

NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER.

THE WEATHER FOR TO-DAY.—Occasional thunder storms are probable in the afternoon; warmer; south to southwest winds.

POLITICS IN PRAYERS. The country clergyman who opened the proceedings of the Ohio Republican convention with a supplication to the Almighty on Tuesday had a rather singular idea of the ethics of prayer.

Through the efforts of this supplicant, a Deity, supposed to be all seeing and omniscient, was explicitly informed of the condition of affairs within the Republican party.

Continuing, the preacher begged the Almighty to take an active part in fastening the protective system on the United States. He seemed to recognize no impropriety in appealing to that Great Power which rules all the nations of the earth to aid this one people in its effort to discriminate against all others, and to cut off from our markets the workers of every other country.

May there be among our lawmakers such wisdom and patriotism and loyalty to American interests as shall mend the breach in the wall of our prosperity, and by protecting our industries give employment to labor, and thereby create a market at home and abroad, upon the pivot of which turns national prosperity.

For years the prayers offered by political preachers in Congress, Legislatures and conventions have been a scandal to the gods and a cause for merriment among the impious. Of the egregious bad taste of such a performance as that at Toledo there can be no doubt.

It may be admitted that the police have a very hard problem to solve in the parade of abandoned women on upper Broadway, without at all approving the wholesale "raids" by which Captain Chapman is trying to abate the nuisance.

In both these raids innocent women were arrested. In the court proceedings following the arrests it was perfectly apparent that the guilty prisoners were utterly indifferent to both arrest and punishment.

It is obvious that the respectable woman who is caught in Chapman's drag net is wholly without a remedy for the suffering she has to undergo. The Magistrate on hearing her case merely discharges her from custody, with perhaps a reprimand to the policeman, which is but a poor poultice for the wound to her self-respect.

Unavailing as a check to the operations of the vicious, but most effective in subjecting honest women to insult and disgrace, the present method of dealing with the evil of the streets is only to be condemned. It needs to be mended or ended.

"What's the matter with Pennsylvania?" inquires our high tariff temporary the Mail and Express. "A legislative committee of inquiry" has just reported that the alien pauper, in the Commonwealth number 20,000, involving an annual outlay for maintenance of \$1,500,000.

It is not very difficult to tell what is the matter with Pennsylvania. For more than thirty years her people have been steadfastly pursuing a theory and they are now face to face with the condition to which it has brought them.

The Senate proposes to appropriate \$500,000 for a public building at Cleveland, Ohio. No doubt such an appropriation would help along Mark Hanna's Senatorial candidacy, but it would be rather hard on the bankrupt Treasury.

Tom Platt has had considerable experience in sitting up with bitter disappointments, but the order will be rather hard on young Mr. Quigg.

The Administration is proceeding with the Hawaiian treaty without the least regard for the feelings of Mount Blount.

grants from the least intelligent peoples of Europe that the pauperism which agitates our McKinleyite contemporary is found, and they are in Pennsylvania because they were brought there by the men who year after year haunted the corridors of the national Capitol, begging for a protective tariff which would maintain "the dignity of American labor."

What ails Pennsylvania is the ingrained conviction of its millionaire manufacturers that the country owes them a living. If they can't get such a one as they wish by the exercise of the taxing privilege they will eke it out by employing foreign pauper labor while their mills are running, and leaving their workmen to the care of the public when their mills are shut down.

MR. HANNA'S VARIABLE MIND. As the Rev. Dr. Hall has reminded us apropos of the Conde romance, it is the recognized privilege of a woman to change her mind, but this right can hardly be claimed to the same extent for so rugged and unfeminine a personality as that of Senator Mark Hanna.

For instance, Mr. Hanna held a National Convention last year at St. Louis, where he nominated his protegee, Mr. McKinley, for the Presidency. In the platform which he adopted on that occasion he said:

The Civil Service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

Encouraged by that declaration, President Cleveland tried to carry out the policy there outlined. He enforced the Civil Service law, and he extended it, as far as he thought practicable at the time. That his extensions were all thoroughly practicable is demonstrated by the fact that they have remained in good working order to the present day.

