A PLEA FOR THE TREATY

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED AND DECLARED UNFOUNDED—PROMPT RATIFICATION BY THE SENATE URGED.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Permanent Committee on Arbitration with Great Britain appointed by the conference held in this city on April 22 and 23, 1896, of which William E. Dodge is chairman and Professor John B. Moore secretary, has made public a statement concerning the treaty now pending in the Senate. After reviewing the origin and provisions of the treaty, the statement continues:

The objections to the treaty which have come to the notice of this committee have received careful and respectful consideration. We believe that they are almost entirely owing to an imperfect study or a misapprehension of its provisions or of their possible effect. It seems to be supposed that the treaty may require the contracting parties to arbitrate questions of policy. But by referring to the treaty itself it will be found that the parties have agreed to submit their differences to arbitration only "in accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations of this treaty." The questions which may be submitted are all included under three heads, viz.: Pecuniary claims, territorial claims and "all other matters in difference, in respect to which either of the high contracting parties shall have rights against the other under treaty or otherwise." It is clear that no such agreement requires the arbitration of matters of policy. The term "rights," as used in the treaty, can mean only legal rights. The words of the treaty aptly define the agreement to arbitrate so as to exclude from its operations all questions not suitable for judicial decision; and it could no more be held by either party to require Great Britain to arbitrate the principle of the balance of power in Europe, or the United States the Monroe Doctrine, than it could be held to oblige either party to arbitrate its standard of value or its tariff policy.

The appointment of the third or fifth arbitrator in certain contingencies by the King of Sweden and Norway has been criticised, but no more acceptable means of selection has been suggested. Leaving the choice of an umpire to lot, as has been done in some of our treaties, is open to far graver objections. It has been our common practice in treaties of arbitration to provide for the appointment of certain members of the tribunal by friendly European governments. The San Juan dispute, which was the subject of our last boundary arbitration with Great Britain, was submitted to the decision of the Emperor of Germany as sole arbitrator. But a more conclusive answer than an appeal to precedent is found in the fact that this treaty provides that all territorial claims and all disputes involving principles of general importance affecting national rights are to be dealt with by a court exclusively composed of American and British judges, and that such controversies cannot be decided against us unless two out of three of our own representatives concur in thinking us in the wrong.

A candid examination of the treaty will show that, while fairly covering all subjects proper to be submitted to judicial decision, it has been drawn with unusual caution and precision, so as to protect the just rights of each country. For claims purely pecuniary tribunals are provided having a so-called umpire, but all graver disputes are to be finally decided without the presence of an umpire, and only by an almost unanimous vote, unless, indeed, both parties are satisfied with the decision made by a less majority. It also appears that in case of final disagreement on such important matters, before a resort to hostile action of any description, the mediation of friendly Powers must be invoked, which mediation in its very nature will be only advisory, and will leave the two parties concerned entirely free in the exercise of their rights of sovereignty; and that, therefore, the apprehensions expressed by some that the treaty may involve a renunciation of the Monroe Doctrine in any acceptation of the term, or of any of our legitimate rights of sovereignty, are entirely groundless.

For the settlement of all disputes of greater importance than mere pecuniary claims, the treaty simply furnishes to the contracting parties well-devised opportunities for judicial discussion of the points in controversy, to the end of facilitating a peaceable understanding. It will prevent the precipitate opening of hostilities under the spur of heedless passion. It will give sudden excitements time to cool and make way for calm reason. It will discourage the advocacy of war for reasons that cannot stand the scrutiny of an unimpassioned and well-informed judgment. While not rendering war absolutely impossible, it will make it so improbable, so remote a contingency, that we shall be spared those wasteful disturbances of the business of the country which are sometimes caused by groundless rumors of impending conflict. It cannot fail, therefore, to be a strong safeguard of peace between the two great nations concerned in it, and—as the glorious example is likely to be followed by other countries—a blessing to mankind.

The initiation of the movement for establishing a permanent system of arbitration, of which this treaty between the United States and Great Britain is the first fruit, forms one of the most honorable pages in American history. The American people will certainly not fail to appreciate the glory of leadership in this great cause, which is the cause of advancing civilization.

For these reasons the committee, being convinced after careful study that the treaty deserves all the commendations bestowed upon it by friends of peace and progress throughout the world, expresses the confident hope that the Senate of the United States will soon give the treaty the sanction of its approval.

THE SENATE CAN'T RECEIVE IT.

