

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas, of No. 17 West Fifty-seventh-st., gave a dinner party last night. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Calvin S. Brien, ex-Mayor and Mrs. William L. Strong, Colonel and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Julliard, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Sweeney, Mrs. J. B. McVickar and Colonel Corbin, of the United States Army.

The musical Club, organized some five years ago by Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, Mrs. Richard Watson Glider and a few other women, held its final meeting last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hill Butler, No. 22 Park-ave. The members of the club and their friends were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Henschel, who gave a song-recital.

The initial meeting of the Tuesday Evening Club, an organization recently formed under the auspices of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield and several other young matrons in society, took place last night at the home of Mrs. Canfield, No. 40 Park-ave. When Miss Lydia Eustice and Emily de Gogorza sang and Mrs. May Irwin gave a recital of her character sketches and some of her most popular songs, Victor von Beigel was the pianist.

A fashionable wedding this afternoon will be that of Miss Minnie Louise Alexander to Arthur Delano Weekes, which will be celebrated at 3:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Colonel and Mrs. Charles T. Alexander, No. 47 East Fifty-third-st. A large reception will follow the ceremony.

Miss Elizabeth Sumner Harbour, the eldest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Henry Meritt Harbour, will be married to Hutchinson Southgate, son of the late Bishop Southgate, at noon to-day in the church of the Beloved Disciple, East Eighty-ninth-st., of which the bride's father is rector.

A social incident of to-day will be the first of two piano recitals to be given in James L. Breesa's studio, No. 5 West Sixteenth-st., by Miss Helena Augustin, Lydia Eustice and Miss May Irwin, assisted by the Richard Arnold Quartet, who are to be the attractions. A second recital is announced for Wednesday afternoon, February 9.

The engagement is announced of Miss Dorothy Henderson, a daughter of the late Judge Henderson, of Chicago, to Albert Wilson, of Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Sheryl Russ Hays, daughter of General and Mrs. William Hays, of this city, was married January 4 to Chevalier Alessandro Framarin, major of cavalry, in Christ Church, San Pasquale, Naples.

MUSIC.

HERMANN HANS WETZLER, with whom the people of New-York have had some opportunities to get acquainted in the capacities of composer and organist, gave a concert last night for the purpose of exhibiting his gifts and attainments as an orchestral conductor. The concert took place in Mendelssohn Hall, and Mr. Wetzler gave a rare and well-contrasted programme of pieces which had the additional advantage of not being overambitious. His orchestral features were a symphony by Mozart in a major, unfamiliar key, indeed, the exception of the master's symphonies, which he composed within a space of a few weeks in 1789, but extremely pleasing, and a Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll" (which he began well and ended very unsatisfactorily). Mr. Bismph sang Seebach's "Lungi dal cor bene," with accompaniment for strings arranged by Henry Waller; Falstaff's song, "Quand' ero paggio," from Verdi's opera, with orchestral accompaniment, and two songs by Brahms. The final number, which consisted of the services of Mrs. Anna Bismph, Miss Ruth Thompson, Miss Helen Mackenzie Gordon and Mr. Carl Duff, besides the orchestra, consisted of excerpts from Gluck's "Alceste." Mr. Wetzler's exceptional talent as a conductor, but marred the effect of his work by an extravagance of gesture which hindered enjoyment on the part of the auditors, who had come to hear, but could not choose but see as well.

HILL AND CROKER.

A REPUBLICAN POLITICIAN ON HIS RESPECTIVE ABILITIES AS LEADERS. A leader in the forces of the Republican machine organization, a man who has been prominently identified with the Republican politics of this State for a score of years and now holds a commanding place as a machine leader, said yesterday, referring to the situation within the Democratic ranks: "Take David B. Hill and Robert Croker and start them even, and in ten years Croker would be upon his feet, and Hill would still be a leader. Despite this Croker will beat Hill in the next State Convention of his party. Croker is too powerful now; he has too wide a swing; he has too much patronage and he has weapons too potent for use in a factional fight at this time for Hill to grapple with him successfully. Croker is stronger than Hill now and will defeat him in the coming contest; but time—the leveler—will put them on an even footing, when both will have a hard battle to fight, and then Hill will beat Croker. Hill stands under the shadow of a bitter defeat. Croker is dashed with a great victory. The race is uneven. Started even, Croker would be beaten and swamped."

