The Sun.

FOR

1888.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1888.

Andrew Jackson to the Party.

ANDREW JACKSON was not a saint, and his day is not a saint's day; but it is celebrated with regularity and enthusiasm because it commemorates one of the great achievements of one of the greatest of Democrats and truest of American patriots.

Down the years comes the echo of this impressive warning, uttered by ANDREW JACKSON half a century ago:

"Mutual suspicion and reproaches will in time create mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will always be found who are ready to foment these fatal divisions.

"What have you to gain by division and dissension? Delude not yourselves with the belief that a breach once made may be afterward repaired."

Stand together, Democrats in Congress! What have you to gain by division and dissension? "The United Democracy; it must be preserved!"

The Dow Law for New Jersey.

We observe that the success of the Dow law in Ohio is beginning to attract attention in New Jersey, where public sentiment is strongly in favor of some action by the present Legislature for the restriction of the liquor traffic.

The Prohibitionist vote in New Jersey, as we have heretofore shown, was larger proportionately in the election of 1886 than in any other State of the Union. Last November it fell off notably, partly on account of the forcible manner in which Mr. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS and his friends presented the issue as between protection and free trade, and partly because of a growing belief that the Republican leaders in the State would now at last proceed to deal with the liquor question fairly, openly, and on its merits.

As everybody knows who has watched New Jersey politics, the size of the Prohibitionist vote in that State represents something more than the demand for out-and-out prohibition. Thousands of Republicans and not a few Democrats have temporarily joined the third party solely in order to express their disgust with the cowardly inaction of the managers of the old organizations. It is a practicable system of representation that they want, not a visionary scheme of total suppression.

For this reason, it is interesting to find so able, and conservative a Republican newspaper as the *Bloomfield Citizen* declaring outright for the adoption in New Jersey of "the principle underlying the SCOTT and Dow laws" as the most practicable way of limiting the evils of the saloon in New Jersey." The *Citizen* prints the entire text of the Dow law, and gives an intelligent account of its actual workings. It reports to the more temperate friends of temperance in New Jersey that in Ohio the Dow law, "instead of uniting in opposition every saloon keeper and moderate drinker, has the support of large numbers of the more intelligent users of intoxicating beverages, and is practicable in its application to large cities as well as the rural districts."

The Republicans control the present Legislature in New Jersey, and will be mainly responsible for any action that may be taken this year with regard to the restriction of the liquor traffic. Nevertheless, the interest of the Democratic party in the matter is not less direct and vital. The immediate effect of the passage of the high license law in Pennsylvania was to reduce the third party Prohibitionist vote nearly one-half.

Krupp's Latest and Biggest Guns.

In Lieut. WEAVER's interesting paper on seacoast defences, read before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island last month, the author takes issue with the Fortification Board on the vital question of seacoast armament. He presents facts and figures which, if substantiated, will render necessary a complete revision of the plans and estimates of the Board.

As the report of the Fortification Board has been made the basis of Senator DOLPH's bill appropriating $126,000,000 for our coast defences, and as the probability of legislative action in this respect during the present session of Congress is greater than at any time since the question of defences was first agitated, the statements made by Lieut. WEAVER demand careful consideration. It would be folly to spend $126,000,000 or any other amount of money for defences which will not defend us.

Lieut. WEAVER says: "The proposed 16-inch gun of the Fortification Board, granting it a projectile weighing 2,300 pounds—which is a liberal allowance—and a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet per second, will not be effective against a plate twenty inches thick [of steel or compound armor] at one mile." This assertion is based on the following statement:

"Recent experiments go to show that modern first-class steel or compound plates will successfully bear a projectile energy of about 1,500 foot tons per ton of plate. If we consider such ships as the Trafalgar and Nile as fair samples of the coming heavy battle ship, the 20-inch compound armor they carry will call for a total projectile energy of 55,500 foot tons to overmatch it—assuming the effect of the blow to be limited to a surface area of ten feet by ten."

Lieut. WEAVER considers that 18-inch guns are the largest suitable for naval ordnance, and gives the range of such guns as ten miles when fired at an angle of elevation of 20°. He continues:

"If our coast were fully armed with 16-inch guns, it is within present limits of possibility for ships covered with such armor [20-inch] and carrying 18-inch guns, or even smaller calibres, to stand beyond one mile from the shore and within eight to ten miles of almost any of our seaport cities, and fire overland into the city being defended."

As the 16-inch gun is the largest recommended by the Fortification Board, this statement calls for verification or refutation. Lieut. WEAVER, therefore, wants 20-inch guns for our outer defences, instead of 16-inch guns. "The proposed 20-inch gun would give a total projectile energy of 55,500 foot tons at 11,806 yards—six miles." Or, in other words, on the basis assumed, the 20-inch gun can pierce a 20-inch compound armor or steel plate at a distance of six miles.

