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It not infrequently happens that manuscripts for publication prove more valuable to their owners than they think it, in case and design for that purpose.

The Spooner Bill: Now Is the Time to Pass It.

A petition of the Filipinos of the Federal party reached the Senate yesterday. These Filipinos are loyal and sensible. The main plank of their platform is a recognition of the sovereignty of the United States. But they desire the cessation of purely military government and the establishment, at the earliest possible day, of civil control over civil affairs.

They are right. Nothing will assist as much toward the complete pacification of the islands as the course they recommend.

The shortest road toward the substitution of civil for military administration in the Philippines is the passage of the bill which Senator SPOONER introduced on January 14, 1900, more than a year ago, giving the President the same discretion and power in this respect as were conferred by the Eighth Congress upon President JEFFERSON in the case of the Louisiana acquisition, and by the Sixteenth Congress upon President MONROE in the case of Florida.

British Trade in 1900.

The British Trade Report for 1900 has been published, and presents at first sight an undeniably good appearance. The imports show an increase of $192,990,000 over those of 1899, or nearly 8 per cent., and the exports an increase of $132,975,000, or nearly 10 per cent.

On examination of the returns, however, it is seen that the increase was in prices and not in quantities. The imports were the greatest in value ever brought into the United Kingdom in one year, being $2,815,733,295, while the value of the exports was $1,932,813,165. The value of the total volume of trade in merchandise of all kinds, and gold and silver, was $4,748,546,460, with a difference between the value of the imports and exports of $883,110,130 in favor of the former.

This is a splendid total, and did the quantities correspond, it would be in the highest degree satisfactory, for it would show that, in spite of all alarms, Great Britain is holding its own in the world market. But the details detract from the apparently satisfactory condition of things. The British people are increasingly dependent on foreign countries for articles of food, many of which should be produced at home. As it happened, in 1900 they imported 5,000,000 hundredweight less of cereals than in 1899, but the lesser quantity imported in 1900 cost them $294,610,000 as against $290,440,000 for the greater the year before. The imports of fresh beef, pork, other meats except mutton, cheese and eggs were greater than in the two previous years. The diminished quantity of mutton, however, cost more. The South African war was no doubt responsible both for the increased quantities in this case as well as of the value, as much was reexported for the use of the army in the field.

Of the raw materials imported, cotton showed an increase of 8.37 per cent. over 1899 in quantity and of nearly 48 per cent. in value. Flax decreased 37.5 per cent. in quantity and about 14.25 per cent. in value; while hemp went up 15 per cent. in quantity and 27 per cent. in price. Silk went down 35 per cent. in quantity and 37.5 per cent. in price. Wool decreased 16.59 per cent. in quantity and 7.8 per cent. in price. Generally speaking, the imports cost higher prices, but they are compensated for by the increased prices obtained for the exports.

The enormous rise in the price of coal exported contributed largely to swell the value of the exports. The quantity sent out of the country was only 2,907,000 tons, or less than 7 per cent. in excess of the previous year's export, but the price went up $77,565,000 more, or 67.17 per cent. This left only $40,435,000 as the increase in exports of all other kinds of articles. In most of the other articles the prices alone saved the returns from showing a serious decline. The quantity of cotton piece goods decreased 7.41 per cent., but the price increased 3 per cent. Jute piece goods decreased 18.5 per cent., but went up 1.5 per cent. in value. The decrease in woollen goods was slight, but the price rose 7 per cent. over the preceding year.

In metals, the unwrought copper exported fell 43.5 per cent. in quantity and 41.25 per cent. in value; but manufactured copper fell only 4 per cent. in quantity, while the value went up 3.5 per cent. Pig iron rose 3.5 per cent. in quantity and nearly 25.5 per cent. in value; while railroad iron fell 21.5 per cent. in quantity and rose 2.25 per cent. in price. Bar, angle, bolt and other similar forms of iron decreased nearly 2 per cent. in quantity, but went up over 25.25 per cent. in value. Steel fell off 6.25 per cent. in quantity, but the value went up 9.5 per cent. Taking the totals of the iron and steel exports, the quantities went down 4.62 per cent., but the values rose 14.25 per cent. Galvanized sheets and tin plates went up both in quantity and price.

On the whole, it is apparent that were a fall in the prices of exports to set in now without a compensating increase in quantities, British trade would be in a bad way. A fall is already noted in the price of coal, the mainstay of last year's export profits. The question remains whether the impetus given to the exportation of American coal through the high prices demanded by the British coal owners is not likely to interfere with an early stoppage in the decline taking place in the English market.

The textile trades generally suffered from the trouble in China, the Indian famine and the South African war; but in the other markets they maintained their position; in some profitably, especially in the larger markets. It is, however, recognized in England that the business of the country is passing through a transition period fraught with important consequences. The country most feared, on account of its vast resources skillfully administered, is the United States. It is feared not only as a competitor in neutral markets, but also at home, though it is hoped that the recent fall in the prices of iron and steel in Great Britain may check the process of supplanting British goods in their own market that has raised so much alarm of late.