The speaker is one who knows the inside workings of the Democratic party as well as he does the workings of the Republican organization. It is a well-known fact that Tammany Hall and the Republican machine organization understand each other thoroughly, and the one quoted is one of the representatives in this combination.

The Tribune has announced that Mr. Croker would go to Albany in the course of the session of the Legislature, and armed with the proper equipment, pick off those he could reach in his way to Albany. Mr. Croker has been so long in Albany that he contemplates visiting Albany. If he does not, agents will be there to work for him. Politicians are wondering how far the animosity between Mr. Hill and Mr. Croker will go toward effecting a split in the party. Many Republicans are hoping that the outcome will be a distinct division of the party. Those who know, however, say that Mr. Hill is in no position to make an open fight, and so will keep quiet. The last thing that can be expected of Croker is to go to Albany to fight his party. He will not do. Hill cannot hope to get delegates in New-York. Croker has them. In Albany the faction opposed to Mr. Hill is in power. John F. Gaynor controls in Syracuse and would swing to Croker before Hill. In Philadelphia Mr. Croker has a strong following. In the victory of Mr. Dixon's reputed advocate of free silver, in the western end of the State, effectively the Hill-Croker combination is opposed in Erie. Outside of the cities the free silver element is large and it is opposed to Hill.

Richard Croker's attempts to have Tammany dominate the convention there is every reason to look for a big fight. The up-State Democrats have almost always been Tammany's dictators in State conventions. In the event of such a contest the opposition would naturally center around Hill. Senator Murphy is said to be organizing a satisfactory party, but it is not clear whether Mr. Croker followed out his present program. But this advice is likely to be unheeded.

MR. DEPEW AND THE REPUBLICAN CLUB SAYS HE IS GOING TO WORK HARD TO EXTEND AND BROADEN IT.

"I now intend to take an unusual and active interest in the Republican Club," said Chauncey M. Depew yesterday, "and do all I can to make it a vigorous, healthy organization—the National, State and city home of the party. I want to run the membership away up over a thousand, and I want to get the best men in the party within its walls. I outlined the future of the club, as I would like to see it, in my speech, and I intend to work hard to see if I cannot build it up."

Mr. Depew says that all that holds the Democratic Club together is pillage and plunder. Croker goes away for a day, and the club is deserted, he says. "Those who come when he is there do so because they are looking for something. I do so because the Republican Club to be held together for other reasons, and I see no reason why it should not become the most important Republican club in the city. Its influence almost unbundled. I have been assured of cordial support from many sides, and I expect to see it grow steadily."

THE WIGWAM CUSTODIAN REMOVED. Robert Kelly, who for thirteen years has been custodian of Tammany Hall, has been dropped. No reason was assigned for Kelly's removal. He has always been friendly to John C. Sheehan, and it is thought that explains it. The place is worth \$1,300 a year. A good Croker man will be selected for the place.

SOME FEARS FOR THE CHARLTON. There is some anxiety in shipping circles over the fact that the steamer Charlton is two weeks overdue at this port. She sailed from Valencia early in December, and the last heard of her was when she passed Gibraltar on December 11. She is in a new vessel of 1,135 tons burden, and it is thought that she is being towed by a tug, and some part of her may have been lost.

DERELICT IN THE TRACK OF STEAMERS. The Atlantic Transport Line steamer Massachusetts, which arrived yesterday from London, reports that on January 17, nine miles west-north-west from Nantuxet Shoals, she passed a submerged derelict with masts about eight feet above water and foremast awash. The wreck is directly in the track of westbound transatlantic steamers.

"can possibly obtain at the common schools," harks back to Cadwallader Colden and the first glimmer of realization that a boy offender was not a hardened criminal. It is not to be forgotten that the boys in the reformatories are for the most part merely overactive, over-bright youngsters, who have not been properly trained and so fall into serious mischief. Public policy requires that they should have particularly careful education to prevent that bad making of them criminals. It does not do to turn them out equipped only as the average young man, for they haven't the average chance; public opinion is against them, and they must have some technical education with which to conquer prejudice and get a start. So if the State wants to reform them, as it must for its own safety, let it give them good teaching of mind and hands. So long as it is practical the people will not object to the cost. What they do object to is the building of palaces for public institutions. The Governor himself has spoken of this abuse, and spoken wisely. We want our dependents to have good care, and even some luxuries, but we do not want money wasted on great piles of architecture for the glory of some small town and to flatter the vanity of managers.

