

ENTERED AT THE LEIGHTON POST-OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

PROBABLY if we had free land we would not have anything else.

It might say that when Congress adjourns the tariff will still be with us.

ETHEL LADY Campbell is a very bad woman or her maid is a most comical liar.

AFTER all, perhaps, the United Labor Party will not be united when it is time to vote.

SELLMAN is about the only man who reaps any benefit when he goes on a "strike."

A GOOD many town clerks point to the hour when Mr. Diline is to go out of politics again.

GROVEN'S message would have been more generally read if it had not been quite so long.

A LITTLE civil service reform in the political government of Philadelphia would somewhat improve that city.

CLEVELAND in his big talk to Congress, and the people generally, speaks about almost everything but—the trade tariff.

IF President Cleveland keeps on flinging "Stones" it will please disgruntled Democrats—but how about the other fellows?

HENRY WATERBURY, the dinky warrior of Kentucky, is displeased with President Cleveland's administration. Too bad for Henry, is it not?

THE number of men who go out of politics every year is only equalled by the number of disgruntled, half-headed kickers who are waiting to "get there."

RANDALL'S boom for the Presidency will only be equalled by the stinkiness of the drop it will get when the time for holding the national convention draws near.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has had an attack of rheumatism. If the Democratic party is not more harmoniously united in 1888 than it is now it is likely he will have the gout.

THE statement issued Dec. 1st showing that the decrease of the public debt during the month of November amounted to \$3,000,240.57. The total cash in the Treasury is \$439,023,740.00.

SOME one has said that snowflakes will cover up the labor party. Yes, but the snow is not with us always and the labor party is. Then again, there may be no snow on election day.

WE call the attention of our readers to the prospectus of the Weekly Press, of Philadelphia, published in another column. This is one of the best of the great Metropolitan Family Newspapers.

HENRY GEORGE smilingly reads the news concerning the organization of a new Labor Party, and shakes himself into the belief that after all he may have a chance to make a grab for Central Park, and get there.

IT is astonishing to note the propensity of some individuals to nurse and foment the poor laboring man about election time, but not more so than to note with rapidity and precision the poor laborer is bounced after he has cast his vote.

THE ADVOCATE gives to its readers to-day a fair resume of the President's message. This is his second annual message to Congress, and will no doubt have the same effect as all previous letters. Congress generally does as it pleases, you know.

WE strike it pretty square when we remark that Henry George is just a little too premature in his free land scheme. Uncle Henry, however, don't meddle with Uncle Sam's breez-saw. It would suit the railroads and capitalists, but the poor man—never. Henry you are pursuing a false, delusive dogma, or a wile, is, drop it.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN, of Philadelphia, has caused much commotion among the managers of the Catholic Charity Hall, which for several years has been a brilliant social and financial success in that city. By calling attention to the fact that the Third Henry Council of Baltimore in its desire to profit, all balls for charitable institutions.

THE refusal of the Western assemblies of the Knights of Labor to pay the assessment asked for by Grant Workman Powderly is the subject of much comment among labor men, and what it portends is difficult to conjecture at this time. It may mean that the laboring masses are awakening to the fact that striking is a business that don't pay, and that they put their seal of condemnation on it by refusing to pay an assessment, the proceeds of which go to the support of the strikers. If this be the case, then the Knights of Labor have half covered the ground which leads to success. Do away with the strike and boycott. "A word to the wise," etc.

