination "ing" is prosaic and harsh to the ear, especially when it ends a line of poetry. By its nature it must always be an unaccented syllable, and it is difficult to pronounce the terminal "g" without giving the syllable considerable stress; as the reader may see by pronouncing loudly the words, given—giving, and comparing the melody of the former with the harshness of the latter termination. For a very clear example of this read aloud that exquisite little poetic gem from "The Atlanta Constitution" entitled "Take a Day Off," on the same page of The Tribune as the editorial above mentioned, in which the final "g" in such words is dropped throughout; then read it over again, supplying the "g." While the sense remains the same, one feels that its flavor has gone.

SAMUEL H. TERRY.

Brooklyn, March 26, 1894.

"A PLAIN TALE OF 1893."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will you permit me to thank you for the glowing tribute of praise you have bestowed upon the gallantry of my countrymen who fought and died in Matabeleland?

Words such as those used by you tend more to bring about a "Union of Hearts" between the United States and the Mother Country and her colonies than all the politics and tariffs of either country or colony combined. AN ENGLISHMAN.

Hoboken, N. J., April 2, 1894.

A STORY OF HEROISM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is so seldom that the metropolitan press writes of my country or its people in terms of praise, commendation or example that your eloquent article on the heroism of Captain Wilson and his brave band of forty, appearing in The Tribune of yesterday, will be greatly appreciated by every Englishman. The description of the fight in South Africa is vivid and pathetic. It will reach the heart as well as the imagination of every true patriot.

I am sending to my countryman, Mr. Henry Labouchere, a copy of The Tribune in which this tribute to our little band of heroes appears. Even Mr. Labouchere, with his "little England" proclivities, will, I hope, do justice to your generous praise by transferring the article to the columns of "Truth," of which he is the Editor.

As a Britisher I tender you thanks for these well-merited words of praise and commendation.

New-York, April 2, 1894. JAMES GAMBLE.

GOVERNMENT BY POLICE.

A BUREAUCRACY THAT HAS TRODDEN POPULAR RIGHTS UNDERFOOT—PEOPLE RULE THEMSELVES BY PROXY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: To an outsider it appears remarkable that the people of New-York, with so many patent object lessons before them, at Guttenburg, Gravesend, Brooklyn and in the city itself, should not fully realize that of all base and venal forms of government, government by police is the worst. In point of fact, as matters presently stand, the citizens of New-York are not, in respect of public morals, living under law at all, but simply under what may be termed police discretion. That such a force will, under certain conditions and in the interests of certain persons, do its best to maintain a semblance of public order, put down robbery and punish robbers, is likely enough; but, in respect of morals, its intervention is simply pestilential—corrupting alike to the police themselves, to their suffering victims and to the community at large. To obtain power and procure larges is their chief aim, and they will, by all means, fair or foul, antagonize any interference with this purpose. In their own interests, real or supposed, they promote or permit riots, arrest or deport without form of law, trap men into crime, invade domiciles, intimidate, spy, assault and even murder. Religion has not yet been given over to the police in America, and politics only to a limited extent, but as regards public morals, their authority is for the most part unquestioned.

The extraordinary anomaly of placing the morals of New-York in the keeping of a police board, police justices and a police force is, for the most part, accepted as a matter of course, and the burning question appears to be the trivial one of whether, in respect of the board, a king's stork is or is not to replace the present king's log. An outraged citizen, perhaps, plucks up courage and complains to the police of some gross and scandalous public nuisance which they are paid and sworn to abate. If he does not get hampered for his presumptuous temerity, their retorts are various: "All a parcel of lies," is commonly the first; "Furnish us with adequate legal proofs and we will see about it"; "We know such criminality exists, but we leave it alone in order to protect innocence elsewhere, and to enable us to trap other and more dangerous criminals"; "Gambling, drunkenness and lust, in criminal forms, have always existed and always will exist"; "Authorize us to segregate and supervise each group and all will be well"; "We have not men enough, nor money enough, nor power enough to undertake the duty"; "Give us abundance of power and money and all will be better."

The infamy of accosting young girls so as to arrest them for "solicitation," and of shooting down fleeing suspects, has been paralleled in London and elsewhere, more particularly in Russia and France, both by the ordinary police and by the doubly odious police des moeurs. The mere occurrence of such episodes in the streets of New-York is bad enough, but the supine indifference manifested toward them by public opinion is simply appalling. Some good people think all this may be reformed, but the leopard cannot change his spots, nor can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. In New-York the police (when they do not punish and even execute on the spot) apparently arrest at discretion, imprison in their cells, arraign before a police justice, appear themselves as prosecutors, witnesses and jailers, and are themselves amenable to a police board. It is police, police, nothing but police—a very striking departure from the ancient rule of Magna Charta, which enacted that no citizen should be convicted on the evidence of the police alone.

I recall reading in my youth of an Eastern country where the desirable residence sites, for the rich who could afford the luxury, were the frontages on swift overflowing rivers. On such sites the householder was accustomed to erect on his own foreshore a prayer waterwheel to make his devotions by proxy. Whether he was asleep or awake, at work or at play, at home or abroad, by night and by day his wheel revolved, his prayers ascended, and his soul was safe. So is it with the modern citizen and his police. To my thinking, the vital question for New-York to consider is how to get rid of this enervating, vicious system, and restore the body politic to healthy activity. The constant looking and trusting to a police bureaucracy reduces a community to a condition of helpless servitude, fosters personal moral obliquity, and is the subversion of personal moral responsibility. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. That is, personal, individual vigilance—not vigilance by proxy, whether by the purchase of a police force or of a prayer wheel. D. A. WATT.

Montreal, March 26, 1894.

IF WOMEN HAD THE BALLOT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The agitation before the public at the present moment about women's suffrage has one very practical question. The great argument used in its favor is that it would purify the vote. Granting that to be true, what, numerically, would be the result? If only intelligent women who are conversant with the great questions of State and who have time as well as health for such arduous duties, received the ballot, it would be a help in the political struggle; but that it not the situation. If we had an educational qualification for men we should be living in a very different atmosphere from what now exists. In name we are American, but we are not wholly governed by men who claim this, our native soil, as their birthright, a fact we see forcibly illustrated at every Presidential campaign, when the question has to be considered how certain candidates will be able to win the votes of our foreign population, who in some of our large cities are a dominating power.

Our own sons are obliged to wait twenty-one years before they are considered intelligent enough to cast their votes, a privilege we give in three years to the influx