Little hope is entertained of successful competition with American iron and steel in foreign markets, and generally it is felt that British trade, in spite of the brilliant showing of last year's returns, has entered on a period of recoil, hidden to a certain extent by the high prices current, and in case of serious credit derangements, such as there are symptoms of, that may become a dangerous setback.

Crazy Snake and the Great Father.

The Indian appropriation bill carried about nine millions of dollars when it passed the House just before Christmas. The Senate committee on Indian affairs has added nearly a million more, and the bill is now before the Senate. The Government is paying about ten millions a year for the administration of the affairs of the Indian wards or subjects living on this continent.

Among these wards or subjects are the Creeks. The total appropriation this year specially made for fulfilling treaty obligations with the Creeks, and for the support and civilization of the same, is $90,000.

One of the Creeks, CRAZY SNAKE by name, has put himself, and some of his followers, in precisely the same position with respect to the Federal Government and the flag and the sovereignty of the United States as has been occupied recently by AGUINALDO and some of the Tagals of Luzon. CRAZY SNAKE has been in insurrection.

This demented ophidian, according to yesterday's dispatches from the Indian Territory, has been captured in revolt against the flag and authority of the United States and is now held a prisoner by Lieutenant Dixon of Troop A of the Eighth Cavalry. The military arm of the Government is about to descend upon the deluded subjects or wards of the United States whom CRAZY SNAKE incited to rebellion. They will be shot if they resist. The laws of the United States and the peace and dignity which must be maintained everywhere upon the territory of this nation, will be enforced without regard to their personal desires or their own theories of their relations to the Government.

And yet, who knows but CRAZY SNAKE is actuated by the same lofty ideals of tribal independence and individual rights which the American sympathizers with AGUINALDO attribute to that other and more remote insurgent?

Perhaps CRAZY SNAKE, too, believes that his title and the title of his red followers to sovereignty over the land they inhabit is better than that of the United States Government. Perhaps he has become convinced by a discerning perusal of anti-imperialist literature from Boston and elsewhere that he is the victim of outrageous oppression and injustice, that the inalienable rights of his manhood have been invaded, that if he strikes for independence and liberty he will win the admiration and command the moral support which have been so freely extended to AGUINALDO by a certain part of the American people.

Perhaps CRAZY SNAKE holds with BRYAN and other statesmen that in our system of institutions there is no Constitutional place for anything between full citizenship and the status of the alien.

Red men or brown men, it makes no difference. The Eighth Cavalry, and the rest of the cavalry and infantry and artillery of the United States, to such extent as it may be needed to suppress insurrection and establish peace and assert the supreme authority of the United States Government, will continue to proceed against the followers of CRAZY SNAKE and of AGUINALDO under precisely the same sufficient warrant of law and justice.

The Police Bill and the State.

The revolutionary proposition of the Police bill, the leading principle of which would make the Governor, *ex officio*, the Mayor of every city in the State, has led one of the most distinguished members of the last Constitutional Convention and of the bar to communicate to THE SUN these interesting observations, concerning the bill in question and government in general:

"Article 10, Section 2, of the Constitution, provides that city officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by the Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, or some divisions thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof, as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. Under this provision our courts have held that the Legislature is not merely prevented from providing for any other method of appointing these specific local officers who were known to the law when the Constitution was adopted, but it is prevented from rearranging the powers and duties of such officers and taking away powers and duties from existing local officers, and vesting them in new or other officers not elected by the people of the city, or appointed by the authorities thereof. The Constitution does not merely preserve to the people of the localities the right to the election or appointment of their own officers, but it preserves to them the right to have the customary duties of such officers performed by somebody of their election or appointment, and not by some other officer appointed in some other way.

"Is not the exercise of the power by the Governor to remove the Police Commissioner at will, which of course can be exercised as fast as the Mayor makes appointments and can completely nullify his power of appointment, such an interference with that power of appointment that the head of the police force would not longer be in fact appointed by the authorities of the city? My impression is very strong that the vesting of such a power in the Governor of the State would be destructive of the principle of government which the provision of the Constitution was designed to maintain, and that such an act of the Legislature should be regarded as an unwarrantable invasion by the Legislature of the Constitutional rights of the people of the municipality.

"Apart from the Constitutional question, I think such a provision would be bad legislation, and perhaps my views on this subject affect my views on the application of the Constitution. Most people who have not had much experience in matters of legislation regard it as very simple, and when they see an evil to be remedied they think there is no reason why a law should not be passed to meet squarely the particular case complained of. Experience in the effect of legislation, however, gradually teaches that every law carries with it a long train of consequences which cannot be foreseen, that government is a great and complicated machine, no part of which can be altered without affecting the balance and movement of all other parts, that the method of tinkering the machine by altering and patching at different places on the spur of the moment ultimately results in a very bad machine, that the only safe and wise course is to make all laws conform to certain general well-established principles, and that special legislation for special purposes, in violation of sound principles, always does more harm than good.

