The Evening Times

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Sunday, December 18	26,705
Monday, December 19	42,937
Tuesday, December 20	44,034
Wednesday, December 21	44,762
Thursday, December 22	43,954
Friday, December 23	43,934
Saturday, December 24	43,981
Total	284,702
Daily average (Sunday excepted), 20,700	43,940

The Advertisers' Guarantee Company, of Chicago, hereby certifies that it has, by its expert examiners, given and attested the circulation of THE TIMES, of Washington, D. C. The daily average PAID circulation for the month of October, 1898, was 42,306 copies.

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ADVERTISERS' GUARANTEE COMPANY,
By J. R. MASON, President.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1898.

Admiral Dewey.

Yesterday, the official Christmas Day, Admiral Dewey had a birthday, his sixty-first. At the same time he became the ranking officer of the American navy, through the retirement of Admiral Bunce. He is still to have a higher honor by an act of Congress and the appointment of the President, but he is already the highest officer in the service. Thanks to the growth of the spirit of Americanism, this has come to mean something. If all the splendid warships that belong to our navy could pass before us in parade, and all the thousands of gallant officers and men, the men behind the guns and the fighting men of the engine room, could display themselves, we should be able to see that to be the ranking officer is a tremendous honor. We have only to peruse the history of Admiral Dewey from the beginning of the Civil War to the first great blow inflicted on the Spaniards, and of the exhibition of statesmanlike qualities in dealing with Germans and natives, to realize that the man is worthy.

That the American people, and with them the national legislators, are thoroughly committed to the policy of a great navy seems to be established. There are no complaints from men worth attention when Congress authorizes additions to our line of warships. All the world goes in for navies, but it is only in recent years that we have reached the conclusion that we needed what all the rest of the world had. When we were threatened by little Chile, with her magnificent fighting vessels, we began to realize that the most insignificant of states could maltreat and murder our citizens or sailors almost with impunity, for even Chile could have inflicted enormous damage on our coast cities before we could get into fighting shape. Now we are building up a navy that will make American rights respected, and we have demonstrated that we have men who are worthy of the finest warships that can be built. And we have a Dewey at their head. That he should be allowed to serve ten years after the expiration of the age limit is a proposition that will hardly be disputed.

Righteous Vengeance.

Perhaps it is natural that thoughtless persons should demand of the Cubans exactly the forbearance and moderation in dealing with Spanish soldiers that the proclamation of the American Commissioners urges on them. Unfortunately for their plans of courtesy from Cuban to Spaniard, the men who fought for three years for independence, and who were refused the treatment usually accorded to human beings; who saw their families butchered or their women outraged or women and children starved to death in a deliberate policy of annihilation—unfortunately, they have human qualities. They are not disposed to forgive fiends who do not ask pardon or to embrace treacherous enemies who have a knife ready for a stab in the back. A Cuban who should feel toward the Spaniards as the Commissioners suggest, and who should treat them as guests or as anything but the monsters of iniquity they are, does not deserve the freedom he fought to secure. He is forced to tolerate the Spanish soldiers there for the moment, but that he should cease to hate them with his whole soul is neither to be expected nor desired. As a matter of common sense and for his own protection, he should keep out of their way, but if he happens to be insulted by one of them, he should not be blamed if he kills him. No men alive have any such cause of hatred as the Cubans. To say that because they do not treat the Spaniards, soldiers or civilians, with courtesy they should not be allowed to take part in a celebration of freed Cuba, is to punish them for a righteous wrath, without which they would be lower than dogs. The Spanish citizens of Havana are all Weyderites, and did more than Spanish soldiers to promote the tyranny of Spain. They are worthy only of hatred, and any who happen to fall by Cuban bullets only get their deserts. Of course the Americans are bound to preserve order, and to do it they must suppress Cuban vengeance; but this does not imply that the Cubans are wrong in their bitterness. There is not a single home left in the island outside the cities, and one-half the population has been killed or starved to death by the Turkish Spaniards—nearly three times the number of all the people of the District of Columbia, men, women and children.

To Abolish Treating.

It is surely absurd to suppose that by an act of the legislature it is possible to prevent men from treating one another to drinks. If such a law could stand the test of a court decision, it would be evaded even more persistently than prohibition laws invariably are. It is a pity, too, for treating is the cause of more inebriety than is original appetite for liquor. Modern specialists regard inebriety as a disease, but often it is more a disease of the will, a lack of the power to resist the allurements of good fellowship, than of the cortical substance of the brain. There is a notable tendency among medical men to relieve mankind of responsibility for folly and wickedness. That man is a creature of inherited defects of character, so wholly without initiative as to be unable to resist their influence to any considerable degree, is a doctrine held by many intelligent persons, but the masses of mankind are not prepared to accept all that is implied in this. There are obstacles in the way of adopting it in practical life. At present, anyhow, society will not believe all criminals are blameless, even though it is unable to refute the arguments of specialists.