Breech-loading steel rifles of 20-inch calibre would unquestionably be powerful weapons to mount in the Coney Island and Sandy Hook forts; but the weight and cost would be excessive, the fabrication difficult, and the necessity of such guns still remains to be proven.

If Lieut. WEAVER's deductions are correct, it implies a strange oversight on the part of the Fortification Board, since at the very time they were recommending 16-inch guns for our defences—guns against which 20-inch armor is now said to be a complete protection at distances of one mile—there were no less than six war ships afloat or building armored or to be armored with steel or compound plates exceeding twenty inches in thickness, and sixteen ships with armor from eighteen to twenty inches thick.

The basis of Lieut. WEAVER's argument is that it requires 55,500 foot tons of energy to overmatch a 20-inch plate. Is this statement correct? In summing up the various trials of armor plates, Commander GOODRICH, United States Navy, and Capt. SMITH, United States Army, say:

"To present a tabular statement of the impact energy which a given thickness of plate can safely receive is impossible with the incomplete data at hand. An inspection of the accompanying schedule of trials will show that speaking in general terms of forged steel and compound armor * * * a 22-inch plate is completely overmatched by a single impact of 30,000 foot tons."

Here is the issue fairly joined. This quotation is from the report of Committee No. 1, appendix to the report of the Fortification Board (January, 1886), and it was, doubtless, on such data that the Board formulated their scheme for our defensive armament.

Previous to the Board's report, there were only four recorded instances in which plates have received blows of 1,500 foot tons per ton of plate. These are the Shoeburyness experiment of 1883, in which the plate was backed by granite, and the Spezia trials of June, 1879. The former is excluded from consideration by reason of the backing, inapplicable in the case of war ships. The Spezia plates were of cast steel, covered with one inch of iron, and were 27.56 inches thick, 9 feet long, and 4 feet 8 inches broad. Had these plates been of the size fixed by Lieut. WEAVER, namely, ten feet by ten, the weight would have been more than doubled, and the energy per ton of plate reduced from 1,970 foot tons to less than 985 foot tons. No plate, with the single exception of the Shoeburyness experiment, has ever received a blow of 1,500 foot tons per ton of plate, under the conditions assumed, yet in many of the trials a single blow has sufficed to destroy the plate. It would seem that the limit of resistance should be placed at much lower figures.

KRUPP has a contract with the Italian Government for the fabrication of four 119-ton guns for the defence of the harbor of Spezia. Three of these guns have been accepted by the Italians, and a fourth gun has been tested by KRUPP. The eightieth round was fired with a projectile weighing 2,315 pounds and a powder charge of 847 pounds. The muzzle velocity was 1,900 feet per second, and the muzzle energy, or smashing effect, 57,933 foot tons. This gives, by KRUPP's formula, a penetration of 39.4 inches in iron at 1,094 yards, or, by the usual deduction, a penetration of 29.55 inches in compound armor or steel. These guns are 15¾ inches in calibre, one-fourth inch less than recommended by the Fortification Board. The estimated muzzle energy, with the normal projectile and powder charge, is 46,061 foot tons. The estimated energy at 3,500 yards is 29,507 foot tons. According to the usual formulas, this projectile would penetrate a 20-inch steel plate at two miles.

The muzzle energy of 57,933 foot tons recorded above is the greatest actually attained by any gun up to the present time. If 55,500 foot tons is necessary in order to smash a 20-inch plate, it is manifest that, contrary to the generally received opinion, the platemakers have much the better of the gunmakers, for we already have plates 21.67 inches thick, and the two new Italian ships are to be armored with 22-inch plates.

While it appears that Lieut. WEAVER has erred in rating at too high a figure the defensive power of steel plates, the question of penetration in hard armor has never been satisfactorily settled, and the point raised should receive thorough investigation before we stake the defence of our important seaports on 16-inch guns.

The Effect of Tight Lacing.

In an article discussing the philosophy of tight lacing the *Saturday Review* of London remarks that the repetition of the habit through numerous generations has not produced the slightest apparent change in the natural shape of women, either in the circumference of the waist or in the position of the internal organs. But recent investigations show that the practice of tight lacing, which goes back as far as the days of MARTIAL and GALEN, has a decided effect so far as concerns the breathing of women.

Last spring Dr. ROBERT L. DICKINSON of Brooklyn read before the Pathological Society of that town an elaborate paper upon the corset and the displacement caused by its pressure, in which he presented the results of many experiments, and reached, among others, the conclusion that "the thoracic character of the breathing in women is largely due to corset wearing." Thoracic breathing is indicated by the more marked rising and falling of the upper part of the chest, so observable in women, instead of the abdomen, as in men.

