RITA SELBY MRS. TILFORD.

A PRIVATE MARRIAGE IN ELIZABETH ON MARCH 2.

Discovered When the Actress Fainted in the Wings of the Madison Square Theatre, and Announced the News on Reviving—Her Husband the Wealthy Grocer's Son.

George E. Tilford, a son of Charles E. Tilford of Park & Tilford, was married on March 2 to Miss Rita Selby of the Madison Square Theatre. The marriage took place in the Methodist Episcopal church in Elizabeth at which the Rev. Mr. Burr is pastor. Mr. Burr officiated.

RITA SELBY, NOW MRS. TILFORD.

Mrs. Selby, the bride's mother, said yesterday that the marriage was kept secret because Mrs. Tilford objected to her son's marrying an actress. It is said to have first become known when the bride fainted after leaving the stage about a fortnight ago. Her newly married husband, who was in the wings, manifested considerable concern and made himself correspondingly conspicuous. The stage manager rather brusquely inquired who he was and what he was doing there. Mrs. Tilford recovered as he asked the question and answered it: "He is my husband."

Miss Selby, to use her maiden and stage name, plays the part of *Tony Gay*, the niece of *Ben Gay*, in "A Trip to Chinatown." It is the second female part in the piece, and she has opportunity to display her fine soprano voice in singing to *Willard Strong*.

Mrs. Charles E. Tilford at her son's suggestion went last winter to see Miss Selby act, but, although she was pleased with her performance, she did not become reconciled to the marriage which she knew her son to be contemplating. Consequently when he carried out his matrimonial designs he did not let her know.

Young Tilford himself first learned to admire Miss Selby from seeing her on the stage. His admiration impelled him to seek an introduction in December, and their engagement followed before very long.

In the course of their acquaintance and subsequent engagement Mr. Tilford gave his fiancée a big basket of flowers a jewelled bracelet, and finally an engagement ring. The flowers were handed to her on the stage at a souvenir performance. These were all his presents.

Although Mrs. Selby disapproved of their secret marriage, her daughter and son-in-law after their marriage went nevertheless to live with her at 266 West Twenty-fifth street, where she has a flat. They remained with her until Saturday, when they went to the Hotel Marlborough.

Mrs. Tilford has continued to play since her marriage, and has not missed a single performance. She has been connected with the company two years and on the stage five years. Her age is 22.

Mr. Tilford is about 27. He is a college graduate, and he has a nominal connection with the Park & Tilford store at Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. He told Mrs. Selby, so she says, that his father was dead and that he had independent means. Mr. Charles E. Tilford is very much alive, and is said to be much disturbed by the marriage.

THE BEARS ARE OUT.

They Are Now Breaking Their Fast in Their Peculiar Way.

HARRISBURG, April 8.—"The bears are out," said Sam Mallison, an old Clinton county woodsman. "They had a longer sleep the past winter than they have had for a good many years, for they holed up in November up our way, and the first signs of any of them waking up and coming out to stretch themselves appeared about the middle of March. I didn't even hear of any showing their noses even on ground-hog day, when by rights they should have come out in force looking for their shadows.

"But they're out now, and they're out to stay. I saw five one day last week—five in a bunch. I was tramping through the woods, along the side of a ridge that overlooks a large tract of low land, where there is a great deal of old, decaying down timber scattered about. A small brook runs through this miniature specimen of bad land. Glancing down as I reached an open spot on the ridge I saw a big bear standing in the middle of the brook, not more than a hundred feet away, and another one was pawing in a rotten stump, while three little cubs tumbled over one another at her heels. The wind was blowing toward me, and the bears had not discovered my presence, so I got behind a tree and watched them.

"I knew the bear family was doing its first foraging of the season, and I wanted to see how they did it. I might as well say right here that bears are a little careful of their diet when they come out after a long winter's fast. There can be no doubt that they are hungry, but for all that they don't make for the nearest pig pen or sheep pasture to procure a side of pork or a saddle of mutton for their first meal. They seem to know that their stomachs, having lain idle so long, are not in proper condition for the digestion of such substantial victuals as pork or mutton, and so they seek the soft edges of a swamp or the most convenient brook, where the young water plants are just coming on and succulent roots lie just beneath the soil. They also take in decaying stumps and logs, tearing them to pieces and hunting out the fat grubs that are plentiful there. While foraging along the swamp edges and brook borders they keep their eyes peeled for frogs and lizards, and are on the watch for any fish that may be swimming or lying in the brooks. As wary and quick as trout are, a bear will manage to capture a good many of them in his sly way, and he will frequently stand in the water and fish for them and brook suckers. Bears will subsist on light food such as this for a week or so, and then they are ready for raids after more solid provender.