If we assume that inebriety is always a disease for which the victim is not to be held accountable, then we must regard all forms of folly as the outward symptoms of a diseased state. We know that men drink to excess chiefly for two reasons. The first, and perhaps the most common, is to be sociable. A man with no desire for drink, who would not draw a cork if left alone, may go to a bar and drink with a friend according to a recognized custom. To be more sociable, meeting more friends, he may drink to excess and become intoxicated. To postpone the pains that follow he may continue to drink until somebody takes him in hand. This process may be repeated so often as to lead at last to an inordinate desire for the effects of drink, which the specialist classes as a disease. The other reason why men drink too much is that it produces what Thackeray calls a state of "don't-care-a-damnitiveness." It suspends the operation of the moral sense, which, being the last and highest acquisition of the mind, is always the first to disappear in disease and drunkenness. Some men, when they are in trouble, when they are angry, chagrined or otherwise distressed, find relief in this suspension of certain mental qualities and become less and less able to endure their troubled or prosaic normal conditions. Thousands who have become confirmed drunkards in this way have reformed suddenly and absolutely and permanently on a mere change of circumstances or through some personal influence.

It does not seem reasonable to refer to that sentiment of sociability which leads men to conform to the custom of drinking together, or that disposition to escape worry by drinking, as pathological—as constituting physical disease. The last state of men who allow such a sentiment or such moral cowardice to carry them into confirmed drunkenness may be called diseased with some show of reason, but that would hardly justify the enactment of laws to prohibit all social drinking. It would be a good thing if treating could be abolished. Public sentiment could do much to banish it, for it is an absurdity at best. But all experience shows that a statute, without the full sympathy of the public, will be evaded, and that an anti-treating law would only be another dead-letter to encourage a spirit of defiance of all laws to promote public morals.

Opposition to Army Increase.

That an enlarged army, with a considerable change in the system, is required by this country, is the opinion, not only of army officers, who have special knowledge of our military needs, but of a majority of public men who have paid any attention to the subject. It is enough for the great body of the people to know that if we had been forced to face a stronger enemy than Spain with the army recently put into the field, only the great courage of the soldiers could have saved us from shame, while it could not have prevented reverses that would have compelled a change of officials in the War Department and at least one commander in the field. There was appalling incompetency and neglect in every branch of the service. The testimony now in possession of the public shows that the Secretary of War was not fit to direct the movements of a regiment and that he was quite as efficient as the Adjutant General; that there were defects that would have been fatal to our army, in a war with a first-class power, in the quartermaster's, commissary, medical, ordnance, and inspection departments, all primarily due to the system over which the incapable Secretary of War had control. The first defense of all the men who were found to be failures was that Congress had long neglected the plain duty of reorganizing and modernizing the army. There was undeniable truth in this, although it did not excuse their reckless and audacious folly and neglect.

The war having impressed on the minds of most observing persons the necessity of a change in our military organization and of an enlargement of our army—a need that is increased by the extension of our military power over the territory acquired as a result of the war—bills for this purpose were among the first introduced on the meeting of Congress. There are no less than four in the two houses, while any number of members have important amendments to offer. Naturally there are differences of opinion, even among experts, as to the exact form of staff reorganization, as to the size of the different bodies, the relative proportions of the various arms of the service, etc., and for a committee to draw up a measure that would meet with general approval is impossible. There are certain principles, however, about which military men who consider only the interests of the army are agreed. The most important of these concerns the power of the Secretary of War, who happens in this instance to be the worst possible man for the office—a man who saw some service as a volunteer and was a failure, and who believes he knows more than a West Point man; who does not hesitate to express his contempt for military conventionalities. His selection of a particularly unfit officer to command the Cuban expedition when he had at hand scores of men who had proved their qualities, shows how any power of appointment will be abused by him.

Any bill that adds to the danger in the choice of army officers by permitting the appointment of men from civil life without any safeguards as to their qualifications, is manifestly destructive when we have such a Secretary of War. There may be compromises as to all the other issues raised by military experts, but no compromise can prevent mischief unless the appointment of civilians is sternly limited to men who have shown their qualities in the volunteer service and are passed upon by a military board. The Administration has determined to support the Hull bill, which has this dangerous provision, and which enables the Adjutant General to do what he did in the recent war—suspend the activity of the Commanding General. The bill perpetuates the conditions that made the recent army scandals possible and inevitable. The President, it is stated, will use his influence with Congress in favor of any measure that has the support of the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General.