According to Dr. WALSHE, a medical writer of distinction, the agricultural woman, who is ignorant of stays, breathes more like a man than the town female. During sleep, too, the conditions of pectoral and ventral breathing of the female, he tells us, are much less strikingly different from those of the male than in the waking state, the waist being for the time relieved from constriction. Of the lower animals, the male and female dog and the horse and mare breathe almost exactly alike. Dr. MAYS of Philadelphia has also come to the conclusion, after a careful study of the respiratory movements of Indian girls in the Lincoln Institution, who had always worn loose clothing, that, "so far as the Indian is concerned, the abdominal is the original type of respiration in both male and female, and that the costal type in the civilized female is developed through the constricting influence of dress around the abdomen."

Dr. DICKINSON has himself tested the effect of corsets on expansion in the cases of 52 women of the average of 21 years. Their average waist without the corset was 26½ inches; with and over the corset 24 inches, or 2½ inches less; their average vital capacity without corsets was 163 cubic inches; with corsets, 30 cubic inches less. By vital capacity he means the total number of cubic inches of air an individual can expel from the lungs after the deepest inspiration. These women, however, were servants who might be presumed to lace less tightly and to have a more vigorous muscular system and better expansion than women of wealth and leisure; but, as a matter of fact, he tells us that "these servants lace tighter and are less healthy in appearance than the young ladies in the institution in which the observations were made."

Dr. DICKINSON found also that the long-continued compression of the wall of the abdomen had the effect to bring about a thinning of its adipose layer, while below the ring of constriction the fat accumulated. "The woman who abhors 'a stomach' yet adopts the most effective means of cultivating it." He found that while this tendency to the piling up of fat below the navel was not observable in stout young men in good condition, "in 11 healthy women below 30 who have been in the habit of wearing corsets of varying degrees of tightness," the fat was much more than normal. The corset also, even though loosely adjusted, definitely displaces the liver, and that organ suffers more than any other from the pressure, the total of which he estimates as varying between 80 and 90 pounds.

Even if, therefore, the natural figure of woman has not been essentially modified by corset wearing, its functions seem to be decidedly and injuriously affected.

They Will Avoid Humbug.

There is good hope that under the new Commissioners appointed by Governor HILL the State Civil Service Commission will no longer be an expensive, pretentious, useless sham. It seems to be the purpose of the new Commissioners to substitute practical and sensible examinations for the silly, general, and bookish ones which have been in vogue. In an interview printed in the *Evening Post* Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, one of the new Commissioners and probably the next Chairman of the Commission, thus speaks:

"There should be a change in the way of conducting examinations if the general opinion is to be received. Men should be examined in regard to their general fitness for the position they want to fill. The examinations should be practical, and not theoretical. If a man is wanted to fill a position on the subway, he should be examined in regard to his capabilities for the work he was to do. He should have a thorough knowledge of masonry, electricity, and other things necessary in the position. There should be no long examination in regard to rhetoric, geography, and things of that sort, but it should be practical. There is the Department of Public Works, for instance; suggestions from Gen. Newton in regard to the conduct of examinations should be obtained. He wants to get men who will do the work required of them, and in the best manner. If an inspector of masonry is wanted, he should be a practical man. As long as he was fully posted in that work, would it be at all necessary for him to have a knowledge of grammar and geography?"

That is, Gen. SICKLES proposes that the examiners shall find out what a man knows about the job he wants to be hired to do, and not what he knows about the boundaries of No Man's Land, or the greatest common dividend of a lard trust.

In the *Albany Argus*, Mr. JAMES H. MANNING, another of the new Commissioners, expresses a similar opinion. He declares that "the system of examinations established by the late Commission was contrary to every principle of common sense and judgment;" and he insists that the removed Commissioners have made civil service reform a scoff and by-word by their impracticable methods." He says, and nobody except a few irreconcilable and hopeless Mugwumps will doubt the assertion, that the reorganization of the Commission "is a proof of the sincere desire of the Governor to make the examinations more practical and useful than they have been heretofore."

Mr. MANNING doesn't believe in asking puzzles, or any questions which do not directly and specifically relate to the duties of the office for which the applicant is examined. He is in accord with Gen. SICKLES as to this point, as well as to the propriety and necessity of maintaining harmonious relations with the State and municipal authorities. We presume that Mr. TREADWELL, the Republican member of the Commission, takes the same view, or he would not have been appointed. For the first time, then, an attempt at making civil service reform rational and practical will be had in this State.

Congress goes to work again to-day. It has had plenty of holidays during the past month, and should be ready to proceed to business.

Some very important business is to be transacted this session, and upon the way in which it is done the result of the next election may depend.

We would suggest to all the Democratic members, as rules to be observed by them:

1. A prohibitory tariff against extreme theories, cheap talk, and a disposition to quarrel.

2. Free trade in compromise and conciliatory opinion.

And first and last of all, however much you may differ about the question of reducing duties, remember that there is one duty which nothing can diminish or take precedence of, and that is the duty of keeping the Democracy united.

