

NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER.

W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

On the Safe Side.

The coffee from the infected port of Santos is to be landed, except that brought by the steamer J. W. Taylor, on board of which the plague was actually prevailing when she reached port.

Of course commerce ought to be fostered, but there are a few things which the merchants who are denouncing President Murphy, of the Board of Health, might profitably remember.

President Murphy is put here to guard the health of this city. He is in the position of the commander of an exposed fortress in time of war.

If the Board of Health is unnecessarily strict, we have lost one cargo of coffee, value a certain number of dollars. If the mistake should be on the side of laxity, we might have the plague in New York.

The plague is the most deadly of all known epidemic diseases. In some villages in Russia, ten years ago, every person attacked died. In others the mortality was 90 per cent.

Fourteen hundred years ago ten thousand persons died of plague in one day in Constantinople. From that time until this the disease has ravaged parts of Europe in every century.

In the present century the plague was thought to have become extinct, but it has reappeared, and is taking its way relentlessly around the world. It has killed over a hundred thousand people in the Bombay Presidency of India, notwithstanding all the enlightened medical science of England could do to suppress it.

Dr. Doty thinks an exposure of eight days to the air sufficient to kill all the germs of the disease. The ship that carried the plague from Bombay to Oporto went first to London. Thence she went to Oporto, discharging her cargo of Indian hemp six or eight weeks after she had taken it on board.

Not only rats, but their fleas can spread the plague. Insects brought into contact with the infection, and then placed in boxes with healthy rats and mice, have given them the disease in every case.

The people who jeer at President Murphy may be extremely wise men. Perhaps they are right in saying that he is not a great bacteriologist. But if he is making a mistake it is on the side of safety, and the possible losses are to be measured in terms of money, not of human lives.

Ramapo Cable Scheme in the Senate.

Two bills providing for the laying of a cable from our western coast to Hawaii, and thence to Guam and the Philippines, have been offered in the United States Senate.

One of these bills, offered by Senator Hale, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, provides for the laying of the cable by the navy at the expense of the Government, and for its operation by the Government as part of the postal system.

It is estimated that the laying of such a cable will cost about \$10,000,000. There is no doubt that the commercial revenue from a cable owned by the Government would exceed the operating expenses.

There is, however, a scheme on the part of private corporations, backed by certain Senators, to defeat this end. It is a scheme that smacks very strongly of our municipal Ramapo iniquity.

On behalf of these private corporations Senator Lodge has introduced the second bill. It enables the private corporations to speculate at Government expense. It provides for a charter, and a guarantee from Congress, and a subsidy of \$400,000 a year for twenty years from the Government.

At the end of that time the Government will have paid out \$8,000,000, and the private corporation will own the cable, which it may dispose of to any foreign country offering a suitable price.

It is astounding that a man of Senator Lodge's reputed sagacity should father a bill which practically says to the Government: "You lay the cable and we will own it."

The United States navy should lay the cable, the Government should own it and the Post Office Department should operate it. No Ramapo schemes should be tolerated in the Senate.

Accidental Senatorial Wisdom.

In the Senate the Hon. Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, has introduced a bill favoring physical training instead of excessive mental exercise at West Point and Annapolis.

In the Assembly of this State the Hon. Timothy Sullivan will introduce a bill to establish a State school of boxing and wrestling.

In poking fun at the State and nation the honorable humorists have accidentally hit upon a pay streak of wisdom.

Every cadet, naval or military, who enters West Point or Annapolis is required to be physically perfect. Why should the Government not take care that remains so throughout their four years of study?

The wrestling and boxing school advocated by the Hon. Mr. Sullivan is not a bad idea, though born in the brain of a political jester. There is not a boy in the State who would not jump at a chance to enter such a school.

In addition to such schools, why would it not be a fine idea to start a school of marksmanship, and teach every boy in the land the mechanism of guns and how to handle them?

In times of war the effective influence of such a schooling would astound the world. It would add at least one-third to the fighting strength of any army which we might put into the field.

Value to Democrats.

Editor of the New York Journal: "I read your able article headed 'Face the Facts and Tell the Truth,' appearing in No. 9 of November 9, 1899. Permit me to request that you print that article in a shape so that it can be read and passed in a book, or carried in one's pocket."