BUT MR. SHERMAN WILL LAY THE BRITISH ARBITRATION SOCIETY'S PETITION BEFORE HIS COMMITTEE.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Senator Sherman, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, has received a petition from the British Arbitration Society, of London, which that organization asks him to lay before the Senate. The petition is similar to many which have been received from American societies and urges the ratification of the proposed general treaty of arbitration as the first step between the two greatest nations of the earth toward universal peace.

Unfortunately for the British Association, it was ignorant of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States when it addressed its petition either to Congress or any individual member thereof. The receipt of petitions or memorials by Congress from aliens is prohibited unless they come through the State Department. Senator Sherman cannot, therefore, present this petition to the Senate. He will lay it before the committee at the special meeting to-morrow, where it will, Mr. Sherman says, receive all due consideration. He declines to make its text public or discuss the petition even in general terms.

FOR UNIVERSAL ARBITRATION.

JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED BY MR. BACON IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, introduced the following joint resolution in the Senate to-day:

Resolved, That the United States of America deprecate war and desire the maintenance of peace and friendship with all the world, and that this desire is not limited to their relations with any one nation, but extends to their relations with all the nations of the earth, whether the same be great or small, strong or weak.

Resolved, further, That to the end that these relations of peace and amity now happily existing between them and all nations may be perpetually preserved and that wars may be discouraged and so far as practicable made impossible, the United States favor the principle and practice of international arbitration for the settlement of all questions in difference between them and any other nation which they may fail to adjust by treaty or diplomatic negotiations.

Resolved, further, That the United States do hereby avow it as their future policy and intention whenever there shall arise any question in difference between them and any other nation which they may fail to adjust by treaty or diplomatic negotiation, that they shall and will, so far as they can, consistently with the National honor and established National policies, agree with such other nation to submit such question in difference to the arbitrament and final decision of an international court of arbitration. Such court of arbitration shall, in the future as in the past, be constituted by agreement between the parties consenting thereto, with special reference and adaptation to the particular question in difference and to the conditions then existing.

Resolved, further, That the United States hereby invite all civilized nations to make a corresponding and reciprocal declaration, to the end that wars between nations may cease, and that a universal reign of peace may be inaugurated and perpetually maintained.

Mr. Bacon said that he could not submit any remarks on the subject without trenching on the subject of the pending treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which would be manifestly improper. He simply desired to say that it must be apparent to all that such a declaration as was contained in the resolution when made by Congress (the war-making power) must exert a much stronger influence in the prevention of war and the encouragement of peace than could possibly be exerted by any treaty between two nations. He asked that the joint resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was so referred.

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IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

THE CADETS MAY PARADE IN SPITE OF THE SENATE'S ACTION.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE BILL DISCUSSED—GROWTH OF GERMAN TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES—JAPAN'S INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL—JUDGE FEARN CRITICALLY ILL.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Secretary of War some time ago made arrangements for the West Point Cadets to come to Washington and take part in the inaugural ceremonies on March 4. A controversy arose over the expenses of the trip, and it became necessary that some arrangement should be made for their subsistence while here. The amendment to the Military Academy bill for that purpose was defeated in the Senate, and to-day H. C. Burch, manager of the Ebbitt House, where Major McKinley will have his headquarters, wrote to Secretary Lamont, offering to entertain the cadets free of charge at that hotel during their stay here. The question of transportation, it is understood, rests with the War Department, as a sufficient amount is available for that purpose.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day discussed the Senate bill providing for the New-York Custom House. The committee has received and accepted an invitation from the New-York Produce Exchange to visit New-York at a date to be hereafter named to investigate the proposed sites—the one occupied by the present Custom House and the proposed location in Bowling Green.

The House Committee on the Library to-day recommended favorably the bill appropriating $50,000 for the erection of an equestrian statue in this city of Major-General Henry W. Slocum.

If the amendment to the Sundry Civil bill of which Senator Davis, of Minnesota, to-day gave notice goes through, the initial steps will be taken looking toward the construction of a deep waterway from the great lakes to the Atlantic tidewater, in accordance with the recent report of the Deep Waterway Commission sent to Congress by the President. The amendment appropriated $150,000 for the necessary surveys and examinations.

General Miles went before the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day and strongly urged the importance of the passage of the bill recently reported by the committee to reorganize the Army.