"The older I grow and the more I see of the making and operation of laws, the more clearly it seems to me that the greatest evil under popular government is division or uncertainty as to responsibility. If the people can fix definitely and clearly on some particular officer the responsibility for the administration of a particular law, they will hold him to it, and self interest will require him to do the best he can. If, on the other hand, you get a system of government so complicated that the people do not know whom to blame when things go wrong, and each officer can throw over on somebody else the responsibility, and the people are divided about who is responsible, you always have ineffective government, impunity for the rogue, and discouragement for the decent fellow who is trying to do the best he can. The proposed law giving to the Governor as well as to the Mayor, the power to remove the Chief of Police seems to me a step in exactly the wrong direction. Instead of making responsibility more definite and certain, it tends to divide responsibility, and makes it impossible for anybody to hit who ought to be held responsible for bad administration in the city of New York."

Let the Republican members of the Legislature ask themselves whether, if the Republican party should go before the State on the far-reaching issue which this bill represents, it would receive a majority of votes. We venture to say that the conscientious deliberation and the political judgment of statesmen of the legislature will no question themselves will tell them, "No."

Will the Republican party be strengthened by the application of this radical principle to the particular affairs of the municipal government of New York?

"Government of parties which could be dignified with the name of a party, a political organization that lives for more than a day, has never been founded on a question of state. But the Police bill is a principle of the nature of things that make parties. It involves a fundamental question of government, and government of such an extremity of partisan desertion and state centralization that he must be mad who would predict that a majority of the living citizens of the Empire State would approve."

The provision empowering the Governor to remove a New York municipal officer at will is what is left of the scheme, not original with Governor CHASE, and since dropped as unconstitutional, to get the control of the New York police through a State constabulary. It is, we fear, a survival of a personal pride of authorship. It cannot be persisted in without danger of grave disturbance to the relations of the Republican party to the voters of the Empire State.

Intermittent Attack on Cigarettes.

The wave of public opposition to cigarettes, which appears to swell and subside at irregular intervals, is assuming great proportions just now in several parts of this country.

Last week the Legislature of Tennessee passed a bill prohibiting the sale or importation of cigarettes or cigarette paper, the enactment of the measure having been urged by Governor MCMILLIN.

In Michigan, upon the recommendation of Governor BLISS, the Legislature is devoting itself to efforts to discourage the cigarette habit among minors. Several bills seeking to accomplish this result have been proposed for enactment.

A few months ago the officers of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company issued a regulation forbidding the use of cigarettes among the employees of that road, and, to a more limited extent, a similar rule has been adopted by the heads of other railroads.

It is averred, in one case, that smoking cigarettes tends to cloud the mind and make the smoker sleepy and careless; in another case, that the spectacle of a cigarette hanging loosely from the lips is disgusting to refined senses; while professional reformers stop at nothing short of the sweeping proposition that cigarettes are responsible for more crime, and misery in the world than anything else, and that, to specify the counts, they dull the eyes, retard the growth, dwarf the mind, weaken the throat, injure the heart, deform the body and make the victim hopelessly irritable and slothful.

It has even been alleged that cigarette smoking causes color blindness, which, in the case of locomotive engineers, might entail serious consequences. One who spends an evening with his favorite brand and watches the wreaths of smoke rise and expand in the air may, it is said, awake next morning and find himself unable to tell pale blue from carmine, or, presumably, if he happens to be an engineer, to distinguish a green signal from a red one. We doubt, however, that it has been shown conclusively that an engineer thus affected was able to trace his incapacity solely and directly to a too persistent use of the paper-wrapped weed. The inability to distinguish one color from another may result from a variety of causes; color blindness early in the morning is an affliction not confined by any means to railroad engineers, nor yet to cigarette fiends. Men in other pursuits sometimes experience the same difficulty.

If the anti-cigarette crusade continues at the present rate it will be interesting to note the multitude of new afflictions which the reckless smoker invites upon himself, according to the diagnosis of the well-meaning crusaders.

Kitchen Science.

It is held by philosophers, about the soundness or fancifulness of whose views we need not bother ourselves too much, that a man's moral temperament and complexion depend largely upon the competency of his cook. What he eats, that he is, in large measure. Doubtless too much curry in the rice has ensanguined Asia often, and the cause of the mad excesses of the worst Roman Emperors may be sought plausibly in the strange messes for which they ransacked earth and sea. Suppose that HENRY VIII. had been schooled to a diet of thin gruel; how different would have been the history of his reign. Suppose that EDWARD ATKINSON was in the habit of eating civilized foods, instead of the sinister products of his own oven; what a different, what a saner, more cheerful and even imperialistic ATKINSON might have blessed the world. The influence of the stomach upon the mind and the morals is great and subtle, and it might not be difficult to show that cookery is the most sublime of secular sciences, and the chief blessing or bane of the commonwealth.