PLAIN TALK WITH THE PEOPLE.

Government and Banks.

You are certainly running a wonderful newspaper. It is the greatest daily paper that has ever been published in any country—greatest, because it is the only big metropolitan journal that has ever stood up boldly and persistently for the lowly, common people's rights.

What is your estimate of the financial loss to the United States by the panics of 1873 and 1893 (separate answers)?

What would be your estimate of the losses through the banking system, if the Government had done the banking, rather than to have left it in private hands, during these periods?

If the Government ran the banks, as it now does the post office, wouldn't that put an end to our business panics, and the only thing that would, in your judgment?

Is there any good reason why the Government should not do the banking business for the American people?

Was Jefferson right, and what did he mean when he said: "Banks are more dangerous than standing armies." MAJOR SEGREN.

These are far-reaching questions. We are not prepared to estimate the losses to the United States from the panics of 1873 and 1893, but they were undoubtedly enormous.

We believe that the Government could very advantageously do a large part of the banking business, especially that concerned with the care of savings.

No doubt a wise and honest government could do that much better than it is done by the banks, but we should feel a little shaky about putting such a power into the hands of Platt, Hanna and Quay.

The Volume of Money. Editor of the New York Journal: Permit me to add a few words to my note you published yesterday on money circulation.

Permit me to add a few words to my note you published yesterday on money circulation. Let me call your attention to one item in your quotation from the Treasury report. It is said there that the gold coin in circulation amounts to \$634,650,733.

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SERVICES AT MOUNT VERNON IN WASHINGTON'S MEMORY.

One Hundredth Anniversary of His Death Commemorated at the Tomb by Masons and Red Men—President McKinley Makes an Address—Flags at Half-Mast in New York.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Mount Vernon was the scene to-day of a unique and impressive ceremony. Masons of high degree from all over the United States and Canada met at the tomb of George Washington in services commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of his death.

President McKinley delivered an eloquent tribute to the memory of the first President. Senators and Representatives, high officials and distinguished private citizens were participants and spectators.

Later in the day, when the Masonic ceremonies had been completed, the Improved Order of Red Men succeeded them in honoring the memory of Washington with the rites of their order.

The Masons went from this city to Mount Vernon by steamboat. At Alexandria they were joined by the Federal Grand Lodge of Virginia.

At Mount Vernon the procession was formed in line at the mansion, where President McKinley and other distinguished guests joined it and moved to the old vault where first reposed the body of Washington. This procession was formed and moved in the exact order and over the same path which was followed at Washington's funeral.

Halting at the vault the Third Cavalry Band played a funeral dirge. The Right Rev. A. M. Randolph, Bishop of the Southern Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, offered an invocation. This was followed by an address by the Grand Master of Masons in Colorado, and the procession then moved on to the tomb where the remains of Washington now lie.

Here took place the impressive services of the Masonic ritual. The Grand Masters of the thirteen original States formed in line facing the representatives of the other jurisdictions, and the Grand Lodge and other lodges stood in a circle around the tomb with joined hands. Then the Grand Master of Virginia called upon each of the jurisdictions in turn for the messages and tributes sent by them.

The Grand Masters then deposited their wreaths and evergreens, and the craft slowly marched past, laying on the tomb their tributes.

Upon reaching the mansion the lines were drawn up, and President McKinley delivered an address. "The struggling temple for which Washington was willing to give his life and for which he ever freely spent his fortune," he said, "has steadily and wonderfully developed along the lines which his sagacity and foresight carefully planned. It has stood every trial, and at the dawn of a new century is stronger than ever to carry forward its mission of liberty."

"He was the national architect," says Bancroft, the historian; and but for him the nation could not have achieved its independence, could not have formed its union, could not have put the Federal Government into operation. He had neither precedent nor predecessor. His work was original and constructive, and has successfully stood the severest tests.

"He selected the site for the capital of the republic; he founded and gave it the name of the Federal City; but the commission substituted the name of Washington as the more fitting, and to be a perpetual recognition of the services of the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, the president of the convention which framed the Constitution, and the first President of the republic. More than seventy millions of people acknowledge the allegiance to the flag which he made triumphant. The nation is his best eulogist and his noblest monument."