"The bear family that I came upon the other day were foraging in this way. The old bear in the brook was fishing. He stood as motionless as if he had been stuffed, and gazed intently on the water. For a long time he remained in that quiet pose, when suddenly he gave a lunge with one of his fore paws. Then he sat down in the creek, and when he lifted his paw out of the water he had a fish in it. This he ate with a gusto that spoke well for his appetite. While I watched the bears the old fellow in the creek caught five good-sized fish. He didn't divide with the old bear on shore, and she didn't seem to pay any attention to him, but kept on digging among the old stumps, where it was evident that she was faring well.

"The cubs, which were about the size of Newfoundland puppies, and were probably a month or six weeks old, tumbled and rolled and whined in her wake, but she made them no share in her feast, from which I judged that they were yet too young for sustenance of that kind, although I have been told by an old bear hunter since that, if the mother bear had come across any wintergreen berries or sassafras or birch bark in her foraging, she would have fed them to her cubs. For some reason these things are considered by the old bears about the only proper things for their cubs, besides their natural nutriment during their nursing days.

"I watched this interesting family scene for a long time, and then loosened a stone with my foot and rolled it down the hill, and at the same time gave a shout. The bear in the creek snorted and hurried to the opposite shore, leaving the she bear and her cubs to get away the best way they might from any danger that might be impending. The mother bear uttered a peculiar cry. Her cubs huddled quickly at her side, and she shuffled off with them, looking back frequently, showing her big teeth and growling savagely, until she disappeared with her little family in a laurel thicket."

A Street Car Driver Charged with Homicide.

James Harding of 354 West Forty-eighth street, driver of a Seventh avenue street car, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday charged with homicide. Harding's car ran over and killed four-year-old George Casalegni in Sullivan street yesterday. The driver was paroled in the custody of Superintendent Parker of the street car line.

SANDWICH ISLAND PAULA.

New York Astounds Him, Especially the "Black Crook."

When E. C. Macfarlane, one of Liliuokalani's Commissioners, was in this city a few weeks ago, he had with him Paula, his native valet. Paula had never before been off the Sandwich Islands, and, as Mr. Macfarlane rushed through San Francisco and across the continent without any stops, New York was really the first city Paula saw after leaving Honolulu. The effect this city had upon the mind of the highly emotional Kanaka will never all be known, for he was usually in a state of speechless wonder, but he managed to give tongue to some of his impressions, and they were a source of amusement to the friends to whom Mr. Macfarlane translated Paula's comments. The native has been in the service of the Macfarlane family since he was a child, and his master's relation to him was of a friendly, paternal character, such as existed between Southern slave owners and their favorite personal attendants.

In order to make Paula useful at errands, Mr. Macfarlane had to point out to him, when they were at the Victoria Hotel, the "mauka" and "makai" ends of Broadway and Fifth avenue. That means "mountainward" and "oceanward," by which directions all places on the islands are designated. Mr. Macfarlane told Paula that there were mountains in the direction of the Park, and the ocean was toward the Battery. This did very well for a time, for by telling Paula to go to a hotel on the right of Broadway, so many blocks "makai," the native generally found the right place some time during the day.

There was a serious hitch on the first day, however, which discounted all the familiar stories of countrymen waiting for the procession to pass before they cross Broadway. One morning Mr. Macfarlane gave Paula a note to be delivered at the Hoffman House, across Broadway two blocks "makai." Three hours later, as Mr. Macfarlane was eating his breakfast, Paula sought him and in a dazed manner said that he had struck a procession on Broadway which he could not cross, and to which there was no end, "makai" or "mauka."

"All right," said Mr. Macfarlane, taking the note and sending for a messenger boy. "But have you seen the procession on the Fifth avenue side of the hotel?"

Paula had not, and went out and watched it with untiring interest for hours: his interest increased by his master's information that the procession was in honor of Princess Kaiulani. Then he was taught how to dodge through the procession, and got along very well, frequently running across Broadway for the excitement of the venturesome deed.