We denounce the violation of the spirit of the Civil Service act by President Cleveland in those orders which extended its operation beyond its purpose and intent, and demand such revocation of orders or modification of the law as will accomplish its manifest purpose.

Here is a denunciation of the very word employed by Mr. Hanna last Summer. The Civil Service law shall be "extended" wherever practicable, said the St. Louis platform. We denounce the orders which "extended" its operation beyond its purpose and intent, says the new platform of Toledo.

THE BENEFITS OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION. The advantages of the higher education were never more signally demonstrated than in the case of the Yale students who made Tuesday night thrilling for the passengers on the Sound steamer Richard Peck.

From thirty to fifty young men, accompanied, according to the captain's account, by two young women, took possession of the boat at New Haven, leaped over chairs in the cabin, hammered on stateroom doors, poured beer over carpets, broke slats, sang songs not composed for mixed audiences, omitted warwhoops, and made sleep an unattainable luxury for everybody on board.

The bids opened on Tuesday for the construction of the three thirty-knot torpedo boats authorized last Winter have various points of interest. No less than ten firms submitted proposals, and these did not include any lake or inland establishments.

Moreover, the ten yards that have competed on this occasion do not represent by any means all that could build such craft if their services were needed. Several of the most noted plants, such as those of the Herreshoffs, the Newport News Company, the Risdon and Fulton Works, of San Francisco, and the Morans, of Seattle, are missing from the list.

Not long ago, we again came carrying back to the hero of our story through the social jungles, not long ago, before he began to exhibit symptoms of politics. Brookfield at this time was "boss" with your Uncle Platt—who has ever been that Sesostrus of Republicanism, "king of kings and lord of lords"—"boss" over all.

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"Lives of Great Men All Remind Us," Etc.

By Alfred Henry Lewis.

THIS is a weighty subject. It must not be approached in any ribaldry of spirit. Let us consider our rulers—let us consider Quigg. He is the Republican chairman; he is to be most potent in beginning the history of Greater New York. Therefore, let us pry into Quigg. The artist has caught him at a profound moment.

Lemuel Eli Quigg politically began life as an accident, and has since been continued as a jest. It was several years ago when Quigg was named first for Congress against—if memory does not fail me—one Billy Brown. The ringing war cry of Quigg for this campaign was "Don't be a clam" while Brown, as he rushed with bare bosom (metaphor) on the spears of politics, shouted, "Who is Quigg?"

It was many, many years ago—for he is an old, gray man now—when there were but few white men in this country, that Quigg was born in the State of Delaware. This is often quoted by the enemies of that struggling little Commonwealth. It is to



Quigg Ponders.

be said, however, in defence of Delaware that proof exists that he in no sort consented to or connived at Quigg, and should be held blameless of Quigg in all and any of his phases. However, as I say, Quigg was born in Delaware. We will hew to the line, let the chips fall as they may.

As soon as Quigg's reason had unfolded a bit, he left Delaware, which shows that even in his youth Quigg had lucid intervals. He went to Flushing. There our hero swept into journalism, to become, as it were, a fashion of newspaper stormy petrel. Quigg was ever out, skinning the billows of local excitement. He was fervent, he was ardent, and he stirred up Flushing. That's a fact; as a journalist Quigg kept Flushing awake nights. But the field was too small; no peat-up Long Island Ulster was to confine Quigg.

Taking advantage of an hour of great popular excitement, when the waves of Flushing interest in him were running mountains high, Quigg came to New York. The great swirling metropolis was at that time bigger than Quigg, and sucked him up. Thus he was lost sight of for several years. In good sooth, Quigg continued unheeded, unheard of and unused until that crisis of the State described above, when he ran against Brown and went over that worthy person like a milk wagon over a bicyclist.