"While strong with his own generation, he is stronger even in the judgment of the generations which have followed. After a lapse of a century he is better appreciated, more perfectly understood, more thoroughly venerated and loved than when he lived."

President McKinley was accompanied to Mount Vernon by all the members of the Cabinet now in the city, General Miles and General Corbin. In this city this evening at the memorial services held by the Grand Council of the United Improved Order of Red Men, Senator Chauncey M. Depew was the principal speaker.

"It has been given to no other man in the story of nations to be the repository of the destinies of his country in so many and such varied crises in its history," he said. "Washington's career demonstrates the value of character. All parties reposed unquestioning confidence in the uprightness and unselfish patriotism of Washington."

"The perils of the nineteenth century was disunion, that of the twentieth will be congestion. The productive power of invention, steam and electricity create a surplus which endangers the health, happiness and lives of the people of Europe and America."

"But dependent races of the Orient and of Africa, and the stimulating processes of Western civilization upon their wild present hordes in the markets. The United States which stood on sufferance at the doors of kings' palaces at the death of Washington is entering upon its hundredth anniversary as an equal in the affairs of the world, among the great Powers of Europe. At Manila we are at the door of the East, and none can close it against us."

Cardinal Gibbons's Tribute. Baltimore, Dec. 14.—Under the auspices of the Sons of the American Revolution a full choral service was held to-night in old St. Paul's Church, commemorative of the death of George Washington. Bishop Paret, of the Maryland Diocese, conducted the services.

A special invitation extended to Cardinal Gibbons evoked a reply in which he said: "While regretting my inability to be present, I am deeply interested in every celebration that is calculated to keep alive in the hearts of all our citizens the memory of Washington."

"It is pleasant to recall the fact that 100 years ago, a few days after Washington's death, my venerable predecessor, Archbishop Carroll, was invited by both Houses of Congress, in common with other clergymen throughout the country, to deliver a discourse on the 'personal character and services of George Washington.'"

Exercises in Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Dec. 14.—The one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington was observed here with memorial exercises in Independence Hall. Addresses were delivered by Congressman J. P. Dooliver, of Iowa; Joseph M. Huston, of this city, and by Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, Vice-Regent of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Grand Army of the Republic took a prominent part in the observance of the day, services being held in nearly all the post headquarters.

At Girard College chapel the programme consisted of the reading of Washington's farewell address, and addresses by former Governor James A. Beaver and others.

To-night there was a meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Sons of the Revolution. The Second City Troop attended in a body.

Services in This City. The one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington was widely observed in New York City. The Stars and Stripes came down to half-mast outside of all the schools and public buildings, and inside the pupils listened to addresses on the life of the first President.

From the old fort, Castle Williams, on Governor's Island, a salute boomed out at noon in honor of the patriot, soldier and statesman who made this country free.

In St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton street, where Washington had a pew after he became President of the United States and while the first Congress was in session, the anniversary of his death was observed with almost as much ceremony as if the Father of His Country had not just died.

The services were under the auspices of the Society of the Cincinnati and of the Sons of the Revolution. There was a procession from the vestry to the church, in which marched descendants of the famous men by whose assistance American independence was won.

From the gallery of the chapel hung colonial flags and the white flag of France with its golden fleur de lis. Two large American flags covered the pew in which Washington sat and prayed during the troublous times.

The officiating clergyman met in the vestry room of the chapel and headed the procession. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, of which St. Paul's is the chapel, was first in line, accompanied by the Rev. M. H. Hutton, of Rutgers College, chaplain of the Society of the Cincinnati. Behind them came Rev. F. L. Humphreys, canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and Rev. William M. Geer, vicar of the chapel.

Men in uniform crowded the pews and gave a picturesque touch to the scene. Dr. Hutton delivered an address on Washington. He spoke of his early career and of the accident of Providence that guided him and prevented him from accepting a position in the English service.

"Why do we turn aside in this busy city of the globe," he asked, "to recall a man who has been dead a century? Because it is instinctive for all that is best in man to rise in impressive homage to impressive virtue in memory of what we hold to be the ideal and model of an American."

"It was a great man who a hundred years ago folded his hands and said: 'It is well!'" Washington's death was commemorated at the Normal College, Sixty-eighth street and Park avenue, by exercises in the chapel. Hosea B. Perkins pronounced an eulogy.