One day Paula devoted to riding on the raised roads and the cross-town surface road. That night he reproached his master with having deceived him. "There was no 'mauka,' he said. It was all 'makai' in New York, he said, whether you went north, east, south, or west. After that, when he had a note to deliver, he would take it to the hotel office and explain by sign language—the only English words he had mastered were "damn" and "ticket"—that it was to be sent by messenger. "Ticket" was one of the words he thought he had mastered; he pronounced it "tekela," and was very proud of it.

One evening two New York gentlemen, who had been entertained by Mr. Macfarlane on the Islands, invited him to dine at a club dinner. When they had heard the stories of some of Paula's experiences they asked what he would probably do if he saw a big spectacular show. The suggestion resulted in Paula being sent for and taken with the party to a box at the "Black Crook." It was hoped Paula might make some happy comments on the show, because the natives are passionately fond of color, music, light, and motion. But the dose was too large. At the first gorgeous display Paula gasped, his eyes bulged out, and he sat during the act in a trance-like silence. Once, when in a later act the big stage was filled with brilliantly costumed people and there was music, dancing, and electric lights, the native leaned forward and whispered to his master: "Mr. Eddie, is Paula alive and awake?"

When the final curtain descended the native remained in his chair.

"Come, Paula, it is all over," said Mr. Macfarlane.

"When do they do it again?" asked the valet.

"Not until to-morrow night," he was told.

"Then Paula will stay; he will sleep here."

He wept when he was made to go.

WIFE MURDER AS A FINE ART.

Systematic Unkindness May Kill a Loving Woman Surely and Safely.

"Dr. Buchanan is reported to have called Harris a young fool for poisoning his wife so clumsily as to involve detection," said Mr. Cynicus Cælebs to a club friend yesterday. "If proved guilty, he will also be convicted of being equally a fool. Any man is a fool who uses a weapon or poison to rid himself of his wife, that is, if she loves him. Cruel words stab as effectually as a knife, and venomous speeches are as deadly as poison. No autopsy can discover if a woman's heart has been broken, so no autopsy can convict her husband of her murder. There are doubtless in New York hundreds, if not thousands, of men who are as guilty of wife murder as Carlyle Harris, and yet can defy detection. No man need suffer death for wife murder if he thus uses means the dissecting knife cannot detect. If a woman does not love her husband, her system may resist even heroic doses of the immaterial poisons I have alluded to, but, even in that case, a ready tongue and evil heart may accomplish wonders.

"I have not patented my process yet," concluded Mr. Cælebs, "but some day I may get out a copyright for 'Wife Murder as a Fine Art.'"

The Umbria in Commission Again.

The Cunard steamship Umbria completed yesterday her first westward voyage since she limped into Sandy Hook with a broken thrust shaft on Dec. 31. She brought 166 first-cabin passengers, 237 second-cabin passengers, and 925 steerage passengers. She has a new thrust shaft without a flaw.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 29	Sun sets	6 34
Moon rises	2 34		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 41	Gov. Island	2 00
Hell Gate	3 53		

Arrived—SUNDAY, April 9.

Ss La Gascogne, Santelli, Havre.
Ss Umbria, Nickay, Queenstown.
Ss Scandia, Kopff, Havre.
Ss North Flint, Jones, Gibraltar.
Ss Leon, Svanoe, Gibara.
Ss Port Victor, Grey, Rotterdam.
Ss Massasoit, Evans, Swansea.
Ss Frins Frederick Hendrick, Sibbelles, La Guayra.
Ss Richmond, Blakeman, West Point, Va.
Ss Louisburg, Gould, Puerto Cabello.
Ss Athos, Low, Navassa.
Ss Orinoco, Garvin, Bermuda.
Ss Algonquin, Platt, Charleston.
Ss Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah.
Ss Guyandotte, Walker, Norfolk.
Ss Wyanoke, Sloan, Norfolk.
Ss Cottage City, Bennett, Portland, Me.
Ss Herman Winter, Nickerson, Boston.
Bark Ruth, Olsen, Manzanilla.
Bark Liberia, Rogers, Kingston.

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Aurania, from Liverpool for New York.
Ss Masadam, from Rotterdam for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-day.