The importance of this science is acknowledged by too few as yet, but by some. Thus the *American Kitchen Magazine*, "devoted to home economics" and published in Boston, publishes an article by Dr. GEORGE E. DAWSON on "Household Economics and Religion." To be sure, cookery is only a branch of household economics, in Dr. DAWSON'S system, but still a momentous branch. Dr. DAWSON and the other humanitary scientists are trying to induce the masses of people to live rationally, but find them indifferent. The facts do not interest them or are not applied by them. Considerations of health, good looks, the pocketbook and so on, may and do influence many, but, according to Dr. DAWSON a stronger and deeper source of interest must be found. SCHOPENHAUER'S "will to live," the instinct of self-preservation, the religionist's "desire to save one soul" are such sources, and this last one is the most powerful with the masses, Dr. DAWSON thinks. "We must help men to 'get religion,'" he says, "on these questions of food, clothing, household sanitation and the like. That is we must get them to feel that these things have a vital relation to their souls. * * * I mean the clear definite assertion of truth that is in biological science. Nerve energy, psychical energy, all the elements of feeling, intelligence and volition, are, largely, resolvable into questions of nutrition and environment generally. What a man eats, what he wears, what kind of a house he builds over his head, determine what he thinks and does."

There is a sort of biological fatalism and, perhaps, some tang of sociology about this that are not wholly pleasing, but Dr. DAWSON pleads for a "biological conscience" and a "biological religion." These, too, are phrases which will not attract some of us. Dr. DAWSON calls for a new order of prophets and priests to lead the people and make them biologically conscientious and religious. Here we do not have to follow him, for scientific religion seems a contradiction, or a cold abstraction. We can applaud, however, the Bible Normal College of Springfield, not so much for its attempts to develop a profession in which specialists shall grapple with practical religious problems in a scientific manner, as even for its studies in "the psychology of nutrition, drink, &c.," as for its practical courses of lectures and demonstrations on rational cooking, food principles and cookery. We can call "biological religion" a fortunate expression, but home be to biological religion if it teaches health, cookery and clean and reasonable habits of life.

In the same number of the magazine is an account by ANNIE G. E. HOWE of the Boston public schools of cookery, where, besides cooking, sewing and housekeeping generally, and home nursing, are taught.

"I am glad to say," writes the author, "that I do not believe there is a master or teacher in Boston who does not consider this as one of the most important studies to eight, and many of the regular teachers have for the last few years done much to help the teachers of domestic science by giving the girls arithmetic lessons that will help them in marketing, before about vegetables, spices, fruits, &c., physiology that will help the lessons in food. The best testimonials in the office of these Boston cooking schools come from past pupils.

"My father is very proud of my cooking.

"A few weeks after school began my mamma was very sick, and I did all that was with the exception of a little help from my aunt. I did all the cooking and baking, and my mother said I did it very well.

"I think it worth trying to my mother now, for the meals which I cook always satisfy her, and I can do my housework better."

We don't know about "biological religion," but their teaching of kitchen science is a good thing.

Everything was going to the worst in the worst of countries in the world of worlds, and SOUMO BOWLER knew it. He wept his usual gallon over the Philippines Saturday night. Sunday promised to be a bad day for him. But Sunday afternoon he put on his overshoes and his shawl and his green and blue worsted tippit and his graceful red knitcap and said: "I will go to Agawam and pour Nature's balm upon my wounded soul." As he went, the world looked more cheerful. He found himself catching "In January the whole character of March, 'the month of rope.'" He stamped his feet, he actually whistled. By the time he reached the thought bonbon of the *Springfield Republican*, this grand, sweet song was ready:

"By such means the seasons are joined and united, and such a day was yesterday, with its westerly winds, so little of snow and ice, and so little of forbidding cold, so much of cordial sunshine and so generous response in the life of earth. The crows with their hearty and wise utterances, the whispering chickadees in the pines, these had their confirmation to give. Crowded and engrossed and saturated with the living spirit are these days. Sweet is their alchemy, the colors of wood and field, wonderful the modulations of blues and greens in the sky. One lives indeed in their wide and hospitable beauty."

We can trust SAMMY BOWLES to the chickadees, but he associates with the crows altogether too much.

The Hon. JOE BAILEY and Col. MOSE WEYMOUTH had a long and solemn confabulation last week. Where are the historical painters? Where are the sculptors?