Memorial exercises were held in the old Jumel mansion, where Washington lived after the battle of Harlem Heights, by Washington Heights Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. The Daughters of the Cincinnati held exercises at Delmonico's.

ARTISTIC DESIGN WHICH WON THE PRIZE IN THE COMPETITION FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION DIPLOMA.



The diploma of the Paris Exposition will be a work of art. The design for the diploma was made the subject of a prize competition, and the Commissioners spoke of the struggle as a "brilliant" one.

The award was made to M. Camille Broignard, a decorative artist, hardly twenty-five years old. His composition is harmonious, and the allegory is not too elaborate or strained. The figure of "Industry" is ministered to by the influence of peace. Groups typical of "Material Force" and "Ideal Thought" flank it.

TIMELY LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. EDITOR ALS BY JOURNAL READERS

That Gigantic War. Henderson, N. C., Dec. 9, 1899. Editor of the New York Journal: Apropos of your criticism, in your issue of the 7th inst., of the claim that Lord Methuen's skulking at the Modder River was "one of the bloodiest battles in the annals of the British army," the lost in killed, wounded and missing 452 out of a force of about 7,000 men, it may be interesting and instructive to compare this loss with some that were sustained by the troops in the war between the States, 1861-65.

Colonel William F. Fox, of Albany, N. Y., in his book called "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," page 553, gives this account of what he justly says was the "greatest regimental loss during the war": "At Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863) the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, of Peck's new

brigade, Heth's division, went into action with an effective strength which is stated in the regimental official report as 'over 800 men.' They sustained a loss, according to Surgeon-General Gould's report, of 86 killed and 502 wounded, total, 588. In addition there were about 120 missing, nearly all of whom must have been wounded or killed, but as they fell into the enemy's hands they were not included in the hospital report."

This loss occurred mostly in the first day's fight, where the regiment encountered the One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania and Cooper's battery of Rowley's brigade, Doubleday's division. The quartermaster of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, who made the official report on July 4 (day after the battle), states that there were only 215 left for duty after the fight on the 1st inst. The regiment then participated in Pickett's charge on the third day of the battle, in which it attacked the position held by Smith's brigade, Hay's division, Second Corps.

On the following day it mustered only 30 men for duty; the remainder having fallen in the final and unsuccessful charge (Pickett's).

In the battle of the first day Captain Tuttle's company (Company F, from Caldwell County, N. C.) went into action with 3 officers and 84 men. All of the officers and 83 men were killed or wounded. The colonel of the regiment, not twenty-two years of age, was killed; the lieutenant-colonel, aged twenty-five, was left for dead on the field, but survived; the major, aged twenty-two years, was wounded (subsequently killed at the Wilderness) during his regiment, and only two commissioned officers in the entire regiment were fit for duty after the fighting was over.

The three other regiments of the brigade lost heavily, especially the Eleventh North Carolina, in which Captain Bird's company lost 33 killed and wounded out of 54 taken into action. But these unparalleled losses did not demoralize those left for this brigade had the honor to cover General Lee's retreat across the Potomac, and lost its brigade commander, Pettigrew, protecting the crossing of the arm at Falling Waters.

Filthy Ferryboats. Editor of the New York Journal: I noticed a letter in your paper this morning referring to "Hogs on Ferryboats." I suppose I am one of the "hogs," as I never use the gent's cablu.

On almost every boat it is generally in such a filthy condition that even "hogs" cannot stand the "aroma." Let the companies pay more attention to the condition of these cabins and probably some of the "hogs" will wallow in the pen especially provided for them—i. e., the "gent's" cabin."

Brooklyn, Dec. 13. Do not tell them anything about Santa Claus until you have seen Mrs. Ballington Booth. This noble woman will give you far better advice than we can under the circumstances. It may be, too, that she can see a way to brighten Christmas Day for your little children.

Ask the Salvation Army people on Fulton street for Mrs. Booth's address.

Insulated. "Miss Sparkle has eyes that seem to throw out flashes of lightning. Ever notice it?" "Notice it! I should say I did. Why, I always keep my rubber overshoes on when I go to call on her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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