It is at this feverish period of Quigg's career that a wonderful world is led to Lauterbach. We have seen that Quigg is from Delaware, but Lauterbach's nationality is not so clear. Only a half light is thrown on it by this incident—Lauterbach once made out a bill for \$5,000 for legal services against a railroad company for which Choate had employed his aid. Choate is extremely generous—with a railroad's money—and after gazing long and passionately at Lauterbach's \$5,000 fee bill, he was so impressed by the meagreness of the sum named that he (Choate) vivaciously elevated it to \$10,000 without saying a word.

"Joe," he exclaimed, his voice choked by a half sob, "Joe, almost too pained me to be a Christian. Choate said nothing, possibly for fear Lauterbach would become a Christian; and so the matter ended. As I say, however, that is all the light we have on the subject of the Lauterbach origin.

Lauterbach at an early age combed a lock of hair over his forehead so as to look wise, and plunged into law. And it is not violating any confidence to say that Lauterbach plunged not in vain. Not only did he achieve a galaxy of spirit beyond Platt's power to curb, Lauterbach even began to take philanthropic aim at the next Senatorship.

This made Platt tired. Lauterbach went up to Albany and essayed to mould the Legislature. Ofttimes Platt's son was "moulding" on the opposition side. Platt's son managed to get, as it were, more of a legislative run for his money at Albany than did Lauterbach. All these matters of sour difference served to accutinate your Uncle Platt touching Lauterbach. And so it fell out that a day came when your Uncle Platt gave Lauterbach what is known as the East Side as the Dinky-dink. It was just at that time when Davenport got Lauterbach's profile. The hard-look on Lauterbach's face arises from his reception of the dinky-dink from Platt, as aforesaid. Having thus disposed of Lauterbach, your Uncle Platt promoted Lemuel Eli Quigg to reign in his stead, and so, you see, we again come carrying back to the hero of our story.

There is little left to say now; our tale is soon told. Quigg is the leader—under your Uncle Platt—of local Republicanism. To those who attempt to quote and show what dilly horrors befell when the blind led the blind, we turn a deaf ear. Those others who deem Quigg too buoyant or tell of head enlargement, or argue that mentally one of Quigg's wings is shorter than the other, or that there's an impediment in Quigg's political honesty, or that he has an ingrowing opinion of his own worth, we address with a look of scorn. Just now Quigg's great labor is to keep the Citizens' Union from naming Seth Low before the Republican convention gets around to it. Will he succeed? We were not. But whether he succeeds or fails in that, there is at least one admirable thing about Quigg of which the public reaps the whole generous harvest of benefit and of which justice demands a chronicle. Quigg will never be Mayor himself.

Lauterbach Feels Wronged. white. Seligman was rent and torn at this, Platt was hot and steamy. The Seligman man turned down didn't match the color of his complexion. Platt's son managed to get, as it were, more of a legislative run for his money at Albany than did Lauterbach. All these matters of sour difference served to accutinate your Uncle Platt touching Lauterbach. And so it fell out that a day came when your Uncle Platt gave Lauterbach what is known as the East Side as the Dinky-dink. It was just at that time when Davenport got Lauterbach's profile. The hard-look on Lauterbach's face arises from his reception of the dinky-dink from Platt, as aforesaid. Having thus disposed of Lauterbach, your Uncle Platt promoted Lemuel Eli Quigg to reign in his stead, and so, you see, we again come carrying back to the hero of our story.

Why We Should Annex the Hawaiian Islands

If we reject Hawaii will the Islands go to Japan?

THE activity shown by the Japanese Government in antagonizing the proposed annexation of Hawaii by the United States ought to be a sufficing answer to those who make light of her plain designs upon the islands. Japan has for years given manifestations of interest in Hawaii, and since her victorious war with China that interest has become more open than before.

The demand for labor occasioned by the prosperity conferred on the islands by the reciprocity treaty of 1876 caused the bringing in of many contract laborers from Japan. In 1880 these immigrants composed nearly a fourth of the total population. In the interim they have increased.