The opposition to army enlargement would be inconsiderable if the Administration measure for reorganization were unobjectionable. Because of the provisions referred to there will be an organized opposition. How serious it will be we can hardly guess. The Administration has this Congress pretty well in hand and may be able to obtain what legislation it will. It is possible, however, that enough members may attack the whole scheme of enlargement and change of system to attract the interest of the country and form a public sentiment strongly against the Administration plans. For they will have a powerful argument in the pernicious provisions mentioned. If the President finds his influence in the country weakening he may charge it to Secretary Alger, who is responsible for the chief criticism to which the President is subject.

The banks appear to be faced by a new and startling condition. In the case of the bank robbery at Lima, Ohio, the details of which appeared exclusively in The Times this morning, the costly time locks that have been trusted to foil the most skillful burglars are found to be worthless. It is evident that the robbers were more expert than the safe men themselves, as they quickly opened a lock set for many hours later, while it took the safe experts a long time to do it. The facts are almost incredible. The lock is the last and best product of inventive ingenuity and was supposed to be perfection. Most banks felt so sure of it that the night watchman was looked upon as a useless employe, and was dispensed with. If we are to believe safe makers, there is no way known to the most expert of honest men employed by them by which vaults with time locks can be opened so quickly and easily. The wonder is that these burglars should have exposed their skill for so small a sum. Now banks will take precautions so that the robbers cannot have free access to the establishments. It is another proof that the criminal is an abler man than the guardian of property—the safe opener is more shrewd than the safe maker, as most criminals are more cunning than policemen and detectives.

DIVER MOORE'S STORY OF HIDDEN SPANISH GOLD

WEALTH BURIED AT SANTIAGO

Vast Sum Alleged to Have Been on Cervera's Ships When They Went Down.

Lima, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Capt. S. M. Brice talked freely yesterday about the treasure, Harry Moore, who committed suicide in Philadelphia, is reported to have said was buried at Santiago. He said:

"Harry Moore was employed by the Merritt & Chapman Company on the Maine and in the investigation of the sunken Spanish ships. He quarreled with the Merritt people and lost his job. He came to me in Havana and I got his passage to New York. I frequently assisted the man and he told me there was lots of money on the Spanish boats; that most of the money of the Santiago banks had been carried away by Cervera's fleet.

"On the trip home and several times since Moore wanted me to advance money so he could get an outfit and return to Cuba. I told him he must make a contract with the Government. Moore intimated to me that one of the vessels contained a large amount of Spanish money to be used in paying the soldiers and sailors, which the officers were unable to carry with them, when the vessel went down."

HACKENSACK MEADOWS WILL BE RECLAIMED

New York, Dec. 27.—Plans for the reclamation of the Hackensack Meadows were prepared this morning by the New Jersey Land Reclamation and Improvement Company, which filed articles of incorporation last week, with a capital stock of $125,000.

The first steps in the direction of reclaiming the meadows will be to secure the ashes from several towns in the vicinity of Hacensac Meadows. Regular agreements to that effect are to be drawn up between the company and the town authorities. The company will pay for the cartage of the ashes to the meadows.

The company has already secured control of large tracts of meadow land. As rapidly as a section of the marsh land is filled in it is to be turned over to manufacturers, who are to be induced to establish plants there. Dykes and drains are also to be built to assist in the proper drainage. Cornelius C. Vermeule, of Orange, is the leading spirit in this enterprise.

YOUNG BOY BRUTALLY BEATEN BY A BURGLAR

New York, Dec. 27.—Louis Lesoime, the twelve-year-old nephew of Henry Leck, was brutally beaten by a burglar who broke into Leck's grocery early this morning, where the boy was sleeping. Young Lesoime had awakened when the thief entered and started to cry out when the man hit him with a club. The man then searched the till and when he only found $2 returned to the boy and asked him where there was more money. When he said he did not know the burglar beat him until unconscious. Physicians believe the boy's skull is fractured.

Bryan and McKinley.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)

Does Bryan want to make it clear that he is not worthy of being mentioned in the same breath with the man who overthrew him? It is beginning to look like it.

Who Is the Commander-in-Chief?

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

It seems that somebody can also disregard the orders of the constitutional commander-in-chief of the army. Yesterday President McKinley expressed his astonishment that a brigade of troops was not at Atlanta. "I ordered a brigade of troops sent to Atlanta and thought it was here," he said, and seemed surprised that the troops had been sent elsewhere. Who is the actual head of the army, President McKinley, Secretary Alger, Maj. Gen. Miles, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, or some obscure clerk in the War Department? It does not seem to be the commander-in-chief or the major general commanding. Who is it?

Virginia Muster Rolls.

(From the Richmond Dispatch.)