"The slipping on and off of his glasses seems to be one of Senator DEPEW'S mannerisms as a speaker."—*Washington Times.*

The manipulation of the visible eyeglasses may have attracted the notice of our contemporary, who spoke in this instance of Senator DEPEW'S address upon the Ship Subsidy bill, but from New York our Uncle CHAUNCEY'S arguments, and the presentation of them, were admirable and weighty, and gave glory to his statesman fame.

Mrs. CARRIE NATION has lectured the Governor of Kansas, smashed several yards of plate glass, assaulted a Sheriff, punched and been punched, been horsewhipped, been hauled to a dungeon cell, has made several tons of speeches and a whole series of tableaux, scenes, living pictures and trouble. She must be dramatized. That form of greatness is her due. The drama of the petticoat and hatchet should be made as famous as the drama of the cape and sword.

One of the marked evidences of the evil effects of imperialism is the development of class distinctions at home.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

So! Then Col. BRYAN must be the chief imperialist. He has talked more and striven harder than anybody else to produce class distinctions in the United States; and he is now writing for the same amiable purpose.

The Hon. AUGUSTUS OCTAVIUS BACON, a Senator in Congress from Georgia, looks under his bed every night for the Empire and the Emperor. And he expects to find them. There is a beautiful simplicity in AUGUSTUS OCTAVIUS, and he would be much happier if his name were plain BACON with no imperial garnishings. He shudders at the Empire, and he believes that the Twentieth century began Jan. 1, 1900. For these things let him have grateful mention here and everywhere.

Academic Training for Women.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24. The question as to whether it pays to give women the higher academic training is so frequently asked and so seldom categorically answered that the figures regarding this prepared by Bryn Mawr College, for the Paris Exposition, are of great interest.

The highest honor in Bryn Mawr's gift, aside from the academic degrees, is the granting of a fellowship. In fifteen academic years she has awarded altogether 123 fellowships, of which 21 were for European study. Of the 123 former fellows, 26 have now taken the degree of doctor of philosophy, 35 that of master of arts, 5 that of Ph. M., 2 that of S. of M., and 1 that of L. M. Others are now pursuing their studies with the intention of taking the Ph. D. Eighteen of the 123 are still engaged in graduate study, while 30 are teaching in colleges. Twenty-six are teaching in schools, chiefly of college preparatory rank, 3 are deans of colleges, 2 are college secretaries, 1 a counsellor at law, 1 a librarian, 1 a college settlement worker and 22 have no paid occupation. Of these last, 9 are married, while 8 more who have married continue their work.

Eighteen of Bryn Mawr's fellows have received similar honors from other institutions and 21 of the resident fellows have studied abroad. The published work of former students was collected as far as possible to be shown at the exposition, and that of the fellows made an excellent showing.

Many Grip Victims in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 28. More people died in this city during December than in any one month since the records have been kept. The total was 850, and of these three-quarters were victims of grip. Many others succumbed to pneumonia, induced by grip, or from exhaustion following this disease. While the disease is showing some abatement it is very prevalent yet.

FOUR PRISONERS ON NAVASSA.

Partners in the Guano Mines Part Here—Miners Cut Off From the World.

Four Baltimore men who went to the island of Navassa last October under contract to work in the guano mines there have been cut off from the outside world for the last two months, owing to a dispute between John H. B. Jefferson and Capt. Walter Crane, both of Baltimore, upon which supplies when the men were sent there and owners of the concession from the United States to operate the mines, but who have since separated. The four men are James S. Woodward, William A. Pumphrey, John Hill and John S. Hall.

The island has been visited by a number of companies. Last September it fell into the hands of Mr. Jefferson, who took Capt. Crane into partnership with him. The four Baltimore men were sent over by the firm, and the letter line entered into an agreement to call and bring them back at any time for $100. A very short time after that Mr. Jefferson decided to get out of the business and sold his interest to Capt. Crane. By the terms of the transfer agreement Mr. Jefferson was to stand by Capt. Crane in securing further workers, except for the main portion of the men to this country. Thereupon, Messrs. H. Vanaja Street, also of Mr. Jefferson's employ, said emphatically that his client had tried to get news to the men that their partnership had been dissolved and that they were free to come home if they had the money to keep themselves.

We do not know whether the men are starving or have already died, said Mr. Rhodes, certainly not without protecting some proceedings. I do not see how we are going to find out. As soon as the partnership was dissolved Mr. Jefferson sent out a check for $100 and wrote with letters to the men, notifying them that he was no longer interested in the concession to the Atlas line people, with orders to deliver them as soon as possible. The letters went to Jamaica before Capt. Crane got in his objection to their delivery. They were brought back and will be returned to Mr. Jefferson. The Atlas line people said that they had made a contract with the old firm and that as long as one member objected to their bringing the men home or delivering any letters to them they could not do so, as it might involve the line in litigation. We sent the check and the letters back. The steamship people said there the matter stands.