Thank you, Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON CHILDS, for your Almanac for 1888. It is like the well-deserved happiness that decorates your esteemed existence; money cannot buy it, and yet it costs you annually a pretty penny. It is at the same time an advertisement and a public benefit. It gives all the phases of the moon, and much sound poetical advice like this:

"If you would have the nuptial union last,
Let virtue be the bond that ties it fast."

And the portrait of yourself upon the cover, in pastoral costume, and seated on the bank of a sylvan stream, and in the act of recording in a large blank book the last suggestion of the Muse, is true as life, besides being a triumph of the engraver's art.

Senator HOAR has got in his bill for a monster celebration of the first discovery of America by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

Is Mr. HOAR sure he is celebrating the right man? Has he forgotten LEIF ERICSSON, who visited New England in or about the year 1001, founded the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Salisbury Institute at Worcester, and, if we are not mistaken, left his card upon Mr. G. FRIEDE HOAR himself, then comparatively a young gentleman?

Mr. PAK, the Corean Minister now on his way to Washington, will perhaps be the only person able to satisfactorily settle the question of his diplomatic status. The newspapers of Japan have published contradictory statements on this subject. One of them says that China and Corea have formally agreed that a Minister sent by the latter to any foreign country is not to take precedence of the Chinese Minister in that country, but, on the contrary, is to consult with the Chinese Minister before holding communication with other foreign representatives there. A second newspaper replies that this is not the case at all, and that these statements comprised the Chinese demands, to which the Coreans did not agree. The actual conduct of Mr. PAK in this country and of Mr. CHO in Europe will be the surest way of determining this question, which has a bearing on the actual relations subsisting between China and Corea.

The eminent discretion which marked King KALAKAUA's conduct in his struggle with the revolutionists at Honolulu last June has come to his aid once more. It is reported that he will accede to the latest demands of the reformers, of which the most important is that of allowing them to choose the candidate for appointment to the vacancy on the Supreme bench. As this body is now divided, two against two, on the question of the King's right to retain his former veto power, which he has referred to it for decision, giving the reformers the fifth member of the court is practically surrendering the veto power. Still, KALAKAUA is said to have concluded to appoint Mr. S. P. DOLE, as the reformers wish.

The case seems to be one of wisely choosing the half loaf in preference to no bread. The reformers threaten to dethrone him and put Mrs. DOMINIS in his place. This lady, his eldest sister, is the Princess KAMAKAEHA LILIUOKANI, who was married to Mr. JOHN O. DOMINIS, Governor of Oahu and Maui, about twenty-five years ago. The King has, too, a much younger sister, Princess LIKELIKE, who also enjoys a Government pension; but Princess LILIUOKANI is next in line of succession, and her name is the one whispered to KALAKAUA when it is necessary to remind him that docility is the trait most urgently required of him.

The evidence which we print elsewhere of Senator JAMES F. WILSON's unworthiness to remain in public life may not defeat him as a candidate before the Republican Legislature of Iowa; but it ought to be interesting to a good many young Republican voters who were not born when the Sioux City branch was chartered.

The sickly green of the two-cent stamp is not the rich emerald green of the old three-cent stamp, as the upholders of the sickly thing pretend. It is a different green.

The nomination of EDWARD BURGESS to the land office at Prescott, Arizona, need occasion no alarm. This is a gentleman from Culpepper, Virginia, and not that Boston EDWARD BURGESS who holds a certain high sea office, not by Presidential appointment, but by virtue of natural selection, unanimously confirmed by the patriotic American people.

OSMAN DIGNA's alleged reappearance near Suakim after so often having been killed and buried, in the despatches, must be thoroughly disheartening to the British. About the only thing they can be very sure of now regarding this chief is that they have got his frying pan, which, captured in his tent at Tamesi, forms one of the great trophies of the last campaign in Africa. Even this utensil may henceforth be watched with increased anxiety lest it should somehow share its late owner's propensity for playing unexpected tricks and disappointing all reasonable calculations.

The Baltimore Charity Ball will be danced to-night, and its brightest ornament will be Mrs. GROVER CLEVELAND, if she is persuaded to go there.

It is reported that Mr. H. RIDER HAGGARD wants $500 a night for his proposed lectures in the United States. Probably this is only a reminder on Mr. HAGGARD's part that the production of strange, original, and hair-erecting romances is his proper field. One who can write with so much imagination would but waste time in talking.

Amsterdam, in this State, enjoys or deplores the closest Sunday laws known. Its Mayor has ordered that no Amsterdamer shall on Sundays take a drink, buy a cigar, newspaper, peanut, or lozenge, get shaved, or hire a horse from a livery stable. Amsterdam ought to be happy, but it won't.