Owing to the great fire of evacuation-day at Richmond and the pillaging of our State Capitol at that time, Virginia has no roster of the troops she furnished to the Confederate army. But there is nearly a complete roster held in Washington, having been captured with the archives of the Confederate War Department. Our State has long wished a copy of that roster. To pay for it at the War Department's rates for copying would cost $45,000—a sum of money beyond the ability of Virginia to appropriate for that purpose. But if the United States Government will kindly allow us to send our own copyists there we can make a copy for about $5,000. Now let our Senators and Representatives take advantage of the President's epoch-making speech to ask the General Government to grant old Virginia's request. We know of no single act possible for the President to do that would be more grateful to Virginians generally than for him to make smooth the way of our State authorities to bring to Richmond the only lists in existence of the men whom this State sent to the Southern army.

GENERAL POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Levy and Lewis to Combine.—There is talk going on in the inner political circles of a partnership being formed between Representative-elect Jefferson M. Levy of New York and James Hamilton Lewis, of the State of Washington. Mr. Lewis was not re-elected last fall, and he will be out of public employment after March 4. Mr. Levy, it will be recalled, decided the morning after the election in November that the Democratic party needed a new leader on the floor of the House at Washington. It did not take him long after that to make up his mind that Jeff Levy was just the man for the position. He accordingly made the proper announcement of his selection as leader in place of the Hon. Joe Bailey. Since Mr. Levy has taken charge of the Democratic party he has been amazed at the amount of work there was for him to do. His correspondence has increased very rapidly, and he has felt the need of an able assistant who can advise with him on constitutional and other matters of grave import such as leaders are continually having to wrestle with. It is not surprising that his choice fell on Mr. Lewis. The latter, who has just reached Washington from his home in Seattle, is understood to have accepted Levy's offer. It is said that no salary is attached to the position. Mr. Lewis will get his compensation in the glory of being associated with Levy. It is stated, however, that Mr. Lewis has been promised by his new chief the second place on the national ticket in 1900, along with an Eastern goldbug Democrat.

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Roosevelt and the Platt Machine.—Gov.-elect Roosevelt will move on to Albany on Friday and take formal possession of the State executive mansion on Saturday. His inaugural address has been finished, and while Senator Platt and the leaders of the Republican organization in the Empire State have been permitted to see it they have not been allowed to change or alter a line of the document. This is a most extraordinary departure on the part of Mr. Roosevelt, but it is only what might have been expected. The greatest reform, if it can be called by that name, that Roosevelt has wrought up to date is the abolishing of Platt's Sunday school, which has been meeting regularly every Sunday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York during the sessions of the legislature at Albany for a good many years. All of the leaders from the governor down were required to attend and receive instructions to govern their conduct during the week. No excuses were accepted, and the discipline maintained by Teacher Platt was most excellent. But Mr. Roosevelt has broken up this school, or, to be a little more exact, he has dismissed the old teacher and ordered the class to assemble at Albany, where Roosevelt will of course be in the chair and give out the lessons. It will be interesting to observe whether Mr. Platt will prove to be as apt a pupil as he was teacher. Time will show.

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Talk of an Extra Session.—During the past week there has been a renewal of the talk about an extra session of the Fifty-Sixth Congress. The Administration it is said is coming around to the point where it believes that an extra session is desirable and can hardly be avoided. It appears now that there is likely to be more opposition to the army bill than was at first anticipated. This will take up time that should be given to other matters. Senator Hanna has given it as his opinion all along that there would be an extra session.

"The House," said a close friend of Senator Hanna today, "has made good progress with the regular appropriation bills, but it has not tackled anything as yet out of the routine character. There will be, from present indications, filibustering against the army bill in the House, and all hands are not agreed on the Hawaiian legislation proposed or what is best to be done regarding the Nicaragua Canal. Mr. Reed can, of course, stifle opposition if he wishes to do so, but, on the other hand, he can also let the opposition have full swing if he so elects. No one knows positively just what his attitude is going to be. Last winter he said that he was in favor of the Nicaragua Canal, but he did not wish the McKinley Administration to have the credit of constructing it. Unless he has changed his mind it will be almost impossible to get the Nicaragua Canal bill through the House before the expiration of the present Congress on March 4.

"But even if Mr. Reed promises to be good and lives up to his pledge I do not see how we can get all the important matters that are pending through the Senate in the few weeks remaining to this session. There is no power to shut off debate in the Senate, even if a cloture rule is proposed as Senator Chandler threatens, it will have to be debated just as long as any Senator cares to talk about it and that would be for six months or more. A determined minority in the Senate can prevent any important action by the Senate at this session, even a vote on the ratification of the Treaty. I think an extra session will be advisable for many reasons. It will give more time to the study and consideration of important questions that ought not to be settled off hand. Then it will be better to have all of this expansion business disposed of and out of the way before the Presidential campaign of 1900 opens."