Consul-General De Kay, at Berlin, has sent to the State Department an elaborate report on the growth of German trade with the United States as indicated by the returns from the thirteen Consulates under his jurisdiction. In 1895 the exports from these Consulates to the United States amounted to $10,640,735, while in 1896 they reached $12,208,442, an increase of $1,567,689. This increase is almost entirely due to the large exports of sugar and chemicals, together with rice and rice flour. The Berlin, Chemnitz, Glauchau, Leipsic and Plauen districts showed a falling off, but this was more than made up by Bremen, Hamburg, Magdeburg and Stettin, whence the raw sugar came. Consul De Kay attributes this growth to the sound financial system of Germany. He says: "When we consider the reason for the fine record of 1896 in Germany we must recognize the financial position as the mainspring of success. Owing to sound finances the rate of interest has been very low, and money was to be had for all legitimate business ventures. The liveliness of industries had its good effect on agriculture, and both together produced the largest surplus in railway income ever known in Germany. So large is that surplus that it has upset all the calculations of the Ministry of Finance and removed the old arguments against an increase in railway facilities, rolling stock, wages of minor officials, wages of schoolmasters and others who have suffered terribly from the rise in cost of living, indeed it is timidly hoped that some of the many and grievous taxes on the people may now be remitted. Had the Government listened to the silvery tongue of the Agrarians and allowed them to disorganize the coinage and finances with their selfish schemes, industries would have languished along with agriculture, and the recent surplus would have turned out a deficit."

One of the most remarkable results of the war between China and Japan has been the great increase of wages in Japan for both skilled and ordinary labor. Consul Connelly, at Hiogo, sends to the State Department a table, from which the following extracts are taken, the prices being in yen (fifty cents American), that given first being for 1884, and the second figures being for 1896: Agricultural, male, .10, .25; female, .05, .16; weavers, .15, .35; tailor (for Japanese), .30, .45; tailor (for Europeans), .60, 1.20; confectioner, .25, .50; compositor, .30, .60; pressman, .35, .55; ship carpenter, .30, .65; coolie, .18, .50. A similar general increase is notable in all trades. The cotton mills are driven to desperate measures to secure operatives, and one mill has gone so far as to abduct workmen and place them under guard to prevent other mills from retaliating. One Hiogo factory has built special quarters for nearly 2,000 men and women, who are not allowed to see outsiders or to go off the premises. The police have attempted to stop the abductions without success.

The State Department has received cable advices of the critical illness from double pneumonia of Walker Fearn, of Alabama, the United States "Judge of First Instance" in the International Tribunal at Cairo, Egypt. At Judge Fearn's advanced age it is feared that he cannot rally from the attack. Mr. Fearn was Minister to Greece under Mr. Cleveland's first Administration. During the war he and the late Justice Lamar succeeded Mason and Slidell as the representatives of the Confederacy in Europe.

The House Committee on Elections No. 3 to-day decided the contested case of Benoit against Boatner, from the Vth Louisiana District, in favor of Mr. Boatner (Dem.), the sitting member.

The bill permitting railroad pooling, which was called up in the House Commerce Committee to-day, was laid aside without action. It was argued that as a similar bill passed the House at the last Congress and was defeated in the Senate, the Senate's action with respect to a new bill would not be changed.

The Naval Personnel bill, as agreed to by the House sub-committee and reported to the full committee, contains what are regarded as the most desirable features of the several bills considered. The amended bill was made the special order for a meeting to be held on Wednesday next.

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JAPANESE COMPETITION.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS HAVE TAKEN ALARM.

ATTENTION OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE CALLED TO THE SUBJECT—THE INDUSTRIES WHICH ARE THREATENED—IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING STATEMENTS OF FACTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 29.—Representatives in Congress have begun to hear from those of their constituents who are manufacturers engaged in various branches of industry on the subject of Japanese competition, and the consequence is that the former are devoting considerable attention to it. When the matter was first publicly brought before the House of Representatives at the last session it awakened only slight interest, and many members of that body seemed not to regard it as one of much practical importance. Not so now. The more carefully and thoroughly the problem of equalizing competition between Japanese skill, imitative ability and capacity, plus low wages and other advantages, and American inventive genius and ability, plus high wages, is studied, the more difficult does its solution appear, and Congressmen are called on with increasing frequency to solve it.

As already shown in these dispatches, the domestic manufacturers of pottery have taken the alarm, and through their Representatives have formally called the matter to the attention of the Committee on Ways and Means. The same thing has also been done in behalf of the manufacturers of certain kinds of textiles, and the committee has received from Representative-elect Pearce, of Missouri, an imposing although incomplete list of other manufactures which have obtained a strong foothold in Japan, and the products of which may soon be expected to appear in the markets of the United States in competition with similar articles of domestic manufacture. In fact, a good many of them have already done so.