	Hauls Close	Vessels Sail.
Newport, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Havana		11:00 A. M.
Yemassee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

Sail To-morrow.

Havel, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS

Due To-day.

Ancheria	Glasgow ..... March 30
Bohemia	Hamburg ..... March 26
Mohawk	London ..... March 29
Berlin	Southampton ..... April 1
Buffalo	Hull ..... March 28
Dubbeldam	Amsterdam ..... March 30
Fernland	Antwerp ..... March 29
Persian Monarch	London ..... March 25
Yumuri	Havana ..... April 6
Saale	Bremen ..... April 1

Due Tuesday, April 11.

Friesland	Antwerp ..... April 1
Montana	Dundee ..... March 28
Runic	Liverpool ..... March 31
Spain	London ..... March 26
Colombia	Colon ..... April 5

Due Wednesday, April 12.

Majestic	Liverpool ..... April 5
Mariel	St. Kitts ..... April 5
Norwegian	Glasgow ..... March 31
Saratoga	Havana ..... April 8

Due Thursday, April 13.

Lahn	Bremen ..... April 4
Obdam	Rotterdam ..... April 1

Due Friday, April 14.

Chicago City	Swansea ..... March 30
Kronprinz Frederick William	Gibraltar ..... March 31
Markomannia	Hamburg ..... March 30

Due Saturday, April 15.

Augusta Victoria	Hamburg ..... April 7
Island	Christiansand ..... April 1
New York	Southampton ..... April 8
Rugia	Havre ..... April 4

New Publications.

The Churchman

49th Year. THE EPISCOPAL WEEKLY.

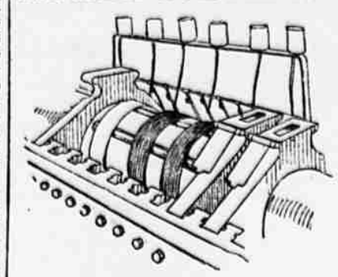
2,500 pages of high literary, artistic, and typographic excellence, with original illustrations and features of special interest to Episcopalians. $3.50 a year; 10c. a copy.

THE HEKLA AT HER PIER.

Her Thrice-Patched Thrust Shaft Will Never Do Any More Service.

The Thingvalla line steamship Hekla reached her pier in Hoboken at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, having been towed in by two tugs after the America, which towed her in from the open sea, had left her. The broken shaft is too far gone to be permanently repaired, and a new thrust section will be put in before the Hekla attempts to make another voyage.

The first break of the shaft was on the morning of March 24. The thrust shaft cracked



THE HEKLA'S PATCHED SHAFT.

diagonally for a space of between four and five feet. Until 10 o'clock P. M. of the following day steerage way was kept on the vessel by the sails while the shaft was repaired. Stout bolts parallel with the shaft were sunk into the shoulders, or butting rings, of the thrust shaft and bolted on, and then the whole was bound tightly with heavy wire. The vessel get on fairly well with this arrangement, but, all the same, she asked La Normandie on March 27 to tow her. The French ship declined. On Saturday, April 1, the crack in the shaft had extended. Again the engines were stopped, and the patching was readjusted and extended. The America was sighted that night and took the Hekla in tow on the following day. Not until Monday, April 3, were the new repairs completed and the engines started up again. Early Tuesday morning the bolts tore loose, and the work had to be done all over. On Wednesday the tail shaft, to which the propeller is attached, was uncoupled, so that the dragging would not strain the thrust section of the shaft. By Friday night bolts had been set in anew and the shaft rewound with wire. After this the ship was able to help herself along, but the shaft is beyond mending permanently.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. Thomsen of the Hekla called on Capt. Pearce of the America to thank him on behalf of his passengers and himself for the America's assistance. The question of salvage was not touched upon, and the two Captains are quite willing to leave it without interference to legal adjustment. The officers o' the Hekla say that La Normandie did not offer to take the Hekla's passengers. No such offer appears upon the log books of the disabled boat. The Hekla's officers do not say this as a criticism, because it was the Hekla's business to ask to have her passengers taken off if she wanted them taken off. Capt. Thomsen says that if it had not been for his passengers he would not even have accepted the America's offer to tow him. Regarding the signalling, he said:

"On sighting La Normandie we turned signal lights meaning: 'Shaft broken. Temporary repairs. Will you tow us?' They replied: 'Cannot tow you.' Then we signalled: 'Can steam 10 knots an hour. Please report.' This ended the signalling."