GOVERNOR STANLEY REFUSES TO SIGN A DEATH WARRANT

Wichita, Kan., Dec. 27.—Governor-elect Stanley states that he will not sign a warrant for the death of John Collins, convicted of murdering his father. The governor-elect does not believe in capital punishment.

Age Limits.

(From the New York World.)

Mr. Justice Pryor retired from the bench on Saturday because his age has reached the limit prescribed by law. Admiral Bunce is retiring from the navy for the same reason.

Yet both men are in the full vigor of body and mind.

Justice Pryor is seventy years of age. John Marshall at eighty was still the greatest Chief Justice that the United States ever had.

Admiral Bunce is sixty-two. Farragut was more than a year older when he fought the battle of Mobile Bay, and two years older when he entered Richmond in advance of the President. At sixty-nine, when he died, he was in active command of the navy as the first full admiral.

Zangwill's Retort.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

When a woman—or a man, for that matter—tries to come out ahead of Mr. Israel Zangwill, the novelist, dramatist, critic and wit, aside from several other things, it is an awful case of misplaced confidence.

Not long ago the distinguished visitor to these shores was the honored guest at a reception in Chicago, where they pack pork, read Ella Wheeler Wilcox and wear diamonds.

Of course all the women in attendance upon the function crowded around Zangwill in sheer hero worship. He suffered them to press his hand and look into his eyes and chatter about the "real Ghetto," regardless of the fact that Zangwill knew that they wouldn't know a Ghetto if it were to go by them with a sign on it.

On the outskirts of the little throng was a woman celebrated for her society wit, a really clever woman—for Chicago. Her husband is a pork packer and she reads French novels in the original and wears diamonds at breakfast. She was a swell of the swell, the real creme de menthe of Chicago society. She rather hated to think that her hostess had been the one to give the function in Mr. Zangwill's honor, so she made up her mind to let fly a bit of her wit at the distinguished author to prove to those within hearing that at times his repartee might fail him. She approached Zangwill, and raising her lorgnette surveyed him as she might have a dog in a kennel show.

"Mr. Zangwill," she said, "do you care for pig's feet?"

Those around her held their breaths.

The author bit his lip. A little snicker passed through the group.

Zangwill adjusted his eyeglasses and, looking down upon the woman, replied, with a smile of singular sweetness: "Not particularly, madame, but I like pig's feet prepared in any way, or not prepared at all, better than I like tongue."

PRAISE FOR AMERICAN ACTRESSES IN LONDON

PANTOMIMES IN THE T....ATERS

"The Forty Thieves," Which Will Be Produced in This Country, Unanimously Commended.

London, Dec. 27.—All of London's thirty-four pantomimes got into swing last night with more or less success. Of course the principal ones were at the two West End houses—the Drury Lane and the Adelphi.

"The Forty Thieves," which New York will have an opportunity of seeing in the spring, after its run is completed at the Drury Lane, as well as "Dick Whittington," is pronounced by the unanimous voice of London's critics to be a great success.

Speaking of "The Forty Thieves," the Daily Telegraph says:

"For many a long year the lovers of true pantomime, the merry, light-hearted adorers of fun in its most attractive form, have not had such a treat as Arthur Collins has given them this time. It is a children's pantomime in a double sense. Every child will love it. Every man and woman in the audience will, by the magic of the pantomime, become a child again.

"But were there ever two such entrances as those of Dan Leno and Herbert Campbell, the one burlesquing Beerbohm Tree as D'Artagnan in "The Three Musketeers," and the other caricaturing charming Edna May in 'The Belle of New York.'

"Like a true liberal unionist and a dramatic free trader, the enterprising Collins has gone this year to America and the English colonies for the best representatives of their art.

"In this form of wholesome, genial, old-fashioned entertainment, America is represented by Miss Amelia Stone, who at once made her mark when she appeared in this country in an American play, and has made an even stronger mark now, for she can act, she is bright and has humor, and is never dull, stupid or lethargic. Miss Amelit Stone plays Morgiana, Cassim's slave. She lights up every scene in which she appears.

"Australia's representative is Miss Nellie Stewart, a lovely, graceful woman, a born actress and an experienced artist. She is attractive in style and has a pure and beautiful voice.

"At the close of the performance, again and again Mr. Collins was called out. May all congratulate him on the beautiful, costly entertainment, the fun there, the porcelain ballet, the magnificent transformation scene. 'Love's Golden Gates' will be the talk of London and far beyond it."

BRAVE RESCUE OF DROWNING CHILDREN

Boston, Dec. 27.—Twenty-five or thirty young people broke through the ice on Leverett Pond, Roxbury, and three—James E. Clattenburgh, aged twelve; Arthur Collins, twelve, and Emma Miller, fourteen—were drowned.