COL. VILAS has saved his salary for this year and the rest of his term by making the clerks earn theirs. Under a section of the General Statutes the members of the Cabinet are required every winter to tell Congress how many clerks they have in their employ, what their names are, how much they are paid, and whether they work as they ought to. There is also a clause in the law which says the public members would not be improved by dispensing with some of these clerks, and whether their removal and the substitution of others is not required for the better despatch of business. Col. Vilas has fooled up the agencies in his department the past year and finds 14,304 days were taken off by his clerks, an average of 28 days and 45 minutes to each clerk. The number of days of absence in the year ending June 30, 1885, was 19,000, while for the year before that it was 19,818. He has saved in the past year, therefore, 854 days. In the department month there are 24 working days, and as each clerk has one month vacation by law and works eleven, there are just 204 working days in the year for a clerk in the Post Office Department. This makes the saving of 3,504 days, equal to 21 years, with 10 days over. As the average pay of a clerk is \$1,200, Col. Vilas saves Uncle Sam just \$23,280 last year. Besides this, the Postmaster General dispensed with 15,000 clerks enough to leave a balance of \$17,700 in the salary fund.

Broadbrim's New York Letter.

Special to the Carbon Advocate.

Perhaps we may get as much pleasure and profit by a stroll up Broadway this sunny afternoon as from any other source. Let us try it. The Stock Board has closed, and Wall Street is gradually being emptied into Broadway. Trinity comes three, and hundreds of young messengers are darting hither and thither. Who can tell the number with which these messengers are freighted? To some they carry ruin; to some hope; to some fortune. Stand on the corner here a moment. Do you see that pale, nervous man who looks like a country farmer? That is S. V. White, the broker, who was recently elected to Congress in the swiftest of all elections in Brooklyn, and who, notwithstanding his losses lately escaped defeat by a few hundred majority; right after him comes Ernest Sage, who two years ago got stuck for a million on puts and calls; he paid eventually, but it is said that his back has troubled him from that day to this, so that he takes fewer chances and more certain gains. There goes Rufus Hatch, Uncle Rufus, as the boys call him; a walking encyclopedia of human wisdom, and an epitome of everything worth knowing in Wall Street. That little coupe dashing along there contains Jay Gould and his son George. They do say that the new daughter-in-law has expired the old man as much as the son; lucky girl, lucky Jay. Ah, here is a pair of bowling swells; what a distinguished air they have—they are the best dressed men on the street. Their diamonds and style denote their men of wealth and position. Do I know them; of course, I do. One of them is a faro dealer from Chicago, and the other keeps a gambling house on 25th Street. That clerical looking young gentleman immediately behind them is a pick-pocket; you would not think it, no, what is exactly the reason that he succeeds so well in his business? You observe that demure young widow who walks immediately behind him; watch them, they neither look at, nor speak to each other; to all appearances they are strangers. She, in the polite slang of thieves, is his Mell. She follows him to what he calls a watch or pocketbook, quick as a flash it is passed to this woman, who at once disappears with the prize. If the thief is secured, no evidence of his crime is found upon him, and as a general thing, he escapes his discharge for want of corroborative evidence. Ah, here we are at Union Square—that's the Morton House on the corner. This block between Broadway and Fourth Avenue is the Paradise of actors. Here they crowd the sidewalk, exchanging notes and swapping jokes, occasionally stepping into the barroom on the corner to renew acquaintance with some young swell, who is desirous of making acquaintance with the profession. That very plain looking woman just coming out of the Union Square Theatre is the great tragic actress, Maudjea. As she stands talking to that tall young man in the English livery, she looks like anything but a tragedienne. St. Goods in the comedian of the Bijou is leaning against the lamp-post; and Roland Reed the great exponent of Humbug is soberly talking to a lady who looks like a Sunday School teacher, but she is not, she is not, she is one of Daly's principal actresses, an immense favorite; she took the place of Edith Kingston, who married the young George Gould, and rumor says she may make no bad match herself.

But come let us go on. What building is this on the corner of 15th Street. Let us step in and see. Before us lie cases filled with costly ornaments, diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeralds, and all sorts of precious stones and jewels. Gold and silver are everywhere, the wealth of the world seems to be spread out in these marvelous and wonderful cases. There is a diamond pendant—its value is \$50,000; a pair of solitaire earrings worth \$10,000 and myriads of other costly jewels. This is Tiffany's. Let us step into the little office in the rear. Mr. Tiffany himself is there, and perhaps you may see something you never saw before. At my request he takes carefully from his safe a little red book, and there before your wondering gaze lie one of the largest diamonds in the world. It is from South Africa, of a pale yellow almost a topaz in color, but a genuine diamond nevertheless. How much is it worth? Oh, only \$100,000; if it were pure white, a million would not buy it. But jump in the elevator and let us go to the room above. All around you are magnificent and costly bronzes, the finest collection on the continent. In the little room to the right is the beautiful statue of Love's First Dream, and beside it the likeness of the young sculptor who passed away in life's early morning.