MADE BY JAPANESE CHEAP LABOR.

Mr. Pearce's list includes brushes of all kinds, watches, calico and other cotton goods, silk goods of all kinds, steel vessels, engines, mattings in endless variety, wire nails, straw hats, shirts, collars, cuffs, carpets, rugs and druggets, cutlery, surgical instruments, toilet and other soaps, chemicals, pottery, bronze wares of all kinds, shoes, trunks and handbags, shell work of all kinds, cabinet organs, bicycles, leather and leather goods, glass beads and articles made of bamboo. "All these things," said Mr. Pearce to the Ways and Means Committee, "are being made by labor in Japan that works to-day at a maximum of about 18 cents down to a minimum of 5 cents a day. I did not succeed in finding, throughout a long investigation of the industries of Japan, a single one in which there was a skilled mechanic paid equal to 25 cents a day of our money. That is the problem that confronts this country."

Mr. Pearce's was not hearsay testimony. Within the last two years he has visited Japan, the East Indies and China, and his statements were based upon personal knowledge and observation. Many of the articles enumerated in his list he had seen manufactured in Japan by the cheap labor of that country, and all of them he saw on exhibition in the Kioto Exposition of 1895.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Pearce also called the attention of the committee to another phase of the question. He said: "The Gresham treaty, which goes into effect in 1899, enables the American manufacturer to take his plant and capital and locate it in Japan, and there enjoy nearly all the privileges of Japanese citizenship with reference to the transaction of business, the ownership of a plant and also of corporate stock."

"Without becoming a citizen?" asked a member of the committee.

"Yes, without becoming a citizen. That is one of the reciprocal provisions of that treaty," was the reply.

Mr. Pearce also drew from his pocket and exhibited to the committee a silver-cased watch which he said was an excellent timekeeper, and was made at Osaka, Japan, by machinery similar to that in use in the watch factory at Elgin, Ill. He said: "This watch I have carried for about a year and a half. I had it examined by two experts in our city, both as to its quality and value in the market. They both admitted that it was a perfect watch, and one said that it was worth $28 and the other said it was worth from $26 to $27 50 in the St. Louis market. I paid for this watch at retail in the regular course of business 21 yen, which, reduced to our money on the basis of exchange which existed at that time, was about $10 50. I can import these watches in lots of 500 and lay them down at Chicago or St. Louis after paying the duty of 25 per cent, for about $8 apiece."

COMPETING WITH AMERICAN MACHINISTS.

William Rutherford, of San Francisco, also addressed the committee in behalf of the textile industries of that and other Pacific States. He is a manufacturer of jute yarns, burlaps, etc. He remarked that when the law of 1894 went into effect there were sixteen woollen mills in operation in California, and now only three were running. Mr. Rutherford continued: "One of the largest was running during the war, and I believe it made the best blankets in the United States for both the South and North, and supplied an immense quantity of goods at that time, running day and night. That mill until a few days ago employed a thousand people, with about sixty big dye vats for dyeing goods, and had an immense plant at Black Point. That mill, when the difficulties were so disheartening and things looked so bad, had been trading all the time with the Japanese, and the Japanese saw this mill and bought it complete, except the engine, which was too big. I went and bought the engine, a 900-horse-power engine. I sent six or eight men there, trained mechanics and machinists. They took down that engine. I went there at the time and saw the work proceeding, and I saw in that mill a whole crew of Japanese brought over from Japan in a steamer for the very purpose of taking down that machinery. I saw that, and spoke to them, and they took down all the machinery, tacked all of it with labels in their own writing, and packed all that plant, except the building, away in the steamer, and sent with it these men who were brought over. I never understood how they could bring them over to this country to do the work that rightfully belonged to the machinists in our State, who are idle by the hundreds, but that is a fact, and that is only one instance.

THE COTTON MILLS AT OSAKA.

Mr. Rutherford was asked whether any jute mills had transferred their plants, and he replied: "No; but I will state about the mill I am immediately connected with. I have worked in mills since I left school, in the textile industries of England and Scotland, and I am acquainted with all textile industries, and the mill I am connected with has a large cotton department immediately adjacent to the jute plant. Some time ago, when our jute plant was standing idle, a Japanese merchant, about whom we inquired as to his honor and integrity and capability to perform whatever contract he might make with us, offered us a fair proposition to take our mill to Japan and locate it at Osaka, where since 1882 there have been over sixty cotton mills built, but it was considered it would be better to take our mill to Yokohama, where coal was 90 cents a ton, and we could secure labor of Japanese women for 8 sen—8 sen is about 5 cents, the Japanese yen only equalling 53 cents and the silver yen weighing more than an American dollar. We have a lot of them coming into California. The Japanese girls would work for about 6 cents, or from 8 to 10 sen. We were told we could get all the Japanese help we wanted for 22 sen, which would be about 12 cents of our money."