When the monarchy fell in 1893, but for the prompt action of American Minister Stevens, Japan would have improved the juncture to assert herself. In a dispatch to Secretary Gresham, under date of March 15 of that year, Minister Stevens said: "I have learned positively and beyond all doubt that had not the monarchy here fallen and this Government had remained in its former condition of weakness, it was the intention of the newly arrived Japanese Commissioner to have demanded the same political rights in Hawaii, including the voting franchise for Japanese, as under the Constitution of 1887, have been exercised by resident foreigners of Christian nations. * * * There is occasion for keeping a sharp eye on Tokio, and British, and perhaps other foreign intrigues there, against our plans of predominance in the North Pacific."

On March 24 he wrote: "There is every reason to believe that had not the United States flag been raised over the Hawaiian Government building, and American protection thus secured, it was the intention of the Japanese Commissioner to have demanded and asserted the right of landing Japanese forces from the Maniwa and the Kongo, and thus to have placed Japanese officials here on an equal footing with the representatives of the United States, thus establishing a dual arrangement and protection in Hawaiian affairs."

Admiral Ammen, whose qualifications for political judgment in Pacific affairs are not to be questioned, said in a letter to a Congressional committee last year: "It does not require a prophet to foresee that these islands in the near future will be either American or Japanese."

Those most familiar with the situation are confident that if left alone the Japanese in Hawaii, backed by their Government, will ultimately possess the government, and that before very long, Admiral Walker, who commanded our navy in the Pacific in 1894, refers in his official reports to the rapid increase of the Japanese in the islands, and says of them: "They are inclined to be turbulent—they stand together as a solid body, and their leaders are said to have political ambitions, and propose to claim for their free men the right to vote under the conditions with which that right is granted to other foreigners. They are a brave people, with military instincts, and would fight if aroused to violence."

Ex-Secretary of State Foster, like every other observer of the situation who is hospitable to facts, recognizes what the fate of the islands must be unless they shall be brought under the American flag. He says: "The Japanese are destined in a short time to constitute a majority of the population, and, supported as they will be, by their Government in their claim to equal consideration, they would then become the dominant political element in the islands. The Japanese have doubled their numbers within the last six years. This consumption can most surely, if not only, be prevented by annexation to the United States, which would apply the prohibitive clauses of our immigration and naturalization laws to the islands. It will thus be seen that the question of annexation is forcing itself upon the Government and the people of the United States, and that it cannot with safety be postponed."

Colonel Volney V. Ashford, a partisan of the Queen, and so bitter an opponent of the Dole Government that he was tried for misprision of treason, and sentenced to imprisonment, in the course of a written statement to Commissioner Blount, March 8, 1893, said, after recognizing that the monarchy was dead: "It is not the intention herein to discuss the arguments in favor of annexation from an American standpoint; but in this connection some reference should be made to the attitude of Japan. The possibilities from that quarter in case annexation falls through, have no doubt been given due weight from the American side. But observation of developments on the spot has convinced most people here that the invasion from Yokohama, which commenced some seven or eight years since, was designed as a means of turning Hawaii into a Japanese colony."

Colonel Volney predicted that unless the United States annexed Hawaii, Japan would surely do so in time, and added: "This is on the supposition that England would not interfere. But supposing she does interfere: what is the force, in case the United States lets go, when Hawaii falls to a rival and perhaps hostile power and the old civilization or the new, when the power which dominates Hawaii will dominate the Pacific, the future home of the world's commerce?"

The Hon. William R. Castle, late Hawaiian Minister in Washington, in March last addressed from Honolulu a paper to the American people, in which he dealt with the Japanese aspect of the situation. He wrote: "We want this to be an American country, and shall leave no stone unturned to accomplish that result."

"Then let the reciprocity continue for the present," some say. "No, that will not do now. Annexation to the United States is the sole means of maintaining American influence in Hawaii. We can prevent the Chinese from occupying our beautiful country, for Hawaii has no treaty with China, but it is not so with Japan. When that country, twenty-five years ago, was seeking alliances with the nations of the world, we entered into treaty relations, and under the treaty we cannot prevent the free immigration of her people. They have come and found Hawaii a very paradise. Few of them return to their homes, and at present they are all over the country seeking the ownership of property, and still they are coming in by every steamer."