Great Britain considers the sealing incident closed. The United States market for British sealskins is likewise closed. Now let us have peace. Coxe intends to make a tour South between this and spring, and is firing the hearts of his attendant hoboes by assuring them, as Falstaff assured his followers, that they would find linen on every hedge. The climate is mild, the hen-roosts abound, and all local conditions favor the crusade. The South is welcome to both leader and army if it likes, and can keep them in permanence without any apprehension of being called on for their extradition.

The reporter who described the new District-Attorney as a gentleman who reminded him of the late Algernon S. Sullivan is suspected of parodying the joke of the Washington barber who told the new Congressman that he reminded him of Daniel Webster. "In what particular?" asked the delighted statesman. "Yer beard," said the barber. It is suspected that the reporter meant to suggest stily that the District-Attorney recalled Mr. Sullivan's initials.

A niggardly policy toward a postoffice that pays the Government \$4,000,000 profit a year would not be a wise policy. Engineer Menocal is ordered home from Nicaragua for the purpose of floating his explanation concerning the dock built under his inspection. The explanation may hold water, but the dock will neither keep it out nor in. First-class engineering talent is required to describe why this is thus and to justify it; half the ability bestowed on the dock would have built it right in the first place.

The announcement of the threatened extinction of diamond-back terrapin in Maryland at the very opening of an era of birds and bottles would at first blush seem ominous of black despair and of the rule of Chaos and Old Night. But Hope abides in the reminder that veal pie is often kitchen. Why, then, should not there be a safe and undistinguishable substitute for "that delicious bivalve"? His cousin, the box terrapin, is a humbler being, but no less grateful to the alimentary devices, and, indeed, scarcely to be distinguished from him by the most fastidious palate. And he has the advantage of multitudinously populating the meadows and woodlands of the Jerseys, beyond all fear of famine. Why not give him a trial?

France seems to be suffering from an attack of "the nerves." She has had the same complaint before and got over it, and she will get over it again without serious trouble.

If General Cassius M. Clay should actually prosecute Clell Richardson for attempting to murder Mrs. Clay, he would scarcely be chargeable with an undue manifestation of vindictiveness. Whatever may be the custom in the chivalrous Land of Bourbon, up this way it is not considered bad form for a man to resent an attempt to murder his wife, even though the would-be assassin be her own brother.

PERSONAL. The British Institute of Public Health will be styled in future the Royal Institute of Public Health, and Queen Victoria has accepted the office of patron.

The honor of Knighthood has just been conferred by Queen Victoria on Dr. John Struthers, late president of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and Dr. John Harry Tuke, president of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. Professor Gardner, dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Glasgow University, has been promoted to be Knight-Commander of the Order of the Bath (C. B.), and Professor D'Arcy Thompson, Irish naturalist, has been appointed a Companion of the Order (C. B.).

It is announced that Alexander Agassiz, of Harvard, is to spend some time studying the coral reefs of the Fiji Islands.

The Rev. Dr. Henry R. Lockwood, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Syracuse, has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his rectorship. "The Syracuse Journal" says of him: "The affection of the members of St. Paul's Society for their rector is most ardent. His relations with Bishop Huntington are most cordial, and St. Paul's is the best chosen cathedral in the diocese in the community the highest regard for Dr. Lockwood, and the hope that he long may be continued in the office of his rectorship."

Francis Murphy, the temperance evangelist, who was to open a series of temperance meetings in Concord, N. H., this week, was unable to do so on account of serious illness.

A Viennese sculptor, Ernst Hegenbarth, has finished a life-size bust of Mark Twain, who is spending the winter in Vienna. Soon after his arrival there the humorist consented to sit for Hegenbarth, of whose talent he is an admirer, and notwithstanding his suffering from the gout, he forthrightly made the long journey every day to the sculptor's studio in the Prater, and sat for him of the bust he now sends down to New-York.