Roxbury and Brookline people are praising the heroism of Neil J. Wallace, twenty-seven years old, of Roxbury. Among those struggling in the water was a wee slip of a girl. A youngster tried to assist her to firm ice by means of a stick. The ice broke and the boy, too, went under.

Wallace jumped into the freezing water and struck out toward the little ones. He swam to the boy, who was keeping afloat with difficulty, took the brave youngster on his back and started for the girl.

As he neared the firm ice someone threw a life-preserver upon which Wallace placed the girl. Still keeping a firm hold on the boy, he called for the men to haul in the rope. A few tugs and the rope broke and all three went down and out of sight.

Wallace, whose swim had been a long one and who was weighed down with heavy clothing, had begun to show signs of collapse. At last, still clinging to the two children, he came to the surface. Timothy Driscoll leaped into the water to the assistance of Wallace, and the rescue was soon accomplished.

Ten years ago Wallace rescued three children from drowning.

RICH STRIKE IN AN ABANDONED GOLD MINE

Denver, Col., Dec. 27.—The Bassick gold mine, of Fremont County, Col., owned by the Bassick estate, of Waterbury, Conn., has struck a vein of gold which runs $4,000 a ton. This mine formerly produced a million dollars a year, but has been twelve years in court.

After the death of E. F. Bassick, discoverer and owner of the mine, his heirs effected a compromise by which the property was to be reopened. In prosecuting the preliminary work the new strike was made, indicating that the old bonanza is still rich in high grade gold ore. The time has been too short for extensive examination, but it is said by people in this city who saw the ore and are familiar with the mine that there are indications of large quantities of the rich ore in the connecting tunnel.

Hugh Butler, attorney for the Bassick Company, acknowledges the truth of the report of rich returns from the new strike. It was a great surprise, and the new ore body would, he said, be opened up at once to ascertain its extent.

Popular Intelligence.

(From Public Opinion.)

Four authentic examples: (1) At Miss Ellen Terry's revival of "Othello" at the Grand Theater, Fulham, a man in the gallery said to his wife: "I've heard that this 'Othello' is a very exciting play. I wish we could buy a book of the words." (2) At Mr. Forbes Robertson's production of "Macbeth" about a fortnight ago a lady in the stalls remarked: "There seem to be some very sweet passages in this play. Of course, some parts make you laugh. I think I shall look out those parts I liked in the book when I get home." (3) At Mr. Forbes Robertson's recent revival of "Hamlet," stall-holders to the lady accompanying him: "You see, this is the plot of the piece: The king murdered Hamlet's father, etc., etc. You'll find it's very funny later on, when the grave-digger comes on. * * * Yes, awfully long, isn't it? And awfully monotonous." (4) Apropos of Mr. Tree's revival of "Julius Caesar" at Her Majesty's, the writer of "Pages from a Private Diary" recounts the following story: "It was only at the beginning of the year that a certain journal celebrated the solemn season by asking distinguished people for mottoes, and Sir Edward Arnold chose the desolate speech of Brutus: 'O that a man might know the end of this day's business ere it come! But it sufficeth that the day will end, and then the end is known.' On which a contemporary, which I will not name, commented thus: 'We wonder from which of his fathom-deep Buddhist books Sir Edwin Arnold disinterred this cheery chirp.'"

Cost of Trusts to Consumers.

(From the Wilmington Every Evening.)

The purchaser of a spade or a shovel will have to pay 50 per cent more for these useful articles in the hardware stores of Wilmington today than two years ago. And the same is true of other places. In addition, having absolute control of the home market, by virtue of a "protective" tariff that keeps out competition, the trust goes largely into foreign markets with its products. But it will sell spades and shovels in foreign markets for lower prices than are exacted of home consumers.

A Free-for-All Trip.

(From the New York World.)

While some companies of the Tenth New York Regiment were returning to their armory in Albany a man on the curb-tone said: "Why, they're all right! Look at them! They've been on a grand excursion to Honolulu." A private in the ranks heard the remark and turned toward the young man and said: "Say, young fellow, the tickets to that excursion were free; why didn't you get in on it?"

A Rise in Value.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

"Have you seen a stray dog?"

"What kind?"

"Black and tan. Round spot under his ear. Escaped from his kennel about fifteen minutes ago, and ran off in this direction. I wouldn't lose him for anything."

"What do you value him at?"

"Two hundred dollars."

"Well, he's worth more than that now. I saw him going lickety-split down that alley five minutes ago with at least ten cents worth of tinware."

QUAY LOSING MANY FORMER SUPPORTERS

FEARING TO DEFY PUBLIC OPINION

Reports of a Deal in Prospect Between State Senator Magee and the Beaver County Boss.