PLEASE HOLD YOUR JAW.

General Order No. 41 Frightens Nobody but the New Clerks in the Post Office.

General Order No. 41, placarded in the New York Post Office on Saturday, reads:

CONVERSATION IS PROHIBITED.

All unnecessary conversation is prohibited, as it prevents accuracy and despatch, which are essential in the Post Office work, which cannot be secured without strict and constant attention to duty on the part of all engaged in such work. Therefore all employees are expected and required while on duty, or when within hearing of others on duty, to abstain from all conversation

Errors in separation and distribution cannot be avoided if the clerks assigned to these duties allow their attention to be diverted from their work by engaging in conversation themselves or by listening to the conversation of others, nor can the operation of a department be conducted without a strict observance of this order. CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.

When the new clerks read this they waxed wroth and denounced it as a gag law. The old clerks smiled and winked comprehensively. They had read the order before and knew that it really meant not to tell too long stories in too loud a voice. Such an order has always been standing in the Post Office rules. When there is no work on hand the men may talk all they please. Superintendent Maxe says. The men say that if they talk only when there is no work they might as well be dumb.

Psi Upsilon Men to See Snakes.

The Rev. Robert S. MacArthur talked to the members of the Psi Upsilon Club about Spain and Spanish bull fights at the club's regular monthly dinner on Saturday night. Dr. George H. Fox presided at the dinner, and some of the others present were the Rev. George R. Vandewater, Dr. F. H. Dillingham, Dr. W. A. Valentine, Wilmore Anway, Dr. G. A. Spaulding, Edward A. Sumner, Woolsey Carmalt, and Benjamin H. Bayliss.

Dr. Charles Slover Allen is going to furnish the next entertainment for the club. Dr. Allen is an enthusiastic collector of snakes, and he has offered to exhibit his pets in the club's parlors, and to tell the Psi U. Men something about the animals. Dr. F. H. Dillingham, as Chairman of the House Committee, will see that a sufficient quantity of an approved antidote is mixed in the club's big bowl to provide against accidents.

Business Notices.

Frightened Wife—Baby has the whooping cough, and we are all out of Adamson's Balsam. Husband—Heavens! I must get some at once. Cures coughs. Trial bottles 10 cents. Kinsman's, 25th st. and 4th av.

"Joy for a Season."

Beauty and comfort combined. Money saved. McCANN'S Gentlemen's Hats, 210 Bowery.

Hem-O-Rene, the great internal remedy for Piles. Harmless, effective, $1 a bottle at druggists. Trade supplied by Byram Medicine Co., Newark, N. J.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—McCOY.—On Saturday, April 8, at Brooklyn, by the Rev. Howard Bliss, Charles F. Williams and Minnie S. McCoy.

DIED.

BRADNER.—On Friday, April 7, 1893, Agnes W., wife of the Rev. T. S. Bradner, New York city, aged 71 years.

Funeral services at Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 53d st., Monday, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock. Burial in Greenwood Cemetery, Goshen, N. Y., papers please copy.

DAMERY.—On Saturday, April 8, at her late residence, 228 East 27th st., Mamie F., daughter of Eliza and the late James Damery, in her 30th year.

Funeral services at St. George's Church, 16th st. and Stuyvesant square, Monday, April 10, at 1:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FLOYD.—On Sunday, the 9th of April, 1893, at his residence, near Greenport, L. I., David Gelston Floyd, in the 81st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock. Train leaves Long Island City at 8:20 A. M.; returning, will reach New York at 6 o'clock.

MANNING.—On Saturday, April 8, at his late residence, 98 Monroe st., Bernard Manning.

Funeral on Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

MITCHELL.—At Linden Hill, Flushing, Long Island, April 7, 1893, Sarah M. Berrian, widow of the late Edward S. Mitchell, in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, April 10, at 2:45 P. M., from her late residence. Carriages will meet at Bridge st. station the arrival of the 2 P. M. train from Long Island City.

SENEY.—In this city, on Friday evening, April 7, George I. Seney, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services at 34 West 20th st., Monday morning, April 10, at 10 o'clock.

Special Notices.

BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE is the best tooth powder in the world for preserving the teeth. "REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS." Twenty-five cents a bottle.

New Publications.

75c.—"Pepy's Diary," "Korea," Lockhart's "Life of Burns," Rousseau's "Confessions," Lane's "Modern Egyptians." PRATT, 155 6th av.

KILLING THE CAPITALIST GOOSE.

The retirement of Mr. McLeod from the presidency of the Reading Railroad Company, the renewal of the effort to construct an underground railroad in this city, and the announcement of an impending $50,000,000 blanket mortgage on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad have been the principal financial events of the week, but their influence has been limited to the stocks immediately affected and has not extended to the general market. The continuance of gold exports seems to have lost its power to create alarm, while the approaching opening of the Chicago Fair does not arouse enthusiasm. A slight upward movement in the so-called Vanderbilt stocks may indeed be attributed to the expectation that those companies will profit largely by the increased travel between this city and Chicago to which the Fair will give rise, but whether they or the other railroad companies which are preparing for an unusually busy summer on account of the Fair will gain enough in net earnings to pay for the cars and locomotives which they are buying and building, is a question to which the answer, as yet, is doubtful. More important to the country at large are the indications of a decrease in the usual summer exodus of Americans to Europe, and of an increase of travel from Europe to this country. Already the number of passengers by outgoing steamers from this port is considerably less than it was a year ago at this season, while the steamers coming this way are full. This points both to diminished expenditures by Americans abroad, and to a large increase in those of foreigners here. It is quite possible, that if we can keep our gold balance at its present level for a few weeks longer, we shall do it, until next winter.

The decision of the United States court at Toledo, Ohio, in the Ann Arbor case, on Monday, sustained, as it was expected to, the doctrine that the Inter-State Commerce act applies to engineers and firemen as well as to presidents and superintendents, and that it is as unlawful for the men directly concerned in the running of railroad trains to refuse of their own motion to transport freight coming from a railroad in another State as it is for their superiors to order them to do so. On the other hand, Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court in this city has vacated the temporary injunction obtained by the employing clothing makers to prevent boycotting by their discharged hands. His decision was based upon the technical ground that the employers should have brought separate actions, instead of all joining as they did in one, but his incidental remarks on the hearing of the argument in the case show that he was inclined, if necessary, to go further, and hold that the employers, having invited the boycotting by their lockout, had no equitable right to relief.

It is more than probable that out of these appeals to the courts by employers against striking employees will come legislation designed to protect on the one hand strikers in their efforts to enforce their demands, and on the other the public in general from the inconvenience and loss to which labor quarrels expose it. Already Senator Voorhees has offered a resolution in the United States Senate looking to a modification of the Inter-State Commerce act in favor of strikers, and the dispute here between the clothing cutters and their employers has brought to notice some hitherto unsuspected provisions in our New York statutes which allow men receiving wages to combine against the payers of wages, but make it a crime for those latter to combine in turn against the wages receivers. Evidently there will have to be an amendment of the statutes in order to secure justice, but precisely what it should be it is hard to say.

Thus far the tendency of legislation has been clearly in favor of those who receive wages against those who pay them. The preponderance of public opinion is that the only limit to the compensation of the employed is the ability of employers to resist demands for an increase. Hence, lawmakers are willing to cripple this power of resistance as far as possible, and to encourage efforts to overcome it on the part of the wages receivers. Theorists like Karl Marx, who has many followers in fact, though not in name, in this country, openly proceed upon the assumption that neither the owners of the capital invested in a business nor those who manage it are entitled to any greater share of its profits than their workmen are, and that if justice were done the whole mass of profits would be divided into equal shares, and one share allotted to each individual in the establishment. Consequently, it is asserted that every one who gets more than one of these equal shares defrauds in some way his fellow workers, and should be prevented from doing it.

One of the fundamental fallacies underlying this doctrine is that wages are paid out of the profits of a business and should be regulated according to those profits, whereas they are simply a part of the cost of the articles for the producing of which they are paid, and must be paid, whether the articles produced can or cannot be sold for more than cost. Another is, that no matter how high the cost of a product may be forced up by forcing up wages, it can always be sold at an advance upon this cost. Another fallacy, and the most mischievous of all is, that the capitalist who supplies capital for a business and the manager who directs it, contribute no more to its success than the men who merely obey orders.