W. H. H. ("Adirondack") Murray is out with a long appeal for the revival of the old-time lecture lyceum system.

San Francisco, Jan. 18.—The Bruce gold medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific Coast has been awarded to Professor Simon Newcomb, of Washington, D. C., for his distinguished services to astronomy. This is the first award of the medal.

THE TALK OF THE DAY. The introduction of a State monopoly in Russia for the sale of spirituous liquors, which is shortly to take place, will entail the closing of 233 restaurants and several hundred wineries in St. Petersburg. It is computed that it will have the result of throwing about twelve thousand persons out of employment and of ruining many licensed victuallers by compelling them to give up their licenses.

The owners of licensed houses and spirit merchants will also suffer severely.

A young man of Noroton Hills, near Stamford, is relating an amusing incident which occurred a few nights ago, and which has since broken up the serenity of his hitherto unmarred married life. About Christmas time the young man received at one of the saloons a Manhattan cocktail, in a small fancy bottle. Doubting the ingredients of the cocktail he carried it home, and after several days finally leaving it at home, still untouched. While making a hasty toilet, his wife found the fancy bottle. She opened it and sniffed from the cork, for her, and removing the cork, was delighted with the perfume. After using almost the entire contents of the bottle she went downstairs to refresh her guests. Her husband arrived later and the not unfamiliar odor which pervaded the house led him to inquire of her what she had done with his cocktail for perfume, and she had used it for that purpose, and she had had a hot time of it. She said that night the Waterbury American.

By an amusing mistake a Roman paper recently published the advertisement of a new medicine under the heading "Statistice of Suicides," commencing

nesses greatly injured. And as for foreign trade the official reports tell the story of its disaster. In the one month of November, according to Board of Trade reports, shipments of machinery showed a falling off of more than \$1,000,000 from the same month in the preceding year. At the same time there was a great expansion of trade on the part of Great Britain's chief rival, Germany, the increase in German exports of machinery amounting, in the first nine months of the year, to \$2,375,000. The simple explanation is that British manufacturers were unable to fill orders, and so the orders went to Germany. And it may be added, as British trademen have found, that business once lost to Germany is never regained.

The most competent authorities estimate the direct loss to British industry and trade, to workmen and employers together, of the labor troubles of 1897, at not less than \$75,000,000. That does not include the future losses resulting from the permanent diversion of trade to Germany. As an offset, workmen are said to have gained some \$750,000 in increased wages. No other gain to either capital or labor is recorded. That is to say, for every dollar gained a hundred dollars has been lost. That is the characteristic net result of a year of strikes and lockouts.

TANISHING RAPID TRANSIT.

The latest proceeding of the Rapid Transit Commission suggests just one cheering possibility, namely, that the Manhattan company, which is thereby solicited to tell what it is willing to do, will respond with a proposition worth accepting. It must be admitted, however, that this is only a faint hope. That corollary is in the habit of taking its time about affairs which it treats as exclusively its own. Neither public opinion nor legislation has ever succeeded in forcing it to hasten its course, and we see little evidence, notwithstanding all that has been said about its progressive schemes of improvement, that it is ready to satisfy so far as it can the reasonable expectations of the community from which it has obtained enormous privileges. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has formally announced that it waits upon the convenience of the Manhattan, and the Rapid Transit Commission frankly acknowledges that nothing of a practical nature will be done by others so long as the latter corporation is tentatively in the field. In the mean time it has no power either to compel the Manhattan company to make extensions and improvements or, so far as we can judge, to hasten its decision. It looks as if the elevated roads would continue to conduct the transportation business in the old way for an indefinite period.

It is as certain, in view of the latest developments, as it always has been that the Manhattan company could never obviate the necessity for underground rapid-transit roads except by such an occupation of the streets as the public would never tolerate, even if the company were willing and able to bear the cost of such an expansion of its system. That it is capable of improving its service by the introduction of electricity and otherwise nobody doubts; but even this relatively slight advance it still hesitates to make. It will probably come in time, but it will not solve the problem of which the people supposed they had found a practical solution when they recognized "an imperious necessity" by voting to use their own credit for the purpose of promoting their own welfare. To all appearances the Manhattan company still has the city at its mercy, thanks to a judicial decision which brought prosperous negotiations to a standstill and to the advent of an administration which is pursuing the old Tammany policy of devotion to the elevated railroads. If the Rapid Transit Commissioners have any strong hopes in reserve we congratulate them upon the possession of a singularly sanguine temperament.