Another new theatre will be opened to-night in Boston, which is getting to be known as the best "show" town next to, and immeasurably after, New York, in the United States. Old JOHN WINTHROP, RICHARD BELLINGHAM, THOS. DUDLEY, and other Massachusetts Bay Antiques and Horribles will be unusually restless in their fosses to-night.

What is fame? The Hon. MICHAEL KELLY of Chicago and Boston may answer. In Boston, in happier days, he was appraised at $10,000. In San Francisco the little wanton boys called him "Ten Cent MICKEY." There is a passage in a comedy written by an early Italian poet called DANT by the most cultured inhabitants of Cook county, Ill., which is applicable to such mutations of fortune as the Only KELLY sags under. But we will not quote it. It is in the Italian, and consequently unintelligible to the DANT clubs of Chicago. We shall have more to say on this subject upon the appearance of Messer EUGENIO CAMPO's "Hell Adapted to Cook County Latitudes, with a preface by MELVILLE ELOQUIO STONE."

Coasting accidents are fully up to the usual winter census returns. And yet all of them might be avoided if the coasting trade would adopt our humble but hopeful suggestion that those who joy in the double-ripper should climb into the family refrigerator and be pulled down hill by a yoke of untutored and impetuous steers.

And now it is said that BUFFALO BILL, Col. the Hon. W. FREDERICK CODY, was born a plain BILL MATTHEWSON in this State. Thus one by one the loudest legends become mute.

ALBANY GOSSIP.

No new scarf pins have been presented to James William Husted since he failed to be elected Speaker. This is a change from last year, when a three-line advertisement in THE SUN that his stock of scarf pins was almost exhausted brought him over ten new pins from admirers and friends within the next few days. It is unfair to suppose that the Bald Eagle has no regard for his personal adornment simply because he is on the floor instead of in the chair.

Frank Smith, son of Health Officer Smith and Secretary of the Republican State Committee, is the newest messenger boy in Mr. Platt's employ. He makes visits to Albany whenever any orders are to be carried that it is not safe to put in writing.

Senator Jacob Worth still has the overcoat that was stolen from him by a sneak thief last winter. It was recovered by an Albany detective and the Senator places an extra value on it on that account.

Now that Senator Dunham is not in the Legislature, Assemblyman Joseph Gordon has taken to wearing fancy waistcoats, though they are not as beautiful as Senator Dunham's. Mr. Gordon's every-day waistcoat is of dark cloth, with white and red specks on a brown background. It is cut too high to be in the present fashion, though it looks well on Mr. Gordon, and the pattern can be seen even with his coat buttoned up.

There is a practice by the financial clerks of the two Houses not to pay the members their last thirty days' pay, or $300, until they adjourn. It might be expedient for the financial clerks to extend this further and withhold the last 100 days' pay. This would diminish the length of the session a month at least, and as much business might be done in the same length of time. Another good plan to reduce the length of the sessions would be for the railroads to refuse to issue any passes to Albany, but only passes for the legislators to go home; or, instead of making the passes good for the session, to limit their time, or to make them good for only one trip home a month. As it is, now that the Albany gambling houses have been temporarily closed, the whole Legislature goes either home or to Troy on Friday afternoon and does not come back until Monday evening. There are only three days of legislation a week, and even these are interrupted by visits to Cohoes and Troy to see the pretty girls that work in the cotton mills and the cotton factories.

An amusing thing about these girls is that they keep up social distinctions. A collar girl does not associate with a cotton mills girl. Neither will they have a laundry girl for a friend. The laundry girls think they are better than the cotton mill girls, though this is disputed, while both recognize the superiority of the collar girls. The collar girls have their own sets, according to the character and quality of their work. The new Assemblymen are ignorant of this intricate social code, and make many embarrassing mistakes at first by giving suppers to which they invite cotton mill girls from Cohoes and collar girls from Troy.

He is One of Many.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: I sent for a sample of THE SUN and received it, and after perusing it carefully, especially the editorial page, I subscribed for the weekly, and wish to say I think it one of the best papers published, a friend to America and her industries. I am a farmer and a stock raiser (have 165 head of cattle on hand now), but am far from being a free trader. I am a subscriber and reader of the *World*, *Tribune*, *Times*, and *Voice*, but, in my judgment, THE SUN is far the ablest and the most fearless advocate of right.

WHEELING Mo., Jan. 4. FRED. BURRIS.

A Restless Night.

Countryman (to hotel clerk)—I reckon you'll have to give me another room, mister.

Clerk—What's the matter with the one you have?

Countryman—The sign says, "Don't blow out the gas," an', b'goth, I can't sleep with all that light in the room.

BANDITS OF NORTHERN MEXICO.