A great deal is said by otherwise intelligent people about the atrocity of beating down wages, the injustice of permitting an employer to grow rich while those whom he employs remain poor all their lives, and especially about the terrible danger to which society is exposed from the great accumulations of wealth in the hands of individuals of which this country furnishes so many examples. Frequent suggestions have been made of schemes for preventing by law such accumulations beyond a fixed limit, and for confiscating the surplus. It is only a few weeks since a conspicuous citizen of this city declared in a public address that superfluous wealth may properly be made by taxation to contribute toward the cure of pauperism, and to provide institutions of learning, charity, and recreation. The idea seems to be that the possession of great wealth is a great crime, which should be repressed, like other crimes, by penalties adapted to the end in view.

If these opinions were allowed to have full sway, no great aggregations of wealth would be permitted to exist either in the hands of individuals or in those of corporations, for certainly the wealth of a corporation, wielded as it necessarily must be by a single head, is just as objectionable as that belonging to a natural person. Then would come the question, where shall the line be drawn? To some men ten thousand dollars seems an immense capital, and to some even one thousand is affluence, but whatever maximum was fixed it certainly would fall below that required to carry on our great manufactories, railroads, and mining enterprises. The industries of the country would either be destroyed entirely, or they would be cut up into innumerable petty fractions working at an immensely increased expense, and with a great waste of labor.

Under the existing much decried system, millions of working people, both men and women, go, day by day, to their daily tasks, with no risk and no concern for the result of their work, and they get at stated periods the compensation for which they have stipulated. Whether a factory is making money for its owners or is losing it, whether a railroad is run by a company or is in the hands of a receiver, whether the market for goods falls or rises, wages run on steadily, and the payment of them is put ahead of that of all other claims. It is plain that, without employers possessed of enough capital to sustain enterprises through thick and thin, and to pay wages week after week without getting an immediate return for the outlay, the lot of working people would be infinitely worse than it is now? To see this we have only to fancy the present army of workingmen doing in their own homes such jobs as their neighbors could furnish them, or wandering from place to place looking for employment, like the travelling artizans of India and Persia, and, during the Middle Ages, of Europe. Capital in the great masses in which it is combined nowadays in civilized countries gives occupation to more people, pays them more wages, and furnishes them with more for their wages when they spend them than was ever before known in the history of the world. In spite, too, of the alleged grinding oppression of employers, against which the aid of law, philanthropy, and religion are so earnestly invoked, wages have risen for the last twenty years higher and higher, population has increased, and the aggregate material comforts of life have been made more abundant all round.

The danger now is, that under the pressure of popular prejudice against capitalists and employers, the process of hampering great industrial enterprises by measures looking exclusively to the benefit of wages receivers may be carried so far as to drive capital out of business, and thus kill the goose which lays golden eggs for millions of people. There is a limit of the cost at which articles of use and luxury can be profitably made and sold, and even a near approach to that limit will restrict production, and thus restrict the demand for the labor engaged in it. Already in Great Britain workmen complain that great numbers of them are out of work, and the explanation of the fact is that British employers, with the high wages and short hours imposed upon them by the trades unions, cannot compete with their German rivals, who get more work done for the same money. That high wages and costly materials have reduced the building of ships in this country to the supply only of the coasting trade is well known, and it suggests what may happen in the case of other industries which are hanging upon the verge of extinction.

MATTHEW MARSHALL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales and Range of Prices of All Securities Dealt in During the Week Ending April 8, 1893.

UNITED STATES AND STATE BONDS (IN $1,000s).

Sales.		Opening.	High'st.	Low'st.	Closing.
19600	Ala., Class A	103	102	101	102¼
4000	N. Car. ex. 4s	100	100	100	100
66000	Tenn. Set. 3s	76	76¾	75¾	75¾
10000	Tenn. Set. 3s, small	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,000s).