STATE EXTRAVAGANCE.

Controller Roberts is fully justified in laying special stress in his annual report on the extravagance of the government of New-York as compared with other States. He backs up with figures what has been urged upon the lawmakers many times in the last few years. Governor Morton when he went into office took a stand against the multiplication of commissions with huge expense accounts for the performance of all sorts of public and semi-public works, and his views met with hearty commendation in every quarter of the State. Nothing appears to have been accomplished, however, in enforcing economy, and now, when the taxpayers are face to face with the question of spending \$7,000,000 more to make of some use \$9,000,000 already voted for canal improvements, it is high time for the people to take a reckoning of the rate at which their money is being spent.

This is an imperial Commonwealth, but that is no reason why its affairs should be administered with an imperial disregard of the taxpayer. New-York, of course, with its great population must spend more money in the aggregate than even the largest of its neighbors, but the expense of government is now almost twice as much for every citizen as that of Pennsylvania, and much in excess of that of Massachusetts. The Bay State is reputed to be far advanced as regards public charities, good roads, care for health, collection of statistics and all the other enterprises which add to the expense of modern government. Surely, it ought not to cost New-York much more than Massachusetts for public purposes, conceding that the situation of this city as the chief port of entry of the country burdens the State with some charges to which others are not subject in a like degree. Yet the Controller reports that the per capita cost of government in New-York is \$140; in Pennsylvania, \$242; in Massachusetts, \$348; while in New-York it is \$49. It is to be regretted that the statement does not make absolutely clear the basis of comparison. In some States the care of the insane is entirely a local matter, while here it is managed by a State Board and paid for out of the State Treasury. If the budgets of the different commonwealths are compared on a common basis of functions performed, the figures are extremely significant; but if they consider the outlay of various State treasuries, regardless that some pay the mere cost of law making and enforcing, while others handle the money raised for local and charitable purposes, then the comparison is less valuable.

But when the Controller points out that in seventeen years the number of State commissions and departments has been increased by thirty-six, and that the State expenditures, which in 1881 were \$9,378,214, amounted in 1897 to \$26,962,705, he is not far from the truth. It is to be regretted that the statement does not make absolutely clear the basis of comparison. In some States the care of the insane is entirely a local matter, while here it is managed by a State Board and paid for out of the State Treasury. If the budgets of the different commonwealths are compared on a common basis of functions performed, the figures are extremely significant; but if they consider the outlay of various State treasuries, regardless that some pay the mere cost of law making and enforcing, while others handle the money raised for local and charitable purposes, then the comparison is less valuable.

subject of primaries, and that so soon as the details are arranged they will pass under the yoke, abandon the new organization, recognize Platt as "the Master" and fall in without a murmur under Quigg, Gibbs, Gruber and the rest of that outfit of able statesmen. The story is both foolish and false. There are no Caudine forks for the 150,000 voters who stood up last November for the Republican doctrine of non-partisan administration in municipal affairs against the Platt-Quigg heresy that the chief and only end of municipal administration is to apportion the spoils and plunder of great cities among incompetent, dishonest and unfit partisan heebers. No negotiations of self-appointed leaders will avail to deliver them over; no tinkering of statutes will so enlarge the Platt-Quigg stryap or make easy its entrances or embellish its parlor that they will be tempted to walk into it. It will be well for Governor Black and the Legislature to keep this in mind. Two-thirds of the Republican voters of this city have already revolted from the Platt-Quigg leadership. More than nine-tenths of them are sick and tired of it. There can be no harmony nor unification until it is repudiated and thrown off.

"THINGS AS THEY ARE" IN HAWAII.

Worshippers of the "God of Things as They Are" must be blind to facts which are obvious to all the rest of the world. Or perhaps it is a part of their worship to pretend such blindness. Thus they are opposing the annexation of Hawaii. They want the islands to be let alone. Their present status is good enough for them. The islands are already within the American "sphere of influence." As long as the United States continues to play the part of dog in the manger all other Powers will keep their hands off. Why disturb so excellent an arrangement? Why not let things be as they are? And then, as if thus to reinforce their anti-annexation arguments, they tearfully rehearse the tale of the woes of Hawaii, and of the woes the Hawaiian connection might, could, would or should entail upon the United States. Since the first missionaries landed there, the native Kanaka population has been diminished to one-fifth its former numbers. The islands have been filled with Chinese and Japanese coolies. Mosquitoes have been introduced. Controversies with other nations have arisen. There has been a distinct tendency to relapse into barbarism. The people have shown no fitness for citizenship in a State of this Union. And so forth. Wherefore, oh, sancta simplicitas! the islands should not be annexed, but should be kept in their present state of dependent independence.