Pittsburg, Dec. 27.—It is becoming daily more evident that Senator Quay must clear himself thoroughly from the criminal charges against him if he expects to be re-elected. Many of the most prominent Republicans in the State rest in that belief, as told in interviews with quite a number of them.

Assemblyman Simon Harrold, of Beaver County, said he had "voted with the old man for thirty-two years," but public opinion is such that he can no longer do so unless Quay clears himself of the conspiracy charges. Harrold's desertion breaks the solid delegation from Quay's home county.

W. Fred Turner, of Armstrong County, another former Quayite, has also declared against Quay.

The legislature will meet on January 3. Quay is anxious to force the Senatorial caucus for that or the following evening. January 16 is the appointed date for it. Quay believes if he can secure an early caucus and his own nomination for re-election that the conspiracy charges will give him little trouble. It is conceded that he has friends on the supreme bench. If the caucus be not held until after the supreme court acts and the decision be unfavorable he would be out of the Senatorial race. In that event State Senator C. L. Magee will jump in. Magee holds a good hand and is not showing it.

Representative John Dalzell of Pittsburg is being urged, and it is said President McKinley and the Administration are "pulling" for Dalzell. The latter is a young man of great ability.

If Magee cannot get the office now he may make an advantageous deal with Quay whereby, in return for support of Quay's candidacy, Magee and his friends would control the State and Federal patronage and boss the State machine. Quay is an old man and cannot hold the office much longer.

It may be that if Quay is elected Magee will succeed him either during or at the conclusion of the term. Magee has vast business interests that will require his attention for the next two or three years, and he is not overexerting himself to take possession of the office March 4 next.

The failure of Democratic National Committeeman J. M. Guffey and his friends to attend the Democratic caucus at Harrisburg December 14 started a story that Guffey will not oppose Quay because of his close associations with the Standard Oil Company. The octopus wants Quay re-elected, and, it is said, is putting the screws on legislators.

Guffey says he is for fusion, and the seventy-four Democrats, with one or two exceptions, have so declared themselves. Guffey says to make fusion successful twenty-nine additional votes are necessary, and indicates that the matter is now "up" to the Republicans.

So far as can be seen Mr. Guffey has not done anything to bring the fusionists together to break Quay's control of the legislature and his subsequent nomination.

CURRENT HUMOR.

A Delightful Change.

(From the Chicago Record.)

"I always appreciate it when Bibbs is pleasant to me."

"Why?"

"Because it is hard work for him to be pleasant to anybody."

Really Unnecessary.

(From Truth.)

He—So Jack has made a century run. He will have something to boast of now.

She—Yes, but he didn't require it. He could boast just as vigorously of something less important.

The Race Question.

(From Tit-Bits.)

A small boy in an elementary school, on being asked what were the races that dominated England since the invasion of the Romans, replied: "Epsom races, Ascot races, Newmarket races, and Doncaster races."

The Poor Young Author.

(From the Cleveland Leader.)

Young Author—Ah, I see you have my book on your library table.

Amiable Hostess—Yes, my husband bought it a week or so ago.

Young Author—But I notice that you haven't cut the leaves yet.

Amiable Hostess—Oh, no. You see, we intend to send it away. I have a cousin in New York State who never fails to knit my husband a pair of woolen socks for Christmas. Of course, he never wears them, but we always feel that we must send her some cheap little thing in return.

Insulted.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

The little daughter of a local clergyman has reached the age where big words are apt to floor her, and where she is very sensitive to the remarks of an older brother.

Not long ago she came running to her father. "Papa, papa, George called me names."

"Why, what did George say?"

"Oh," said the little girl, with a strong expression of disgust, "he said I practiced what I preached. I don't, do I?"

"Well, my child, I——"

"But I don't, do I, papa? I don't any more than you do, do I?"

And then the rector choked up. But he took a half hour from his sermon and explained the meaning of the obnoxious expression to the best of his ability.

Improved by Anger.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

A middle-aged man, evidently a stranger in that part of the city, was on a Euclid car, bound east, and wanted to know when Logan Avenue was reached.

"Lemme know when you get to Logan Avenue," he said to the conductor.

"You just listen when I call th' streets," replied the official.

"Well, I can't understand a word you say," said the anxious passenger.

The conductor sniffed and went back to the platform where he gave vent to occasional howls that were supposed to be street names, but were all Choctaw to the stranger.

"Got there yet?" he presently yelled to the conductor.

That official's face darkened and he said something under his breath.

Then, with great distinctness and a strong sarcastic flavor, he roared:

"Logan!"

The stranger's face wreathed itself in smiles.

"Say," he called, as he came toward the rear platform, "you can talk fust-rate English when you're mad, can't ye? Keep yourself hot all th' time, my boy, an' get a reputation."