A member of the committee asked: "Could you own the mill over there?"

Mr. Rutherford replied: "We investigated the matter. I am an American citizen and have been, I am proud to say, for many years, and we found we could not own any property there. No alien can own property in Japan, and the proposition we got was to be satisfactory because we could make a contract that the Government would be called upon to enforce, that they would give us a reasonable amount for the plant when they took possession, which would be about four years after it started. There is one peculiarity in Japan which we found out from our investigation—that nearly all the mills there are furnished with Canadian and Scotch machinery. There is no mill in Japan that employs any European labor after they start; not one of those sixty-two mills, I am assured, has any European or American labor after running. Every one is paid off, and the foreign element is cleared out, and when I found we could not own the property and control it, as I did not want to become a Japanese citizen—I thought America was far better—we stopped our negotiations, in the hope that something would be done to enable us to run here."

GIVING ANOTHER TWIST TO THE SCREW.

A CIRCULAR FOR SECRETARY CARLISLE CREATES A SENSATION AMONG TREASURY EMPLOYES.

Washington, Jan. 29 (Special).—A sensation was created in the Treasury Department to-day by the promulgation and circulation among the employes of the following circular, signed by Secretary Carlisle:

It is hereby ordered that, during the official hours of the Department, each and every collector, agent, attorney or other person is prohibited from entering or being in the Department for the purpose of making sales, loans or collections or transacting business of a personal or private nature with the officers, clerks or employes, unless by a written permit, signed by the chief clerk of the Department. Each and every officer, clerk or employe is required and directed immediately to notify the chief clerk of any infraction of this order of which he may have knowledge.

Some of the employes assumed that the circular was only intended to prevent the transaction of private business during office hours, leaving the half-hour at noon open for business visits, while others stoutly maintained that the words "or other persons" and "transacting business of a personal or private nature with the officers, clerks or employes" prohibited each and every one, from the Secretary who signed the circular to the laborers, from receiving their wives, their children, their cousins or their aunts, or any one else, on any pretext whatever during office hours.

From the reading of the circular there is certainly some cause for such an interpretation, and some employes were heard to say that even convicts in penitentiaries are treated with more consideration than Government clerks.

WAR BETWEEN TWO STATES

MASSACHUSETTS AND VERMONT IN COLLISION IN THE HOUSE.

CHARGES OF RAILROAD WRECKING HURLED BACK AND FORTH BY MESSRS. BARRETT AND POWERS—A CONFERENCE REPORT REJECTED.

Washington, Jan. 29.—War between the States of Massachusetts and Vermont raged for a brief period on the floor of the House to-day over allegations of railroad wrecking in those Commonwealths. The combatants were Messrs. Powers, of Vermont, and Barrett, of Massachusetts, and the occasion of strife was the consideration of the report of the conferees on the bill providing for the incorporation of the purchasers of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. The provisions of the bill were antagonized by Mr. Barrett, who charged that they conceal'ed a gigantic scheme of stock jobbery. Mr. Powers denied that there was anything of the sort in the bill, and added that if there had been any wrecking of the road, as suggested by the gentleman from Massachusetts, it had been done by people in and around Boston. He sarcastically referred to Mr. Barrett's Congressional experience, which he compared to that of a rose which withered and wasted its sweetness on a desert air.

In reply, Mr. Barrett gave to the House the history of the receiverships of the Central Vermont Railroad, conducted by the Supreme Court of that State and extending over a period of thirty years, which he said was the most fraudulent case of railroad wrecking the country had ever seen. The report of the conferees was rejected—71 to 143—and the conferees were instructed to insist upon the retention in the bill of the House amendments, the principal one of which forbade the issue of stock except for par value received.

The bill making appropriations for the Military Academy was sent to conference on the Senate amendments thereto, the House conferees being Messrs. Curtis (Rep., N. Y.), Griffin (Rep., Wis.) and Tyler (Dem., Va.).