We have tried to see what we could do with some other lines about bringing the men home, but their prices have made it impossible to do business. One line wanted $150 for the job. Why Capt. Crane will not bring the men home or allow us any communication with them I do not know. In the meantime Mr. Jefferson is supporting the wife and four children of Woodward.

Navassa is a small island in the Caribbean Sea about seventy miles off the west coast of Haiti. It is not at all likely that the four men have not been kept provisioned.

VERDI.

Thanked for the "Greatest Pleasures in Life."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN: Sir: Permit me to send a few words appreciative of your instructive and sympathetic editorial to-day on the death of Verdi. His name covers nearly the sixty years of the century that were filled with more great names than any other similar period in the annals of the opera. Verdi was first heard in America about twenty-three years after the Garcias and Malibran's first revelation of opera awakened New York in 1825. He was heard in small theatres where the voices thrilled the auditors at close range. Dear old Arditi, the violinist, brought two score of elite orchestral players and gave "Lombardi" in 1848. Among the players was Bottesini, the greatest double bass player in musical history. They seemed all young and ardent, and the names of the singers are quoted to-day. But the enchantment of Verdi's music, so new, vivid and beautiful, can never be forgotten by any amateur who heard it then and is now living to tell it.

Verdi was introduced to us of the Atlantic cities through an orchestra chorus and principals that could not be surpassed in our day. It may be said passingly that artists then sang for one month for less than they now get for one night, but no doubt the bloody revolutions that were boiling underneath every country of Europe had something to do with it.

The music of the new man was a revelation primarily, in all its essence, beautiful, radically original, wildly passionate, showing the abandon of love with an accompanying orchestral whirlwind never previously attempted to be heard in America. Well, he was just and fine a sense of the demands of dramatic proportion as has since been reached, although Verdi had no help from such librettists as had his predecessors, Bellini and Donizetti.

Dr. Burney deplored in his history of music that his generation (1780) would not listen to music that delighted the previous one. Religion, or usefulness for occasions, or the success of esteem, have conferred enduring qualities on certain old-timers that are now and then dusted off and played to an admiring crowd, but there are fewer musical legacies by the author of "Trovatore" to sink into oblivion than fin de siècle musicos imagine.

A distinguished American, since an Ambassador, asked me lately, after a play by Bernhardt, "Who has given you most pleasure in life?" I reflected and might have said, "Shakespeare," but he added, "My greatest pleasures in life are owed to Verdi."

NEW YORK, Jan. 27. F. B. H.

LION AND MOUSE AS CAGE MATES.

One of Them Is Missing, and the Other May Have Eaten Him.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Big Ben, the largest lion at the Zoo, and the terror of the keepers, recently took a tiny mouse under his protection. Both shared the same bed at night, and during the day the mouse could be seen frisking freely all about the cage. At mealtimes it would disappear, for Big Ben's air at that time is calculated to frighten anybody, but invariably he reappeared after the meal was over.

Visitors would stand by the hour watching the strange companions at play. At times the mouse would perch on Big Ben's back and its liveliness made a striking contrast to Ben's lethargy. Where the mouse came from the keepers cannot understand, for these little rodents are scarce at the Zoo, the larger animals usually killing them on sight. The keepers gradually came to look for the little animal and place tempting articles of food in its way.

Yesterday, however, when the keepers made their usual rounds the little fellow was not to be seen, and Big Ben lay in his cage alone. Several small articles of food which had been placed in the cage for the mouse were still there and no sight of him could be found. In the afternoon he had not shown himself, and the news of his disappearance spread through the Zoo. What had become of him the keepers could not learn. Whether he returned to his former haunts or Big Ben had used him as an appetizer is a matter of conjecture.

An Easily Tried Headache Cure.

From the Philadelphia Record.

"This most excellent and never-failing cure for nervous headache," says the apostle of physical culture, "is the simple act of walking backward. Just try it some time if you have any doubt about it. I have yet to meet the person who didn't acknowledge its efficacy after a trial.

"Nobody has as yet discovered or formulated a reason why such a process should bring certain relief. Physicians say that it is probably because the reflex action of the body brings about a reflex action of the brain, and thus drives away the pain that, when produced by nervousness, is the result of too much going forward. As soon as you begin to walk backward, however, there comes a feeling of everything being reversed, and this is followed by relief. The relief is always certain and generally speedy. Ten minutes is the longest I have ever found necessary.

"An entry or a long room is a good place for such a promenade, but even better than this is a long porch, or a secluded walk in the open air. You should walk very slowly, letting the ball of your foot touch the floor first, and then the heel, just the way, in fact, that one should, in theory, walk forward, but which, in practice, is so rarely done.

Statesman Murphy's Ball.

From the St. Louis Republic.

In opposing the recent resolution in the Missouri House of Representatives, which provided for an appropriate Jefferson City celebration of the anniversary of New Orleans and the honoring of the memory of Andrew Jackson, Representative Murphy, Republican, of St. Louis did not accomplish much beyond placing himself on record as perpetuating an exceptionally pure example of the Irish bull.