Now what is evident to all the world, save the esoteric coterie of those who worship the "God of Things as They Are," is this: That all these evils have befallen Hawaii under, and most of them, indeed, because of, this very system which the anti-annexationists want to perpetuate. It is while they have been in the American "sphere of influence" that the Kanakas have been half-decimated. It is under the American protectorate that the islands have been filled with coolies. It was while the United States was playing the part of dog in the manger that mosquitoes were introduced.

It is during, and indeed because of, this anomalous relationship that the disputes with foreign countries arose, and that the United States had almost to use force to compel King David Kalakaua to remain in a proper state of dependent independence. And it is equally evident to all, with the exception noted, that under annexation these evils would be largely abated. That the mosquitoes would be expelled is perhaps not to be hoped. But at least the United States does not permit its territory to be overrun by coolies. Neither is it much troubled with controversies with foreign nations about its control of its own domain. It does not arbitrarily revoke constitutions, nor seek to restore paganism, nor yet endeavor to set up head-chopping machines. The notion that under United States rule the islands would be in any single respect worse off than at present, or that they would not in most respects be far better off, or yet that by assuming such rule the United States would be subjected to additional embarrassments, or would not be freed from most of those its anomalous protectorate over the islands has caused it—such notions are too fantastic to be entertained for a moment by any one whose mind is not intoxicated with fumes of incense to the "God of Things as They Are."

It is time to have done with pretences. Let the concrete facts be recognized. The dog in the manger policy is played out. It has served some good purposes, but it has also brought some evils upon both countries. And its good has of late been rapidly waning, while its evils have been increasing at an alarming pace, until the latter threaten to outweigh far the former. Talk about aggression and oppression and conquest and piracy! Why those are exactly what the anti-annexationists themselves want this country to be guilty of. They want the United States to say to Hawaii: "You must remain independent and look out for your own affairs, but you must not make any treaties with other countries that we do not approve. You must allow us to boss you all we please, and must show us all the special favors we want, even if in so doing you get into all sorts of trouble with other nations; but we will not assume the slightest responsibility for you, nor help you out of any of the scrapes you get into on your account." A more unjust proposition could scarcely be conceived. Its permanent execution would be intolerable alike to Hawaii and to the United States. Either, in accordance with the expressed will of both countries, the islands must be annexed outright to the United States or this protectorate foolery must be abandoned and the islands be permitted to go by their own way, whether that be to become a part of some European colonial empire or to be submerged beneath the Asiatic flood that threatens them. In either of which latter cases the United States might as well withdraw all its commerce from Pacific waters. The parting of the ways has been reached. It is no place for an altar to the "God of Things as They Are."

RESULTS OF BRITISH STRIKES.

The year just ended will go on record as one of the most disastrous in the recent annals of British industry. This fact is due chiefly to the lockout of the engineers and the accompanying disturbances of other branches of industry. There were not as many strikes and lockouts as in the preceding year, but the number of men concerned was far greater and the net result upon trade far more disastrous. There were in all about 850 disputes, affecting more than 200,000 workmen. As nearly as can now be reckoned, some 10,000,000 days' labor was lost. That means over 33,000 years of individual idleness, or a year's idleness of more than 33,000 men. As the majority of these men are skilled mechanics, receiving from five to six shillings a day when at work, the total loss to them in wages was probably little short of \$12,000,000. To this we must add at least \$3,000,000 more paid out by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and other trades-unions for support of men on strike or locked out. A total loss to workmen of \$15,000,000 is therefore to be set down as one result of the year's disputes.