The House refused to take up bills on the private calendar, but for nearly an hour continued in Committee of the Whole considering the Agricultural bill without completing it. In the course of the discussion Mr. Hardy (Rep., Ind.) began a speech in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, and when permission to conclude was refused, the five-minute rule being in operation, gave notice that no bill should pass the House by unanimous consent for the remainder of the session.

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session being for the consideration of private pension bills.

PUSHING THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

SENATOR MORGAN WILL ASK FOR A CONTINUOUS SESSION ON MONDAY.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Nicaragua Canal bill having been laid before the Senate to-day, Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) expressed his fear that if that bill were continued as the unfinished business it would not only fail itself but would drag down other legislative business with it. He felt the profoundest interest in the measure, and it was his purpose to follow the Senator from Alabama with great fidelity as an able leader. He asked him to have a time fixed for a disposition of the bill; and if that was objected to, to have a continuous session of the Senate on Monday or Tuesday so as to dispose of the bill.

Mr. Morgan asked unanimous consent to have the vote taken at 4 p. m. on Tuesday next.

Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) objected.

Mr. Morgan then gave notice that he would ask to have the bill taken up after the routine morning business on Monday, and to continue in session until the final vote.

Mr. Hoar gave notice that after the Nicaragua Canal bill was out of the way he would press consideration of the Bankruptcy bill.

AT THE GAS EXHIBITION.

MISS ANDREWS SHOWS "THE ADVANTAGES OF GAS AS A COOKING FUEL."

Miss Lucy C. Andrews's cooking demonstration at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon attracted an enthusiastic audience, and established this lecture course as one of the interesting features of the Gas Fair now in session. The gas stoves used to illustrate cooking triumphs the day before had been removed and replaced by others, whose excellence was to be tested by an expert cook. They stood the test, if results are any proof of excellence.

The edibles prepared yesterday were scalloped cabbage, planked shad and orange jelly mayonnaise.

The jelly was prepared in a circular mould, with one cup of sugar, one cup of orange juice and half a box of Cox's gelatine. The jelly was poured into the mould and left to cool while other operations were begun. The shad was laid out on an inverted baking-pan, in place of a plank, and put in the lower oven, and the cabbage sliced, laid in layers, with seasoning alternating with cracker crumbs, and all moistened with milk. This was placed in the upper oven, and then the details of the sauce and dressing, for the fish and salad respectively, received attention.

"I take a spoonful of sugar and a spoonful of salt and an egg," said the lecturer, "and beat them together with an egg-beater or a wooden spoon. We do not use mustard in salad dressing, as we once did. We do use, however, the best quality of oil. When people say they do not like mayonnaise dressing made with oil, I always know it is because they have never tasted dressing made with the best oil. Now I add to the egg (with the salt and pepper) the oil by the tablespoonful, alternating with a few drops of lemon juice. When I was in Marshall Field's tearoom, in Chicago, I discovered that they used a fine dressing made of other ingredients, including flour and milk, and seasoning with only one-half oil. A dressing of this kind may be kept in stock, and can be blended with the real oil dressing with excellent results. In case of a large family to be provided for this is an excellent scheme."

At this juncture the teacher poured the dressing over some sliced oranges, which were designed for the filling of the space within the gelatine circle that had been cooled in ice and was now awaiting attention on a glass salad platter. The filling was then placed within the wall of jelly, and was a picture to behold.

HOW TO COOK FISH.

"The fish is done as soon as it flakes," said the lecturer, opening the oven door, from which emanated a fine aroma of planked shad. The fish was brown and was slid from the inverted pan to a platter that had been heated for its reception. Then the sauce was prepared for it. This was composed of two tablespoonfuls of butter, two of flour, one-half cup of vinegar and one cup of cream. "Milk will suffice," said the lecturer, "but it must be used with butter. One spoon of salt and a little mustard if you choose, a teaspoonful or more of celery extract, one-half cup of rich cream, and yolks of two or three eggs well beaten. The smooth cream, heated to boiling-point, is now poured over the well-beaten yolks of the eggs." Here Miss Andrews suited the action to the word. "This dressing," explained the speaker, "is the kind that may be kept in stock and added to mayonnaise dressing with best results. I now slice lemon, and garnish the fish with it and some sprigs of parsley or watercress. I squeeze the lemon over the top, and place the sauce at either end of the platter." Here the dish was set aside to be admired and criticised after the lecture.

GAS AS A COOKING FUEL.