But we cannot linger here all day, come let us go. Ah, here we are at Lynch's. Look at that window. Do you know the story it tells? Perhaps not, few do; but in that little window is the saddest of all sad histories. It is filled with ruined hopes, blighted ambitions, and blasted lives. Oh, yes, there are diamonds there, plenty of them, some of the purest water and fabulous value. That little case of most stones before you would purchase a Prince's ransom. The store is not pretentious looking, but inside tucked away in safes and strong boxes, is wealth enough to start a dozen Broadway jewellers. Here come the rich gamblers when luck turns against them, to raise a fresh stake by the sale of their costly diamonds, and here too the solded doves of the dead would come, when misfortune overtakes them, to part with the trinkets that have cost them body and soul. Rum, banknotes and death are in that window, mixed up with those beautiful jewels.

Come let us turn down 23rd Street. Splendid is the procession that passes us, and hundreds of them sweep into that costly drygoods store, the windows of which are filled with rich silks and laces. Marvellously beautiful are those things, but let us not look at them, they are not intended for such as you and I. Across the street is the same old Tabernacle, altered by poor old Daniel Morse for the production of his Passion Play. The last time I crossed the threshold, Mr. Morse was in the production of this play, which had been the dream of his life. He was an Oriental scholar, and a close student of the Bible. He was a Christianized Jew, a person who felt like the confidence of those whose faith he has accepted, and who is universally admired by those whose religion he has deeded.

When the subject of Mr. Morse's play was mentioned, New York rose as one man against it. The pulpit and the press lashed it with unrelenting fury. A storm of abuse and vituperation howled around the unlucky author, which almost drove him to madness, and did eventually drive him to ruin. The play was a failure—and poor Morse, loaded with debt and blighted in hope, assayed to come the mentor of an audacious young actress, out of whom he expected to make a little money; here too he failed, and getting into a dispute with the manager of the theatre one night re-

ceived a bad beating, and in a fit of despondency rushed down to the North River and threw himself in. Well, the point of all this is that in Salim Morse's Tavern, they are now exhibiting Mankay's great picture of Christ before Pilate, which was one of the identical scenes in Salim Morse's Passion Play.

New York has seen something of art, and knows something of advertising, but nothing has appeared in this city for years, which touches Mankay's "Christ before Pilate." It was brought here before its arrival, and it came the imperial water-hoover, and since his arrival he has had one continual round of receptions and fetes, enough to turn his head. That is all right. This is as it should be. The Prince of this western world is not the corrupt, decadent, and an effete aristocracy, but the men who have bought their titles to nobility by the works of their own imperial genius—therefore welcome Mankay Mankay.

I cannot speak further whose sole guides are the severe canons of art, but to the million the picture is disappointing. I do not think it is within the scope of human genius to paint a picture that will satisfy everyone, and man has his ideal, and each wants the picture painted as he conceives it. In this great cartoon there are about forty figures—most of them life size. The principal characters, however, are Christ, Pilate and Cephas, the accuser of Jesus. Back among the mob is a ragged vagabond who keeps shouting—Crucify him, crucify him, crucify him; the spear of the Roman guard is all that prevents him from rushing on the Saviour.