"Present day Democrats," declared Mr. Murphy, with fine fervor, "have little reason to feel proud of Andy Jackson. And if Andy Jackson was alive to-day," Mr. Murphy earnestly concluded, "he would be glad he was dead."

THE SHERMAN STATUE.

The Deceased Sculptor's Wife Seeks Another Artist to Complete It.

Since the design for the Sherman statue in Washington was chosen by the committee appointed for that purpose, the successful sculptor, Carl Rohl-Smith, has died. His wife requests THE SUN to publish the subjoined invitation to sculptors to assist her in the completion of her husband's statue of Sherman, for which she, as the executrix of his will, holds the contract with the Government. Mr. Rohl-Smith's request is, of course, to be complied with.

THE ESTATE OF CARL ROHL-SMITH,
CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 26.

Owing to the decease of Carl Rohl-Smith, the sculptor for the equestrian statue of Gen. William T. Sherman at Washington, D. C., it becomes my duty as his wife and the executrix of his will, under his contract with the Commission, to complete said monument, after his plans, and in the spirit of his genius, which I shaped for so many years.

I have, therefore, the honor to invite the assistance of a qualified sculptor, who can appreciate the design of the monument to this distinguished soldier, to complete the same.

MRS. C. ROHL-SMITH.

THE BRIGHTWOOD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.

HOSPITAL SCANDAL IN BUFFALO.

Charges of Brutality and Neglect Against Fitch Accident Hospital Staff.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28. Formal charges of incompetency, brutality, negligence and imperfect diagnosis of injuries have been preferred against the house staff of the Fitch Accident Hospital and are now being investigated by the board of consulting and attending physicians and the hospital committee of the Charity Organization Society. The charges are directed against Miss Josephine Bacon, superintendent, House Surgeon William Gerber, and Dr. Barnett W. Andrews, assistant surgeon.

Sixteen specific allegations are made and affidavits have been secured which make serious revelations. Frank Burke asserts that an attempt was made to amputate his leg, and when he resisted he was choked, after which the leg was saved by a family physician, who said amputation was unnecessary.

It is alleged that patients were not treated on time, that for burns and wounds until they had paid a fee, and that many were turned away. That John Patterson was permitted to lie on an operating table for two hours without any attention and that he died, that in one case a diagnosis of drunkenness was made and that the patient died from a fractured skull, that Mrs. Lulu Beebe received treatment only after she had been forced to leave the hospital and a policeman brought her back. Similar charges are made in other cases.

The Pope's Ode to the Twentieth Century.

AN CHRIST NOSTRI
PRIDIE KALENDAS IANUARIAS
A DIE CHRISTI
SEXANTESIMO SAECULI
AUSPICIA.

Cultrix bonarum, nobilis artium
Incolumitatis publica commoda,
Vinque naturae retexias
Quinquies avet, memores canendo.

Saecli occidentis me rehrepentius
Admissa tangunt, haec doleo et fremo.
Proi quot, retrorsum conspicatus,
Dedecorum monumenta cerno.

Quorsnne saecles, reciprique diruta,
An perragantis monstra licentiae?
An olim in arcem Vaticanam
Mille delis initum duellum?

Quo ceasit Urbis, principis urbium,
Nullo impedimum servitio decus?
Quam saecla, quam gentes avitae
Pontificum coluere sedem?

Vae segregatis Numine legibus!
Quae lex honesti, quae superest fides?
Natant, semel submota ab arte,
Atque ruunt labefacta iura.

Audiit effert impia conscius
Insanientis grex sapientiae,
Brutaeque naturae supremum
Nuttur asseruisse numen.

Nostrae supernam gentis originem
Fastidit exors, dissociabilem,
Umbras inanes mente captans,
Surpem hominum pendumque miset.

Heu quam probrose gurgite volvitur
Vis impotentis caeca superbiae,
Servate, mortales, in omne
Dissa Dei metuenda tempus.

Qui ergo solus, certaque veritas,
Qui recta et una est ad Superos via,
Is reddere ad votum fluentes
Terrigenis valet unus annos.

Nuper sacratos ad cineres Petri
Turbas plorum sancta petentium
Is ipse duxit; non inane
Auspicium pietas renascens.

Iesv, futuri temporis arbiter,
Surgentis aevi curatibus annue:
Virtute divina rebelles
Coge sequi meliora gentes.

Tu paces almae semina proverbe;
Irae, tumultus, bellique tristia
Tandem residant: improborum
In tenebrosa age regna fraudes.

Mens una reges, te duce, temperet,
Tuis ut instent legibus obsequi:
Stique unum Ovile et Pastor unus,
Una Fides moderetur orbem.