The Killing of Bernal—Depredations of Outlaws and the Yaquis in Sonora.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The news received at Nogales of the death of Bernal, the Mexican bandit, will be a relief to a wide region. His gang has been a terror for months to the Sierra Madre neighborhood, where it plundered ranches and small villages. The assassination of Baldwin by Bernal's followers even suggested international difficulties, although there can be no complaint against the degree of energy with which the Mexican authorities have prosecuted the campaign against him, especially after the sacking of the town of Otasez. When the forces of Gen. Morax reached that place the streets were still empty and the people were barricaded in their houses, fearing another swoop of the bold marauders. He found little difficulty in recruiting all the arms-bearing population for pursuit. But Bernal had meanwhile made off and attacked the mining camp of Laratra, from which he was driven out after a sharp skirmish. Gen. Tojero was authorized to increase the force employed against the bandit, and now the latest news is that he was shot in a fight with Mexican troops near Cosala, in Sinaloa, where also several of his followers were captured.

While these maraudings have been going on, depredations have also been committed near Trinidad mine in Sonora, and at Arroyo Hendo Tel Nuevo. The outlaws in the latter cases had gained possession in some way of Government arms, which fact led to the belief that they may have been deserters from the army. Roving Apaches have also been stealing and murdering in parts of Sonora. But the chief troubles in that State have come from the renewal of hostilities by the Yaqui Indians. Several skirmishes have recently taken place with them near Bonacita and elsewhere, and the vigor with which these have been carried on indicates that the death of Cajome was by no means the end of the war with this tribe.

It has been suggested that the fresh Yaqui outbreak was due to the failure of the Mexican authorities to keep faith with the Indians after the capture and execution of their great chief. It is said that adventurers are getting possession of the Yaqui lands, and that this cupidity has caused the renewal of hostilities. Whatever the truth, the portion of Sonora in which the Yaquis are found will be likely to suffer a long time from their daring, unless their grievances are redressed.

These various sources of trouble have kept northern Mexico disturbed for many weeks. The portion of the country which had previously suffered from outlawry was the lower Rio Grande. The fate which there befell the bandits, through the vigorous action of the local and Federal authorities, seems now, with the death of Bernal, to be overtaking also the pests of the northern States.

MARYLAND'S LEGISLATURE.

Getting Ready for the New Governor—Promises of Reform Laws.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 8.—The adjournment of the Maryland Legislature from Wednesday until Tuesday, in order that the presiding officers may prepare their lists of standing committees, has caused the State Capitol to become deserted. The pronounced political sentiment of the present Legislature renders it useless for the minority, who muster only twenty-four in both Houses, to raise serious opposition against any political measure which the Democratic managers may see fit to bring up. There is, however, something of a conservative feeling pervading the body which may take root as the session progresses. The party pledges of reform recommended by the State Convention, as well as some promised economical measures in the management of State affairs, will probably receive consideration within the next ninety days.

The Senate is composed of 22 Democrats and 4 Republicans. Among the latter is the Hon. Milton G. Urner, who was once a member of Congress. The presiding officer, Mr. Peter, is probably the oldest member of the body, and Mr. Somerville, the Calvert county Senator, the youngest, being scarcely 25 years old. The House of Delegates contains 71 Democrats and 20 Republicans. The Speaker of the House of Delegates, George M. Upshur, took an active part in the nomination of Gov. Jackson. This is his first political office.

Governor-elect Jackson has notified Gov. Lloyd that he will arrive in Annapolis on Tuesday. He and Mrs. Jackson will be the Governor's guests at the Executive Mansion, which has been put in good shape for the reception of the new official. The portraits of the new Governor, handsomely framed and recently presented to the State, will adorn the walls of his library, and all the appointments of a comfortable home have been provided. Gov. Jackson, being wealthy, likes everything in good taste, and his wishes as far as known have been carefully followed. He proposes to have some very handsome entertainments during the session, but his inauguration on Wednesday next will be entremely quiet.

The caucus for State Treasurer and for the Police Commissionership for Baltimore city, over which there is a lively contest, is to be held next week. The present State Treasurer has no formidable opposition for reelection. Mr. Carr, the present incumbent, and ex-Senator John Gill are locking horns for the Police Commissionership.

The Mission Indians.

The President's communication to Congress on the necessity of legislation for the protection of the Round Valley lands in California has called general attention to that subject; but there is another Indian reservation in the same State which has been undergoing a like experience from trespassers. This is the tract of the Mission Indians, for whose relief a bill was prepared in the Forty-ninth Congress. As in the case of Round Valley, Congress adjourned without having passed the relief bill, and accordingly the Indian Office took measures of its own to remove intruders. Twelve days after the adjournment the agent of the Mission Indians was instructed to notify all trespassers to remove from the reservation, with their stock and personal property, on or before the 1st of September; and the War Department was requested to furnish a sufficient military force to effect this removal. Commissioner Atkins in his last annual report gives this account of the result:

"I am informally advised that the intruders will resort to the courts for an injunction against the enforcement of the order. This measure was adopted after repeated attempts had been made to secure legislation authorizing the appointment of a commission to investigate the condition of these Indians, to secure lands for them, and to ascertain the rights of all the parties in the premises. The enforcement of the order will undoubtedly inflict great hardships in some cases where the claimants are deserving of some consideration, but there seems to be no alternative to such action. The Indians are being deprived of their homes, which they have occupied for generations under concessions inserted in the Spanish grants for their protection, and the only place of refuge for them is on these reservations, which are occupied by whites without legal rights. If it shall be found that in the enforcement of the order injury has been done to any person who has equitable rights, the matter will be presented for submission to Congress."