At the close of her talk Miss Andrews made some pertinent remarks about the practicability of gas as a cooking fuel. "Some of my pupils complain that they cannot bake biscuit in a gas stove. The secret is this: The flame should be lighted ten minutes before the biscuits are ready to go in. They should be placed on the top side, as near the top of the oven as possible, and the oven door should not be opened for ten minutes after putting the biscuit in. Ten minutes can only be figured by the clock and not by a nervous woman. In cooking meats or anything that has been in a very hot oven for some time, the heat should be turned off for the last five minutes of the time it remains in the oven. It is improved by the slow cooling."

At the finish of the lecture Miss Andrews recommended the portable oven to housekeepers, displaying one made of asbestos within and of metal without.

SHOOTING FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

R. A. WELCH LEADING IN THE LARCHMONT MATCH—MURPHY NOT IN GOOD FORM.

The third annual shoot for the American amateur championship, and incidentally a valuable cup and about $1,500 in purses, began yesterday on the grounds of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and brought together the best shots of the principal gun clubs in the East. The terms of the match compel each man to shoot at 100 birds at thirty yards rise and twenty-one yards boundary. There is an entrance fee of $100.

Fourteen crack marksmen faced the traps yesterday morning, and shot from 10 until 5 o'clock, by which time half the match was completed. The other half will be shot to-day. The day was a beautiful one for the sport, with the wind in favor of the birds, which were supplied by L. M. Gilbert, and were the fastest lot seen this year. This, coupled with the exceedingly short boundary, spoiled many a score, and was productive of more hard-luck stories than were ever heard on a shooting ground before. At the end of the first half of yesterday's shooting George Work led, with a score of twenty-four kills and only one lost bird—a marvellous performance, considering the conditions under which it was accomplished. He was closely pressed by Dr. Wynn, who is sixty-two years old. In the last half of the day's sport Dr. Wynn assumed the leadership, and retained it until the forty-second round, when R. A. Welch forged ahead, and maintained the lead until the last trap was pulled.

Edgar Gibbs Murphy, who won the championship last year by tieing Charles Macalester and beating the latter in the shoot-off, was not in his true form yesterday. He is matched to compete with George McAlpin later on for $5,000 a side. The match will probably be shot at Babylon, Long Island.

SUMMARIES.

		Killed.	Lost.
George Work, Carteret Gun Club:	2222222222222222222222222222 0200022222022222211222222	43	7
L. T. Davenport, Larchmont Gun Club:	2222220022022222202202222 2221022202222222022022222	41	9
H. Sanford, Westminster Gun Club:	2002022222222200020222220 2222220122222202220201212	38	12
Frederick Moore, Larchmont Gun Club:	2200122222022222222022222 2000220222222222222202	40	10
Dr. Wynn, Larchmont Gun Club:	2102122222211222222201222 2222220202222222202222220	44	6
George McAlpin, Carteret Gun Club:	2222222222221222222002002 2222222222022002222222022	42	8
E. G. Murphy, Larchmont Gun Club:	2222220200220222212220220 0222022202022212222222202	39	11
A. Marshall, Larchmont Gun Club:	0020220220220220102202020 22020220 0	19	15
C. Macalester, Philadelphia Gun Club:	0222202●2020202210220022 2 0212212222201222220022211 2	37	13
Fred Hoey, Hollywood Gun Club:	0220220220220220220202000 22 0220220222222222222222	37	13
R. A. Welch, Riverton Gun Club:	2222212202012222122222202 2122022222112221221212222	46	4
T. S. Stokes, Riverton Gun Club:	2222200221222020222202222 2020220220222220222022	39	11
Chris Meyer, New Utrecht Gun Club:	2220202220220200010222020 0212222220220222021020222	35	15
W. A. H. Stafford, Larchmont Gun Club:	0222020220020020220222002 2212222220220222202022	44	16

Dead out of bounds—Work, 2; Davenport, 3; Sanford, 5; Moore, 7; Wynn, 4; McAlpin, 4; Marshall, 4; Macalester, 3; Hoey, 3; Welch, 1; Stokes, 7; Murphy, 6; Meyer, 6; Stafford, 6.

Referee—Edward Banks.

IN THE CYCLING WORLD.

CHICAGO'S BIG SHOW ENDING—THE KENTUCKY L. A. W. IN HARD LUCK—MR. BULL MAKES A PREDICTION.