Cursum peregi, lustraque bis novem,
Te dante, vixi. Tu cumulum adiles;
Fac, quaeso, ne incassum precantis
Vota tui recidant Leonis.

LEO XIII.

TRANSLATION.

In the year of Christ, 1900,
On the day before January 1,
From Jesus Christ,
The prospects of the opening century.

A noble age, fosterer of good arts, is dying, whoever cares to may commemorate in song the public conveniences and the forces of nature that have been laid bare.

More keenly do the things permitted by the declining century touch me; at these I grieve and was wroth. Oh shame, how many monuments of disgrace do I perceive in looking back.

Shall I mourn over battles and thrones overturned or the monsters of license roaming at will? Or the unhallowed war opened with a thousand wiles against the Vatican citadel.

Where has vanished the honor of the city, chief of all cities, bound by no service, the city which the ages which our ancestors' peoples revered as the abode of Pontiffs?

Alas for laws turned away from the Deity! What law, what faith is left for the good man? As soon as they are removed from the altars, all laws totter and fall into ruin.

Do ye hear? The self confident herd extols the impiousness of science growing mad and strives to assert the supreme divinity of brute nature.

Senseless, it turns in disgust from the divine origin of our race, snatching at empty phantoms in its mind, it mingles together the race of men and that of beasts, that cannot be united.

Oh, into how shameful an abyss is whirled the blind power of impotent pride! Observe, mortals, at all times the awful commands of God.

He Who alone is the *Life* and the certain *Truth*, who is the straight and only Way to Heaven, only He has power to make the years flow according to their wish for those dwelling on earth.

Lately he himself led crowds of the pious, seeking the holy places, to the consecrated ashes of Peter; no meaningless augury that piety is coming to life again.

Oh JESUS, our judge in future time, grant favor to the course of the rising age, by Thy Divine power compel the rebellious people to follow better things.

Do Thou strew the seed of gentle peace, may angry passions and quarrels and deplorable wars at last be quelled; drive into the realms of darkness the frauds of the wicked.

May one thought, under Thy lead, restrain kings that they may press on to obey Thy laws; may there be but one Fold and one Shepherd and may one Faith rule the world.

I have run my course and have lived twice nine lustra. Thy gift. Do thou add a crowning gift. Grant that the prayers of Thy Leo, who is entreating Thee, may not be in vain.

CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL CASE.

The Supreme Court Overrules the Demurrer Filed by Drainage Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. The court to-day overruled the demurrer filed by the State of Illinois and the Sanitary Drainage Board to the bill by the State of Missouri to enjoin original proceedings praying relief against the use of the Chicago sewage of the Sanitary District of the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers.

The ground upon which relief was sought was that the diversion of Chicago in the Mississippi River deprived the citizens of Illinois of their property without due process of law, and that it would make navigation along the Illinois River impossible. The State of Illinois sought a proper party to the suit, the State of Illinois being joined as a party defendant. The Sanitary District of Illinois and the Drainage Board of Illinois were made parties defendant. The chief justice delivered the opinion of the court, which was in substance as follows:

"The State of Illinois is a proper party to the suit, such being not as was intended in giving the original jurisdiction to controversies between States, in event the demurrers should be sustained, the State of Missouri would be left without remedy, for the State of Illinois, the Drainage Commission, and the Sanitary District of Illinois would be beyond the reach of the process of this court.

"The result of this decision is that the case in the original proceedings should be heard on the merits, upon the pleadings, evidence, oral argument and briefs of counsel, and be decided by a commission to be appointed by the court."

RESULT OF EDWARDS'S MISSION.

New Credentials Necessary for Ambassadors and Ministers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. The mission of ex-Minister EDWARDS to the Vatican has ascertained that the accession of King EDWARD makes it necessary for all foreign governments to issue new credentials to their ambassadors and ministers to the Vatican. It will be necessary also to furnish letters of credence to ambassadors and ministers of foreign powers, the British government, which is the subject of the letter, the British government, which is the subject of the letter, being the Holy See. It was arranged that EDWARDS should send new letters of credence to Ambassador Choate for presentation to the Pope. Mr. EDWARDS at the first opportunity Pontifex will receive Mr. Choate, he will present personally McKinley.

SHURTLEFF'S CLAIM REJECTED.

Cannot Collect Salary as General Appraiser After His Dismissal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. The court of claims to-day rejected the petition of Frank A. Shurtleff for judgment against the United States for salary refused him by the Treasury Department because of his dismissal from office as a general appraiser at New York. Shurtleff was appointed to the board of General Appraisers by President Harrison, but was removed by Secretary LONG without any cause being assigned for his dismissal. The Secretary of the Treasury then asked for Shurtleff's resignation, but he refused to resign and compelled the authorities to remove him by direction of the President. He insisted that his removal was in violation of the law and brought suit in the Court of Claims to recover the salary due him. The court decided against his claim, one member making a dissenting