The experience of the Interior Department with trespassers on the lands of the Mission Indians has accordingly been the same as with the Round Valley intruders. But the Round Valley reserve, which is in a rugged region, remote from railroads and telegraphs, seems to have been more extensively encroached upon, since the whites have occupied about nine-tenths of it, and for the most part without the least right.

A Just Punishment.

Being the Confession of Green Arsenic Howard.

"My face has turned to a sickly green,
My hair to a chalky white;
Remorse has made this body lean,
I have no appetite;
And ever and anon I cry, and my brow with fear is damp,
'O, the horrors that my midriff fry because of that dreadful stamp!'

"The world looks green and white to me,
Nothing but green and white;
A mingled hue of the pod of the pea
And the ghost in night-shroud dight;
And nightmares dread and horrible dreams by my lonely bedside camp,
And my sleep is full of starts and screams because of that sickly stamp.

"The scale bug and the tomato worm
In new green uniforms
Affray each night my soul infirm,
And march about in swarms;
And katydids in chirping throng upon my coverlet ramp,
And shout, 'Strike up your loudest songs in honor of our stamp.'

"And now I choke in the fetid scum
Of pools where the boss bullfrogs
Croak out their chorus, gruff and grum,
From their band stand on the logs;
And now a sea dog under the sea the bone of remorse I champ,
And horrible slimy things in glee howl, 'Hip for the green snake stamp!'

"In mind and body sorely sick,
What shall I do? Alas!
My food has a flavor of arsenic,
My drink of copperas.
O, what shall give me a happy hope my shattered life to vamp?
O, where is the strong and savory soap will wash the green from that stamp?

"When I have done with this life of teen,
Bury me darkly at dead of night,
Under a mound of the sickliest green,
Under a stone of the sickliest white;
And let this inscription speak to the eye (maybap the pity) of the passing tramp,
'In the General D. L. O. here lies, repentant, th' inventor of the sickly green stamp.'"

JAMES F. WILSON'S RECORD.

A Republican Candidate for Re-election to the United States Senate.

DES MOINES, Jan. 8.—The more the public record of Senator James F. Wilson is studied by those who are soon to be charged with the duty of reelecting him, the less they will find in it to admire. Just now a good deal of attention is directed toward the Senator's record in Iowa, and especially toward the legislation in Congress which seemed to have been advanced for the private gain of the Iowa member.

The matter receiving most attention is his activity in securing the adoption of the act of July 2, 1864, by which the Union Pacific was relieved of the duty of building the Sioux City branch, and that duty committed to "such company now organized or as may hereafter be organized under the laws of Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, or Nebraska." Indeed, Mr. Wilson said in his testimony before the House committee which investigated the Credit Mobilier in 1873:

I waited on the Committee on the Pacific Railroad and induced them to put in also the Sioux City branch. (Page 236.)

To the following question by Mr. Hoar of the same committee (page 237):

Q.—You, of course, were well informed of the progress of the legislation of 1864 in reference to these railroads?

Mr. Wilson answered:

A.—Yes; I took a good deal of interest in it.

But the trouble was that Mr. Wilson became one of the incorporators of this road. Still worse, prior to the passage of the act of July 2, 1864, an agreement existed between Mr. Wilson and eight other persons that when the subsidies were granted by Congress to build the Sioux City branch, these nine individuals should organize and own the whole company, with its franchises, grants, and subsidies, in the proportion of one-ninth each. One is not left to doubt or conjecture as to this. The Sioux City and Pacific plum was so rich and luscious that the nine got to quarrelling among themselves over the division of it, and on the 11th of May, 1868, Charles A. Lambard, one of the nine, brought suit against John I. Blair and others, the remaining owners, in the Supreme Court of New York, to compel the defendants to make good to him his ninth, out of which he had been partially evicted while absent in Europe.

The record in this case makes a volume of over 600 pages, so full of revelations that one scarcely knows where to begin. It appears from the testimony, however, that during the session of Congress in 1863-4, Lambard and one L. B. Crocker, both directors and stockholders in the Union Pacific road, were in Washington a good deal "looking after their interests." Crocker was then the prominent man on the outside in the Sioux City scheme, and got Lambard into it. The latter in his testimony tells how it was done:

Q.—Previous to signing the articles of incorporation of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, had there been any agreement between the subscribers or corporators? A.—There was a distinct understanding.