Sales.		Opening.	High'st.	Low'st.	Closing.
2	Atchison 4s	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
105	Atchison 2d, inc.	54⅝	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝
3	Akron & C. J. 1st	105	105	105	105
51	Am. C. O. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½
1	Ala. Mid. 1st	89	89	89	89
23	Austin & N. W. 1st	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
5	Atl. & Pac. in	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
5	Atl. & Pac. 1st	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
8	Atl. & Pac. con. 5s	126	126	126	126
12	Alb. & Sus. con. 6s	116	116¼	116	116¼
4	Brooklyn El. 1st	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
15	Brooklyn Gas 5s	94	94	94	94
8	B. & O. S. W. 1st	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Bur., C. R. & N. C. T. os	96	96	96	96
5	Beech Creek 1st	101	101	101	101
82	Boston, H. T. & W. 5s	99¼	99¾	99	99¾
1	Chic. & Ind. Coal 1st	100	105	100	100
4	Chic. & Ind. gen.	116	116	115	115
5	Chs. & O. 6s, 1911	115	115	115	115
27	Chs. & O. con. 5s	105	106	105	105¼
100	Chs. & O. mtg. 4½s	82¾	83½	82¾	83
10	Chs. & O. S. W. mtg. 5s	71	71	71	71
52	C. & O. R. & A. 1st con.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
1	C. & O. R. & A. 2d con.	79	79	79	79
32	C. B. & Q. 4s, Neb. ex.	87⅞	87⅞	87	87⅞
158	C. B. & Q. 4s, Neb. ex.	87⅞	87⅞	87	87⅞
15	C. B. & Q. 7s	120	121	120	120¼
11	C. B. & Q. 5s, D. div.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
8	C. B. & Q. deb. 5s	101	101	101	101
10	C. D. & I. 5s	87	87½	87	87½
3	C., F. & Minn.	68	68	68	68
8	Con. G. 1st	104	104¼	104	104¼
10	Can. So. 1st	106¾	107	106¾	107
5	Can. So. 2d	101¾	102	101¾	102
144	Chic. & N. P. 1st	76½	77	76½	77
5	Cl. & Canton 1st	92	92½	92	92½
9	Cent. Pac. gold, '88s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Cent. Pac. 5s	107	107	107	107
13	Chic. & Ill. gnl. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Col. Coal os	104	104	104	104
3	Ch., St. L. & N. O. 5s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
185	Col. & Mid 4s	59⅝	60¾	59⅝	60¾
135	C. G. I. & C. Gu. 1st	90	90¾	89¾	89¾
2	Cin., I., St. L. & Ch. 4s	94	94	93¾	93¾
23	Chic. & E. 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
25	Chic. & E. inc.	41	41	39	41
3	Con. G. of C. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
4	Del. & H., '94	103½	103½	103½	103½
1	Den. & R. G. 1st	119	119	119	119
24	Den. & R. G. con.	87	87¾	87	87
33	Det., M. & M. lg.	38¾	38¾	38	38¾
11	Dul., S. S. & Atl. 5s	103	103	103	102
13	East River Gas 5s	93	94	93	94
53	Edison E. Ill. 1st	123¾	123¾	122¾	122¾
2	E. & T. H. gn.	116	116	116	116
50	Elz. & R. S. 1st	99	98¾	98	98
7	Evansville & A. 1st	99	99½	99	99½
4	Erie 1st ex.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
12	Erie 4th ex.	100	100¼	100	100¼
4	Erie con. 1st	134¾	134¾	134	134¾
130	Erie con. 2d	98	98¾	98½	98¾
14	E. Tenn. 5s	94	94	93¾	93¾
11	E. Tenn. 1st	107¼	108½	107¼	108½
13	Fulton El. 1st	90½	90½	90½	90½
89	Ft. Worth 1st	99	100	99	100
2	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
85	G., H. & S. A. 1st, M. 5s	96¾	96⅞	96¾	96⅞
59	Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	99½	100	99½	100
8	Grand R. & Ind. 4½s	102½	102½	102½	102½
5	Green Bay & W. deb.	32½	32½	32½	32½
14	H. & St. Jo. cn. 6s	115¼	115¼	114¾	114¾
1	Harlem 1st	118½	118½	118½	118½
26	Hock. Val. 5s	91	91	90¾	90¾
1	Hock. Val. 6s	97	97	97	97
34	H. & T. Cent. 1st	106	106¾	106	106¾
1	Hous. & T. C. deb. 4s	80	80	80	80
20	H. & T. Cent. Gnl. 4s	66	67	66	67
21	Iron Mt. 1st	101¼	102	101¼	102
7	Iron Mt., Ark. B