

The Washington Times

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 29, 1894.

The Weather To-day. Indications for the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia: Probably light showers; south winds; colder Friday morning.

The Great Plain People

Do the purchasing every day. Purchase all the necessities of life carefully, but liberally. Hence it pays to advertise to them. Especially does it pay to

Advertise in THE TIMES, It is the people's very own.

THE CARNEGIE ARMOR PLATES.

At Carnegie's Homestead mills there were two sets of men. One set began on the 31 day of November, 1892, to take all the armor plates that were selected by the government inspectors for tests and security, at night, to re-treat, re-anneal, and re-temper them and plug blow holes, to make them equal to the test. They carried on this fraud until the 18th day of September, 1893.

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These men did all the hard work without pay, and, to ordinary people, without any conceivable motive. They may have been anarchists, seeking to injure the government; or secret agents of foreign powers striving to render our modern gunboats worthless by foisting pastboard armor plates upon them; or admirers of Mr. Carnegie, determined to swell the store from which Pittsburgh draws charitable bounty.

The other set of men began work the same day and kept at it the same length of time. Their work was simply keeping their eyes open and their mouths shut, and observing the unaccountably generous toll of set No. 1. They are said to have had no animosity toward their employers and no patriotic impulses toward their country, but to be simply "on the make." They made \$35,000 in ten months, which is not bad even for steel workers.

But since Mr. Frick was right, and the government inspectors were right, and the reformers were right, and the plates were right, and "all were right as right can be," and Mr. Carnegie paid \$140,489 for all this rickshaws, there's nothing more to be said, except this, that the advocates of a socialistic state are more contented by the fact illustrated by Carnegie's two sets of men, that headworkers and handwork can never be properly reduced to pecuniary level.

BIMETALLISM NOW.

That serious economic conditions exist no man will deny. Values are materially depreciated and money is correspondingly difficult to obtain. The surplus in the New York banks is enormous, yet there would be no surplus in those banks one week from today if the bankers could lend it. Every dollar of this surplus would be quickly borrowed and launched into the channels of trade if the business men of the country possessed securities upon which the money could be obtained.

That such is the economic situation need not be controverted. That all men desire to see this unfortunate state of affairs remedied is doubtless true. We agree that this deplorable condition exists, but differ as to the cause of it, and differ still more over the remedy.

Many hold the Wilson bill responsible for the evils complained of. There is no Wilson bill in Germany, England or Italy, yet their people complain bitterly of financial distress and ruined values. Some say it is overproduction. There is no overproduction of real estate, and most economists will agree that there can not be an overproduction of any commodity for a series of years. The imperial law of supply and demand regulates production as certainly as the planets regulate the rise and fall of the tide.

The Wilson bill has been a factor in bringing about existing conditions to this extent. Millions of dollars' worth of property is idle, and hundreds of thousands of men and women are out of employment. The factories and mines are closed, the spindles are motionless, the mills are silent. The vast army of men and women who, until the last presidential election, carried to their homes on Saturday night all of the necessities and many of the comforts of life, now sit by a fireplace without fire, and on Sunday morning open the ladder to find it empty.

With these facts staring us in the face, it is folly to say that the destruction of demand has effected the price of supply in the United States.

The passage of any kind of a tariff bill would ameliorate the condition of our people, because it would give work at some price in some industries that are now waiting and watching, and would give something to those who now have nothing with which to buy the necessities of life. An assurance that there would be no tariff legislation would help still more.

But values have been declining for years. Long before tariff legislation was agitated

available securities were practically reduced to gold bonds and preferred stocks. Without this class of collateral the interest demanded and the amount of security required when pledged in ordinary property was intolerable.

To-day the entire production of the United States, our labor, energy, and hope, are measured by the limited amount of gold at our command. The total stock of currency in this country no longer measures our values. The issue of credit money has passed beyond hope of redemption.

It is said by some: double the volume of currency, and you will double the price of products. This is not true. Double the measure of value, and you will increase the price of products. From this source alone must come permanent relief to the producer and an abiding prosperity. For this reason I am a bimetalist, for this reason I favor the free coinage of gold and silver. I am not in favor of waiting another day for any other nation to enact remedial silver legislation or to instruct Americans what to do in the premises.