Q.—State what it was. A.—During the time this bill was before Congress, I was in Washington, and exerted myself——

[Objected to as not responsive, &c.]

Q.—Simply state what the agreement was. A.—It was a distinct understanding——

The Court.—Understanding and agreement? A.—Yes. [Objection set out at length.]

The Court.—I don't see how he can get at it any other way.

A.—It was agreed that a company should be formed. I made the agreement principally with L. B. Crocker, a prominent man——[Objection and overruled.]—that the corporation should be formed as soon as possible; that certain parties should be directors and incorporators, and that the company should apply to Congress to receive the benefits of that law, (and) go on and build the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad. Those parties, it was understood by me as to whom they should be, by us together.

Q.—What were their interests to be? A.—Their interests were to be the same.

Q.—How many persons and what interests? A.—Nine parts.

Q.—And their interests were to be the same? A.—Yes.

* * * * * * *

Q.—Among these nine persons is A. W. Hubbard; who is he? A.—He is a member of Congress from Iowa.

Q.—Who is James F. Wilson? A.—A member of Congress from there also.

* * * * * * *

Q.—You have spoken of these ninth interests; will you state the names of the persons—the defendants in this case—with whom you have had interviews on the subject of their owning one-ninth interest? A.—I have had interviews with them all, with the exception of Mr. Schuchardt. I don't remember of ever speaking to him.

* * * * * * *

Q.—What do you know, if anything, about the selling of ninth interests by any of these persons—original parties? A.—I know that Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Wilson sold their interests.

Q.—To whom? A.—One of them to the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River R. R. Co.

Q.—Which one sold to that company? A.—I can't say whether Mr. Wilson or Hubbard.

Q.—And the other sold to whom? A.—Mr. Ames.

Q.—Oakes Ames? A.—Yes; I was present at the time it was done, and that is the way I understood it.

* * * * * * *

On cross-examination.

Q.—At which of these times—1862, 1864, or 1865—was this agreement made with Mr. Crocker and yourself? A.—It was in 1864 and 1865—1865 particularly.

Q.—In the winter of 1864? A.—I don't remember. It was while we were in Washington—while this bill was before Congress—that these arrangements were being made.

* * * * * * *

Q.—Has there been any bill passed as to the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company alone? A.—Merely an amendment, I think, to the Pacific Railroad bill.

Q.—Then it was to engineer that amendment that you and Mr. Crocker were there? A.—Mr. Crocker's interest was in the Sioux City road and mine was in the Pacific and that also—in both. Mr. Crocker's was in the Sioux alone.

* * * * * * *

Q.—Who was one of the parties besides Mr. Crocker and yourself to that agreement, before the bill was passed and before the corporation was organized? A.—The agreement before the bill was passed was necessarily indefinite. After the bill was passed the power was in the hands of these people—Mr. Crocker and these men who had this bill passed—and then it became a definite matter.

* * * * * * *

Q.—It was so indefinite that you and Mr. Crocker were the sole parties to it? A.—Mr. Crocker represented these other parties.

Q.—Who were the parties? A.—Hubbard and Wilson were the members of Congress.

* * * * * * *

Q.—It was simply words between you and Mr. Crocker? You don't know that Mr. Wilson agreed to it? A.—I know that Mr. Crocker told me he was one of the members of Congress that must be counted in, and have an interest in this thing.

Q.—What I want to get at is, do you know of your own knowledge if Mr. James F. Wilson, before these articles were signed, entered into any agreement with Mr. Crocker to take one-ninth interest? A.—I don't know that he agreed to take a ninth interest.

Q.—Or an eighth, or any other interest? A.—I only know from Mr. Crocker, who told me that these members of Congress must be counted in, and have an interest in this speculation, which was considered a very profitable one.

The foregoing extracts are from Lambard's testimony, from pages 91 to 137 of the record in the case of Lambard against Blair and others. They prove that Mr. Wilson was in this agreement prior to the passage of the amendment of 1864, which made the Sioux City Company possible, and that his sole capital invested was his title, vote, and influence as a member of Congress. The weak spot in the proof is the fact that the negotiations of the witness were with Crocker alone, and that whether Crocker really represented Wilson depended on Crocker's own word. If the testimony stood alone this defect would be fatal to it, as Mr. Wilson should not be convicted on hearsay evidence. But it does not stand alone. The amendment was passed July 2, 1864. On the 1st of August, 1864, the articles of incorporation of the Sioux City and Pacific road were prepared, with Platt Smith, L. B. Crocker, M. K. Jesup, John I. Blair, James F. Wilson, and four others as the nine incorporators who were the directors. On Aug. 16, 1864, the articles were recorded in the Recorder's office of Dubuque county,