Only one face beams in pity on the sufferer, and it is that of a young woman who looks to her across a chasm. Sweet and soothing is the sight of that vital face in the midst of that cruel throng. The figure of Jesus is disappointing; all of the critics have had a fling at it; but it is worth while before pronouncing judgment to ask ourselves if the painter is not positively right, and his critics wrong. What warrant have we for believing that Christ was dignified or handsome. His public life was one continuous scene of persecution and suffering. He slept wherever chance furnished him a shelter, and he ate the bread of charity, and we all know what that means. The night before his trial he had been wandering about the streets, and he had been up to the hour of his betrayal by Judas in the sorrowful Garden of Gethsemane. When dragged into Court before Pilate, what wonder that he bore the inextinguishable evidences of his suffering. No halo of glory enshined his head; no white winged dove hovered over him; he was human. Al- ready in the stern eye of the consul, he read his cruel sentence, and in imagination he felt the cruel nails and saw the cruel cross; and there he stands before Pilate—not a transgressor—Christ—not a defiant God—but a man of sorrow with his death sentence ringing in his ears. Now in Mankay's picture there is neither grandeur nor dignity in the figure of the Saviour, it is all human, and a wrecked and suffering humanity at that. The effect of the figure of Cephas is destroyed by the figure placed behind it, and which almost appears suspended on its pulpit, and one of the finest art critics in New York, Herman Schaus, assured me it was a wonderful picture. The receipts of its exhibition in Europe reached nearly a million of dollars.

We are all weary with our hoarse laborers, and I must confess it is rather unpleasant work. The prosecution has to get twelve men, the defence has only to get one. Heavy odds, and hostile will.

Stocks are lively. Real estate booming. General business fair. And these things with a fair promise of Moody and Sankey, for our benighted neighbors in Brooklyn, give us hopes for the future as well as a realization for the present. BROADBRIM.

President's Message.

The message of the President to Congress contains a summary of information concerning the state of the Union, together with sundry recommendations of importance. It opens with a review of the foreign relations, which are of a more tranquil character than those of any previous year. The President's message is a long one, and it is not possible to give a full and complete summary of its contents. The following are the principal points mentioned in the message.

FINANCIAL AND TAXATION. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury contains a summary of the financial condition of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1886. The total receipts for the year were \$220,000,000, and the total disbursements were \$210,000,000. The surplus for the year was \$10,000,000. The President's message contains a number of recommendations concerning the financial condition of the Government, and the measures which he proposes to take to improve it.

LABOR. The President's message contains a number of recommendations concerning the condition of the laboring classes. He proposes to take measures to improve the condition of the laboring classes, and to protect them from the influence of the trusts and monopolies.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. The President's message contains a number of recommendations concerning the industrial development of the country. He proposes to take measures to improve the industrial development of the country, and to protect it from the influence of the trusts and monopolies.

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Public Respect. The President's message contains a number of recommendations concerning the condition of the public respect of the United States. He proposes to take measures to improve the condition of the public respect of the United States, and to protect it from the influence of the trusts and monopolies.

Public Esteem. The President's message contains a number of recommendations concerning the condition of the public esteem of the United States. He proposes to take measures to improve the condition of the public esteem of the United States, and to protect it from the influence of the trusts and monopolies.

Public Admiration. The President's message contains a number of recommendations concerning the condition of the public admiration of the United States. He proposes to take measures to improve the condition of the public admiration of the United States, and to protect it from the influence of the trusts and monopolies.

Public Approval. The President's message contains a number of recommendations concerning the condition of the public approval of the United States. He proposes to take measures to improve the condition of the public approval of the United States, and to protect it from the influence of the trusts and monopolies.

Public Praise. The President's message contains a number of recommendations concerning the condition of the public praise of the United States. He proposes to take measures to improve the condition of the public praise of the United States, and to protect it from the influence of the trusts and monopolies.

Public Honor. The President's message contains a number of recommendations concerning the condition of the public honor of the United States. He proposes to take measures to improve the condition of the public honor of the United States, and to protect it from the influence of the trusts and monopolies.

Public Fame. The President's message contains a number of recommendations concerning the condition of the public fame of the United States. He proposes to take measures to improve the condition of the public fame of the United States, and to protect it from the influence of the trusts and monopolies.