I am tired of witnessing the destruction of my own country to satisfy the greed of money-lenders in America and out of it. These people will not consent to bimetalism until they are compelled to.

FREER LOCAL TRADE.

The Washington Board of Trade is composed of many business men of deserved prominence in this community, men who very properly possess to a large extent the confidence of their fellow citizens. That these gentlemen are laboring for the advancement of our city in meritorious ways is manifest from the proceedings of their recent public meeting, but of some of our people feel that there is one way in which this body may yet labor. Trade, the thing that this body is organized to advance, is not free in this city. It is true that some of the shackles now binding it are trivial in weight, but others are almost stifling.

If a merchant or business man desires to begin or continue in certain lines of trade he must pay a license tax—and this does not apply simply to licenses demanded for police purposes. A street huckster may not cry his wares without paying a penalty to the District government. The pushcart man may not carry goods where they are needed until he has paid toll for the privilege. A huckster may not ply his vocation unless a special license is obtained. A real estate agent may not further trade by bringing purchaser and seller together without in advance buying the favor of earning a living in this particular way. And so of other occupations.

But some of our good friends who have money enough to pay these taxes will tell us that they are very willing to be subjected to these extortions because such laws serve to prevent their particular callings from being overrun by competition. If these gentlemen would find the true cause for apparently excessive competition they must look much deeper, and they will then learn by what radical measures obnoxious competition may be caused to disappear.

Meanwhile it is not the business of our laws to prevent any person—merchant or laborer—from competition in which his fellows may be exposed, and that license laws which undertake to do so are an abuse of that equal freedom of the individual which is the glory of this Republic.

Mr. Piaget, of Connecticut, introduced a bill into the House yesterday to prevent the retention or publication of anonymous letters by government employees. Speaking of the purposes of the bill, Mr. Piaget said:

"It is aimed primarily at letters written by jealous neighbors who are trying to prejudice pension claims or injure a candidate for appointment. If a man has not the fairness to make a statement of such a character over his signature, it ought at least to be deposited in a box for the post office."

"A law providing for the immediate destruction of such communications and silence upon the part of those receiving them, is the only way of accomplishing that result."

Yesterday was a wasted day in Senate and House. The aged and time-worn McGarrhan claim took up the attention of the few Senators that could sit in that body, and the filibustering over the contested elections was continued steadily and pertinaciously by the Republicans under the too able leadership of Mr. Tamm. Such a day is a waste of time and kind that make one reject certain marked defects in our legislative system.

THEY CRITICISE "THE TIMES."

Like the Woman's Page Best. To the Editor of THE TIMES: I like the matter that you devote to women. I like the matter that you devote to women. I like the matter that you devote to women.

Always Wants the Story. To the Editor of THE TIMES: The daily story that you print I always read, as all the group-members of the family do. I am sometimes excited, but I never think it teaches a good lesson. Don't drop the same old story.

Is a General Newspaper. To the Editor of THE TIMES: I thought THE TIMES was to be merely a labor paper, but I see it is a general newspaper, devoted to all the news of the world, and, incidentally, in fact, a good variety, something for everybody. I am a laboring man myself, but see that your way is the right one.

The Local News Will Come. To the Editor of THE TIMES: You don't have local news enough. You want more reports of meetings, organizations, clubs, etc. Forgive me if you mean to have these. I like your sports best.

Notices the Absence of Crimes. To the Editor of THE TIMES: You say that you are making a fine paper, and I think so. For that reason you are so keen to keep the local news out of your paper. It is as common in most papers. Always keep them out. Of course you must print something about these things, but remember, the paper ought to be good enough to leave lying around where the children grow up can read it.

Likes the Editorial Page. To the Editor of THE TIMES: I like your editorial page best. You are serious when it is necessary, and humorous when it is necessary, and you are so full of ideas. I like the little poem every day. I do so. Don't let the telegraph master encroach too much on the editorial page.

Contents for Good English. To the Editor of THE TIMES: Don't let any bad English creep into your paper. I notice it once in a while, though generally it is not noticed. I suppose great haste has to be used often times, but have every thing gracefully written and you will be surprised how much easier the paper will be.