That would be bad enough if it were all. But it is not. The engineering troubles caused a considerable cutting down of railway freight traffic. The shipbuilding industry was almost paralyzed. Shipbuilders and tradesmen of all kinds in the affected districts found their busi-

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—General Biliot, Minister of War, made a formal complaint against Zola. Zola declined to reopen the sealing question. China acceded to the indemnity demanded by Germany for the death of the missionaries. The Exchequer made a speech recommending England's position in the Chinese question. It is reported that Russia may restore Port Arthur to China on condition of being allowed to control customs and railways.

CONGRESS.—Both branches of the House favored annexing Hawaii. The Urgent Deficiency bill was passed. House: The Democrats made an attempt to force a resolution of a Cuban intelligence resolution, but were defeated after an exciting contest; the Army Appropriation bill was passed.

DOMESTIC.—President Dole of Hawaii is to be received and entertained in Washington as the guest of the Nation. Mr. DeLoach will start for Britain to-day. The first ballot for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Gorman was taken in the Maryland Legislature; there was no choice; Judge McComas, the organization Republican candidate, defeated the Democratic candidate, George Gage and ex-Secretary Fairbaird appeared again as witnesses before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives. In the Senate a protest was made against allowing a committee of Senators, Burke, the only Republican who refused to vote for Hanna.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Committee of Fifty-three's sub-committee on enrollment decided on February 1, 4 and 10 as the dates for the enrollment of voters in the DeLoach bill. Lincoln was killed at Madison-ave. and Sixty-third-st., by being thrown from his wheel in a collision with a pedestrian. It was foreshadowed at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and the Council of governing the city would probably exceed the cost of governing the combined territory before consolidation. Cornell sent out invitations to the Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania to form an association for an annual inter-collegiate regatta. Stocks were weak and lower.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair with increasing cloudiness; rain or snow to-day; warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 39 degrees; lowest, 29; average, 34 1/2.

HARMONY TALK.

The reports which come from Albany to the effect that Governor Black is beginning to manifest considerable interest in the efforts said to be in progress in various quarters to unify the Republican party in this city and throughout the State are doubtless well founded. There is no reason why he should not be interested, and even anxious, concerning a matter in which his own political future, as well as that of the party, is obviously at stake. He is drawing near the expiration of his official term. If he is to be a candidate for re-election he must naturally be solicitous to have behind him a united party. Even if he is not a candidate, a reasonable regard for his own reputation as a successful political leader, to say nothing of loyalty to his party, would be a most natural impetus to exertion on his part to bring about such a condition of affairs that it could not be said that his administration had been a source of weakness or a cause of disaster to his party. We have no doubt that the Governor is sincerely anxious to promote harmony, and, in current phrase, unify the party. We hope also that the report is true that the vote in November—especially in this city—cleared his vision and enlightened his judgment somewhat as to the conditions under which harmony and unification may be made possible. If he continues to be of the opinion which he publicly expressed before the last election, that 150,000 voters were guilty of "treachery," while only 100,000 remained loyal, we have no hesitation in saying that his unifying efforts will be fruitless. If he still thinks that the leadership which packed together the enormous patronage of all these cities and boroughs and outlying sections and tossed it into Mr. Croker's lap should be vindicated and sustained, and his efforts for harmony are on that line, we can assure him now that they are beyond all question doomed to failure.

If there had been any doubt before, the events of the last two months have made it indubitably plain, not only that the "jamming through" of the charter by the last Legislature under Platt's dictation—and, of course, with Governor Black's active co-operation—was the most stupendous blunder ever committed by pigheaded politicians, but that the management of the campaign by these same blunderers was deliberately dishonest and treacherous from the very start. That a majority of the 100,000 voters who followed Platt and Quigg were deceived we have no doubt. We believe that most of them now see and deplore their error. The "jamming through" was blundering folly, pure and simple, and as such might be forgiven, though even then its authors should have had the grace to withdraw from public sight. The campaign management was worse; it was criminal and malignant treachery. They take to be sure, is now past mending. But they will be sure to remind Governor Black that a large majority of the Republican voters of this city and State have not forgotten the disasters that flowed from that blundering, criminal and treacherous management, nor the leadership that was responsible for it. They will insist upon an absolute change of leaders and of party policy as a condition precedent to any steps toward harmony or unification. Their reason for this is that the leaders are dishonest and their policy at war with the principles of the Republican party. And—with the practical politician concludes argument—their continuance insures defeat and disaster.