The Cycle Show at Chicago will be brought to a close to-night, and the rush for this city will be started. The manufacturers and dealers will have plenty of time to get their goods to this city, for the show to be held at the Grand Central Palace will not begin until next Saturday night. Reports from Chicago say that the show there has been one of the greatest exhibitions of the kind ever seen in this country. The attendance of women has been unusually large. President Coleman, of the Board of Trade, and many of the other prominent manufacturers are expected to be in this city on Monday. In a letter received by the writer yesterday a prominent maker at Chicago says: "The show here is on an enormous scale. It is fully twice as large as anything of the sort ever seen in New-York. The Coliseum, where the show is being held, will hold a quarter of a mile track and will seat 20,000 people, in addition. It is just about as though Eastern Park was roofed over, but as George Bidwell said to a wild Chicagoan, 'You have a big show, but we don't hold ours in the American Line or Cunard pier houses, which are just as big or even bigger.' The decorative and artistic effects at the coming show in New-York will, I am sure, excel what I have seen here."

The Kentucky Division of the L. A. W. is in more hard luck. The funds of the division, amounting to about $800, were deposited in the German National Bank of Louisville, which closed its doors last week. Funds of the Century Road Club of America were also deposited in that bank.

W. S. Bull, the secretary-treasurer of the New-York State Division of the L. A. W., says he thinks that this division will have 40,000 members before another season rolls around. Mr. Bull made the prediction a year ago that the membership in the division would be 20,000 in 1896, and his prediction came true.

Samuel Brock wishes to arrange a series of races against "Teddy" Goodman, to take place indoors.

Cyclists **desiring** to join the League of American Wheelmen **may** obtain full printed information and membership blanks by sending names and addresses to the Cycling Editor, Tribune.

REVISING BASEBALL RULES.

Baltimore, Jan. 29.—President Hanlon, of the Baltimore Baseball Club, and President Roach, of the Philadelphia Club, members of the committee on playing rules, were in consultation yesterday in Philadelphia, discussing possible changes in the present rules. President Hart, of Chicago, the other member of the committee, submitted his ideas by mail. Messrs. Roach and Hanlon agreed on a report which will be presented to the League meeting, to be held here next month. They will recommend that the umpires in future shall strictly enforce the rule regarding balks, and will also make the pitcher keep his foot on the marble slab as defined by the rules. This rule was flagrantly violated last season, notably in the case of Killen, of Pittsburg. It was over the rule regarding coaching that the committee spent most of its session. Hanlon was of the opinion that there could not be too much of it, while Roach wants coaching strictly confined to necessary words of direction to a base runner. After a spirited argument, it was agreed that a club should have only one coach on the base line, when one man was running the bases, but two coaches when there were two base runners. The only other action of importance taken was looking to the simplification of the present rules, some of which are ambiguous and open to misrepresentation.

CARS CRASH TOGETHER ON THE BRIDGE.

An accident at the New-York end of the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday morning interrupted the train service and compelled many persons who were in a hurry to get over the river to walk across in the biting winter wind. Only one man was hurt, but one car was smashed nearly into kindling-wood.

About 9:30 o'clock a train from Brooklyn drew up at the north platform and the passengers got out. Wicks, the motorman, started the train too quickly and lost control of it, so that its forward car dashed against the second car of a train that was moving off the switch toward the south platform. There were no passengers on either train. Wicks saw that the collision was coming and drew back in time to save himself. William Plunkett, the conductor who was on the car that was struck, was hurled against the gate as the car was thrown over nearly on its side and wrecked. His knee was cut severely.

Both trains came to a stop after the crash. The side of the car that was struck by Wicks's train was smashed in, and the windows of the car were broken.

Are you looking for a bargain in a Piano, or do you want to sell or exchange one? You might find what you want in the little advertisements in the narrow columns.

Only One!

Not more than five men or women in a thousand are free from some form of Kidney, Liver or Bladder trouble, which is certain to run into serious disease unless checked.

Stop and Think!

that there is but one known remedy for these troubles! Ask any druggist, physician or friend what it is, and he will tell you,

Warner's Safe Cure

This great remedy stands ABSOLUTELY "at the top," and is so acknowledged by the most advanced thinkers of the world. This suggestion is all you require!

"Babies and Children should drink no other."

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PLEASANT WHEELING WITH

The New Light Little Cigars

A Fragrant Puff For All Occasions,

(on their merits.)

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The claims

made by R. T. Booth, owner of Booth's "Hyomei," we believe to be well founded. It is a good seller and gives satisfaction to our customers.

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86 Broadway, 373 Broadway, 1311 Broadway.

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or any inflammation of the internal organs or mucous membranes, such as Sore Throat, Bronchitis, etc., after exposure to cold or wet, lose no time, but ap