Likes the Little Things. To the Editor of THE TIMES: I am pleased most with all these little things in your paper. It is so interesting and so full of news. I sometimes see so much of the same thing in your paper. I sometimes see so much of the same thing in your paper.

Wants Births and Deaths. To the Editor of THE TIMES: You ask for suggestions. Why don't you print the births, marriages, and deaths of the most important pieces of news in human experience? And you claim to be an advocate of advanced social economy, but your friends in advanced economies do not seem to be ready in coming forward with their contributions to your alleged editorial department. Where are Rogers, Tom J. Johnson, Dr. McMillan, Alexander, and Cozzy?

Wants Market Reports. To the Editor of THE TIMES: Don't you think a strong column of market reports would improve your paper? All the reporter dealers in the market would be glad to see more papers to get market quotations.

Governor Waite's Wife. Mrs. Davis Waite, of Colorado, is the power behind the governor's throne. The famous speech in which the governor advised his hearers to "keep their blood, yes, even shed it, as the horses' bridles," was read from manuscript prepared by his own hand in his own parlor, with Mrs. Waite at his elbow.

More Congressional Filibustering. As a preliminary to the session of the House yesterday the Committee on Rules met and prepared a rule for the consideration of the Joy-O'Neill and the Hilborn-English contested election cases. The rule provided for two hours consideration for each case. When it was introduced the Democrats mustered a bare quorum to enforce the demand for the previous question, and agreed to adopt the rule, but melted away again after the discussion of the Joy-O'Neill case had been postponed to the majority report of the Elections Committee, declaring the contestant, O'Neill, entitled to his seat could be adopted.

Yet Some Think Authorship is Fun. (Filgense Baetter.) Author (whose new play is being billed by the whole audience)—Heaven! I shall have to be very careful when I write that I am the author.

CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

Mr. Tracey, of New York, is not enthusiastic over the position of the Democracy in New York state.

"It wouldn't do," he said yesterday, "to hold an election there next week. This fall well, perhaps so, although the tariff bill has having very serious effects on the party. It is a question just what can be accomplished during the coming months."

"The fight between the members of the party, however, will be the real reason which will be responsible for defeat, if such should be the case."

In answer to a question concerning Mr. Hill's probable action on the tariff bill, Mr. Tracey became reticent, but expressed the belief that the New York State would come around.

Apparently the Democrats are equally badly fixed in a number of other states. An Illinois member, speaking of the situation there, said: "I have no desire to continue longer in congressional life. It is also their unsatisfactory. It is impossible to do business, and a member is only a factor, one of a number of factors, in the result. And then nothing is done after all."

"I am really ashamed to go home to my district with the record of unfulfilled pledges which we have made. The situation of the leaders in Senate and House are responsible, and they alone. They have made no efforts to follow the Chicago platform. As a result the people are disgraced. My opinion on the position the Republicans were in 1890."

Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, has been spending the past two weeks in his district trying to overcome his political enemies. They consist of two classes—those in the nominating convention and those electors who are unwilling to vote for his return.

Mr. Fithian has been regarded as more or less of a thorn in the side of the administration, and it is hinted that the administration forces in his district are not laboring very hard to help him in his quest. The situation appears to be that Edgemoor county holds the key to the situation, and if Mr. Fithian can win this over he will get his nomination.

Mr. Fithian, however, the right candidate stands a fair chance before the convention, but it is not likely even if Mr. Fithian succeeds in getting the nomination that he will be elected to Congress. His opponent, a Democrat, says it will go 300 or 400 Republican this fall.

The Georgia Senatorship continues to cause considerable gossip at the Capitol, although no one pretends to speak authoritatively. A name added to the list of possibilities included Mr. Walsh, the editor of the Augusta Chronicle, although it is declared that he has already notified Governor Northing that he could not accept if appointed.

Hon. J. B. Covington, of Covington, a leading railroad lawyer and ex-attorney general of the state, is also favorably mentioned. A third is ex-Congressman Hammond, of Atlanta, but his appointment is considered a long shot. The fourth is Mr. Clifford Anderson, he has been a candidate for the Senate before having been defeated by the late Joe Brown. His appointment is considered a long shot.

General in the Confederate service and several times the attorney general of the state. Everyone concedes his popularity and ability to fill the place with high credit.