"After the recent war, from which Japan emerged victorious, a splendid athlete, her statesmen and people were filled with an ambitious desire to carry her flag to other parts of the earth. Japan wants colonies and possessions. From the Japanese press, and from what her people say here, it is evident that Japan intends to possess Hawaii. Can you complain of that ambition? Is it not perfectly honorable and laudable? Certainly, it is, and it will be to the lasting glory and credit of that nation to accomplish that end and take Hawaii."

"But it will not be permitted," you say: "Japan will not wish to offend the United States, and will not attempt the forcible occupation of Hawaii." "That is all true. Japan will retain the friendship of the United States, and of the rest of the world, but it will accomplish its end all the same while you are maintaining your policy of 'hands off' and 'let Hawaii alone.' And while you will not annex us—because the Sugar Trust says no; because the beet sugar grower fears a possible competition; because somebody else was afraid to take a step in advance, the Japanese will quietly and peacefully pour into Hawaii till they simply overwhelm us by their numbers."

"We would like to alter the treaty and control immigration, but it takes two to make a bargain, and if little Hawaii wants an amendment while big, victorious, proud Japan does not, it is pretty safe to say that the treaty will not be altered. "When Hawaii is full of Japanese, of whom many will be educated and just as intelligent and capable of self-government as our present electors, can it be supposed that we can prevent them from voting? Never. And by a single election all will be changed. Can your Government object to this or complain of it? No; for it will simply be an act of the Republic of Hawaii. Nor can you complain of the next step—the withdrawal of all negotiations for annexation, for protection, for any form of closer political and commercial union."

"Meantime a Hawaiian Minister will be kept in Washington and cordial relations will be maintained with your country, as your President will continue to say in his messages to Congress. But all the while the new power at work in Hawaii will turn westward; Japanese influences will become paramount; Japan's products will be introduced and her factories will be established here. Gradually, but surely, your trade will fall off, your flag will cease to carry our products and bring back merchandise, and then you will withdraw the reciprocity treaty. Of course, Hawaii will at once ask annexation to Japan, and who will prevent it? The United States cannot, because we have been asking for annexation all the time for the last four years, and you have said no. Possibly England, France or Germany might object, and lose of them take the islands, but the result would be the same—America will have lost Hawaii. With this you will have lost millions of money in trade and commerce, you will no longer hold the most advantageous point in the Pacific; your flag will no longer be supreme in this ocean. In place of the Stars and Stripes our ports will be filled with ships carrying the flag of Japan."

"Perhaps your statesmen and economists will look upon this with complacency. For myself, as an American who has lived on your soil and voted in your elections, I must confess a feeling of depression and lively regret."

President McKinley has moved none too soon in sending a treaty of annexation to the Senate. He is aware, if his equally ignorant and vehement critics are not, how formidable and imminent the Japanese peril is. He realizes, together with all whose knowledge of the situation and disinterested concern make their judgment of value, that the hour has arrived when the United States must take the Hawaiian Islands or forever part with them, unless they shall be recovered in the future at the cost of war.

The Merry Jester.

"And you are alive to tell it?" "Oh, yes. The shells were loaded with eggs." —Detroit Free Press. "Mr. Hanna felt greatly relieved when he heard that the King of Siam was bringing over his wives in trunks." "Why so?" "Mr. Hanna might get along with a trunk, but he couldn't stand another elephant." —Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Banford—Are you opposed to bloomers?" "Jackson—Well, not particularly, when some other fellow's wife or sister wears them." —Cleveland Leader. "No wonder Bradbury looks so shabby. Such men as he never get rich." "Why, what foolish thing has he done?" "Coming downtown this morning the conductor misled him, in some way, so he deliberately handed over his fare when he got ready to leave the car." —Cleveland Leader. "Jones has bought a fieldglass—says he needs it to study birds." "He must be going to the seashore." —Chicago Re. "I don't remember now, but as I recall the testimony, they were both entitled to it." —Cleveland Leader. "I," said the pious actor, "was once where the shells fell so thick and fast that to escape them was impossible."