And the passengers smiled.

A Puzzling Sameness.

(From the Ohio State Journal.)

Bilkins and his wife occupied seats in the dress circle. The curtain had just gone up for the second act, the first scene showing the heroine in street costume. As Bilkins rested his gaze upon the woman his face wore a puzzled expression. Several times he took hurried glances at the program he had in his hand. He became so deeply interested that he attracted the attention of his wife.

"What do you see that interests you so?" inquired his wife. "She isn't pretty."

"Mary, isn't that the same hat that woman wore in the last act?" exclaimed Bilkins, seemingly ignoring his wife's question.

Mrs. Bilkins glanced in the direction of the stage. "I think it is," she replied, "but what of it."

"Oh, nothing, only it seems so odd."

"What does?"

"Why, that she should still be wearing the same hat," explained Bilkins. "The program says there is a lapse of two years between the first and second acts."

Unreasonable.

(From the Boston Globe.)

A soldier who served in Cuba says that one night after a march, it happened that a few of the boys pitched their tents in close proximity to the tent of an officer of another company. The boys were talking quite loud, as taps had not been sounded.

"Hush up out there!" shouted the officer, angrily.

"Who are you?" asked one of the boys.

"I'll show you who I am if I come out there!" was the answer.

The talking continued, and soon out came the officer. His anger was great, and he threatened to report the men to their colonel, winding up with: "Don't you know enough to obey an officer?"

"Yes," replied one of the boys, "and we should have obeyed you if you had had shoulder-straps on your voice."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Truffles will soon be cultivated on scientific principles and are likely to become cheaper.

The staff of the Central Savings Bank in London amounts to more than 2,500 persons.

Of about thirty recognized coaling stations on the Pacific, Great Britain owns at least twelve and the United States six.

Italy exported last year 21,000 ancient and modern works of art, valued at $600,000. More than one-half of them went to Germany.

The original manuscript copy of "My Country 'Tis of Thee" is in the Vatican Library at Rome. It was presented by the author, Samuel Francis Smith, to David Pell Secor, of Bridgeport, Conn.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has furnished the money for a botanical exploration of the island of Porto Rico, for the benefit of the New York botanical garden. The expedition will leave New York in a few weeks.

An ambulance of the Kilrush (Eng.) workhouse was recently swooped down upon by the sheriff just as it was starting for a patient. The vehicle was taken to the pound and held for the satisfaction of a debt of £30.

Since coming to this country Mr. Zangwill has proved his philanthropy and good will by persuading a number of rich Hebrews in New York to donate $500,000 for the building of new tenements on the east side of New York.

A great fear of some impending disaster seems to have fallen over Pekin, and numbers of houses now have the words "Speak not of state affairs" written on slips of red paper posted over the lintels of each household.

Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania, will celebrate her fifty-fifth birthday the last of December by issuing a new volume of folk lore, which deals with the stories and legends which are attached to the forests, towns and ancient customs of Roumania.

Among the papers of President McKinley's mother was found the other day a copy of her answer to a letter which asked "how she brought up her children." "I had six of them," was her answer, "and I had my own work to do, but I did simply the best I could."

During the visit of the Kaiser to Kiel one of the tests applied to the vessels was the feature of uncoupling the engines. The cruiser New York on that occasion made a record of two-forty-five, while the British cruiser Blake, it appears, required thirty-three minutes.

Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin, while coming East on a through train last week, was asked concerning the contest for his seat in the Senate. He said: "There are on this train so many applicants for my shoes that when I go to bed I'm afraid to put them out to be blacked."

Ptomaine poisoning due to the ingestion of unsound fish destroyed nearly a whole family in Florence not long ago, and infective pneumonia communicated from parrots became well-nigh epidemic in Genoa till the Uffizio di Sanita stamped it out by a veto on the harboring of such household pets.

The world's crop of hops may be assumed to be as follows: United States, 360,000 cwts.; European Continent, 730,000 cwts.; European Continent, 750,000 cwts.; England, 350,000 cwts.; Canada, Australia and others, 10,000 cwts. An American bale of hops contains 180 pounds net.

Apropos of the agitation on the subject of cheaper postage between this country and Great Britain, it is pointed out that the cost of a first-class ocean passage between this country and Europe averages about $100. The charge for conveying the same weight of letters as the passenger weighs is $187.

William E. Shipp and William H. Smith studied together at West Point, graduated at the same time, each rising to the rank of first lieutenant. At the battle of San Juan both were killed inside of fifteen minutes, and now bills to pension their widows have been simultaneously introduced in Congress.

Vice President Hobart patronizes a Chinese laundry in Paterson, and the celestial is naturally very proud of his distinguished customer