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TO BUILD THE CANAL.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations recommended yesterday the adoption of Senator Morgan's bill for reorganization of Nicaragua Construction Company.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations recommended yesterday the adoption of Senator Morgan's bill for the reorganization of the Nicaragua canal, with some amendments.

This bill provides for the reorganization of the canal company with a capital stock of 1,000,000 shares of \$100 each, for the issuance of bonds, the payment of interest on the bonds guaranteed by the national treasury, and for the cancellation of the stock of the old company, and prescribed the method of procedure in the event of a reorganization.

The friends of the bill assert that the scheme for building a canal across the Isthmus of Panama by the United States has made material progress in the public estimation within the past few years; and attention was called to the fact by a member of the committee that the President had changed from the attitude of hostility which he had assumed nine years ago to one of open advocacy, and that the legislatures of various states and the managers of several large enterprises had memorialized Congress in the interest of the enterprise, advocating the building of the canal by the government or with its support.

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BETWEEN YOU AND ME.

A few days ago some prominent citizens of New York called on Mr. Lamont. The Secretary of War advised them they had better see the President. One of them remarked:

"Well, we will go over and see Thurber and arrange for an interview."

Mr. Lamont hastily interposed with: "No, you don't want to see Thurber. He knows nothing of what is going on at the White House. He is nothing but a clerk. I will make arrangements for the interview."

That evening the New York gentlemen were disappointed when they called on some friends in the lobby of the Riggs. A man was looking over some papers at the news stand. The story was told loud enough to reach his ears. As he turned away one of the visitors remarked:

"Sh! That's Thurber."

Since then the Private Secretary and one member of the Cabinet have not been on terms of endearing intimacy.

The talk of appointing Judge Lochren, Commissioner of Pensions, to the vacant place in the Interstate Commerce Commission, is a serious matter, and not appearing on the stage, it has been several times asked, town with Howard Gould, who is going to marry, and more, but the stage of a clever woman?

Miss Odette Tyler's contract with Mr. Frohman expires in June, and she has notified him that she will not renew it; also, although she has pleaded illness for some time, her name does not appear on the program of the season, it has been several times asked, town with Howard Gould, who is going to marry, and more, but the stage of a clever woman?

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AS THE CROWDS COME OUT.

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RIVAL STREET LINES.

Pending Charter of the Columbia Road Meets Many Objections.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia gave a hearing yesterday on the bill to charter the Suburban Railroad Company. President Stephenson, of the Metropolitan company, objected to the new company using their tracks, on the ground that their tracks are already too crowded.

Nathaniel Wilson, attorney for the Columbia company, objected to the company running a new track into the city, as it would parallel the city with roads, but Mr. Danahy, of the Suburban Company, said they would not be satisfied unless they get an independent line into the city, as otherwise they will be unable to get sufficient stock subscribed to carry on the project. Judge Davis, of the new company, says they will be willing to give up having their cars use the tracks of the Ninth street road.

Mr. Richardson requested the committee to draw up another bill, which will be satisfactory to present to the committee at their next meeting. They will probably propose running a line to the Centre market via G and Fifth streets and Louisiana avenue.

SWEETS TO THE SWEET.

Toothsome Display at the Opening of the Candy Exposition.

Albany's hall was the scene of a gay throng last evening at the opening of the candy exposition, under the management of L. W. Buckley, W. H. Bryan and H. J. Pack. The hall was filled with people, and they had no reason to be disappointed with the magnificent display.

Among the most unique booths was that of R. J. Miller & Co., of Philadelphia, made entirely of popcorn, and the Temple of Vesta, of Lowrey & Co., of Boston and Chicago, who took first prize at the World's Fair for chocolate. This chocolate is handed out freely to the audience.

Prof. King, in his paper castle, is a prodigy in his manipulations of paper and paper-tubes. The bamboo house of the Hotel Teton Company is very novel. H. J. Pack & Co. have an interesting display of sausages, meats, and vegetables of all kinds made of candy, which are very deceiving, as the imitations are splendid.

Other important booths are those of Joell & Co., of New York; the Dairy Co., W. Cowan, W. H. Tuttle, F. Angelier & Co., of Lowell, Mass., and Dorow Bros. Mr. Buckley, after seeing