

STUDY OF THE GRIP.

Its Symptoms, Cause and Cure to Be Made by England as a Result of

PRINCE ALBERT'S DEATH.

The Princess Robbed of a Husband Still Weaving Wreaths

TO PLACE ON HIS SARCOPHAGUS.

The Proposition to Tender Her a Solid Money Solatium

MEETS WITH SARCASTIC CRITICISM

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.—[Copyright.]—The DISPATCH correspondent learns that, moved by the death of the Duke of Clarence and the continued ravages of influenza, the Government has decided to institute an exhaustive inquiry into the history, symptoms and effects of that disease, with a view not so much to discover an antidote as to collect a mass of information sufficiently reliable to enable the medical faculty to agree upon the best methods of treatment and to decide the question whether it should be placed in the category of contagious and infectious diseases requiring compulsory isolation and specific hospital.

It has not been settled whether the inquiry shall take the form of a royal commission or a select committee of the House of Commons, but the former is more likely. Some sort of inquiry is undoubtedly necessary. The doctors cannot agree either as to the real character of the disease or the manner in which it should be treated, and the newspapers are full of letters from amateur physicians proclaiming the discovery of reliable prophylactics or infallible cures.

RECKLESS USE OF NOXIOUS DRUGS.

Nervous people are recklessly doing themselves with drugs more or less noxious, or are frightening themselves into sickness. The Public Health Department of the Board of Trade is mute and spineless, and the local authorities are either foolishly inert or foolishly meddling. During the last visit of cholera to this country the Government called in expert advice and placarded the country with "rules of health," while free medical dispensaries were opened in many districts.

The fact that experts are hopelessly at loggerheads in regard to the treatment of influenza may explain the existing official amokdom, but meanwhile the epidemic continues to spread, and there are indications that widespread uneasiness may develop into a general panic.

A DOWER FOR A BEHEAVED PRINCESS.

While Princess May of Teck was still weaving wreaths to place on the coffin of her royal lover as it rested in the little church at Sandringham some exceptionally British and wholly unromantic man in the consular columns of the Times suggested that the money collected in all parts of the country for the purchase of wedding gifts to the luckless young couple should be given to the widowed bride, supplemented, if need be, by a national subscription by way of solatium for lighted love and ruined prospects. The man proposed to call the money "a national dower," and it did not occur to any of the editors could be anything indelicate or offensive in a scheme which involved the assumption that the grief of the young and cruelly bereaved Princess would be relieved by gold, and that in due course she would find another lover and ultimate husband.

The scheme has, however, found favor with many hard-hearted and unromantic men, and there is no reason to believe that royalty should lend approval \$20,000 can and will be collected.

Highly Indelicate and Offensive.

The Times of course "talks to give valid criticism. But the Gazette observes to-day: "One cannot argue to any purpose about matters of taste. If a man does not implicitly feel that there is something indelicate and offensive in approaching a girl who has lost her lover with a bank note as a solatium, no amount of arguing will convince him. But one can say that the more is discussed, the more the proposal, and stripped of all nature of about national donors, the proposal comes simply to this: 'Madame, you have lost a son-in-law; the more is discussed, the more we cannot bring the dead to life, but we can put our hands in our pockets and provide the settlement. Allow us, therefore, to express our sympathy by presenting you with a check.' The validity of the objection to this proposal depends on the view one takes of the irredeemably vulgar."

It is interesting to note that Prince George of Wales has been paying some attention to the daughter of Prince Christian, and it is further stated the marriage of the Prince will be encouraged at the first convenient opportunity.

Praying for Heirs to the Throne.

Further help to the throne of England in the direct line are prayed for. The idea of the Duke of Fife as prince consort or regent has been revived, and the Duke of Devonshire, of the highland chiefs would prefer raising the clans to bend the knee in fealty to the Masquid. There is better blood in Scotland than that of the Fies.

As soon as the home rule question shall have been disposed of the Liberals will take the lead in the subject of electoral reform, and one of the first alterations made will be in the registration law making residential qualification for Parliamentary franchise 3 years, and for municipal franchise 1 year. Mr. Goschen's scheme for increasing the metric reserve by issuing £1 notes, which has been badly maligned from time to time, will be the subject of a special bill.

Mr. Goschen, prior to his resignation, fell, declared some time ago that the scheme could not be proceeded with without the approval of the House of Commons. On Thursday afternoon the London Chamber of Commerce discussed the scheme and rejected it with some indignation. The fact that Mr. Goschen had been in the morning, with a view to influence the Chamber, published an open letter explaining and justifying his Bill and Duck.

It may be assumed that Goschen will not attempt to proceed with his bill in Parliament. The measure has been moribund for some time past, and it is now, to all practical intents and purposes, dead. It was never really born, and is appearing likely to live until Mr. Gladstone denounced it as "a quack measure." Then it began to languish, and it is now, to all practical intents and purposes, dead.

It is understood that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is very much annoyed with Mr. Arthur James Balfour. Mr. Chamberlain is just now riding the hobby known as "old boys' politics," and Mr. Balfour is anxious to admire either the horsemanship or the horse.

Millions of Votes Controlled.

It is presumed, therefore, that Mr. Balfour, as First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons, will oppose—or at any rate, refrain from supporting—Mr. Chamberlain's pet scheme, and his example will be followed by a majority of the Tories. It is also possible that also be opposed by a number of members acting on behalf of the great friendly societies, which are becoming foredoomed to failure, and Mr. Chamberlain's irritation is therefore perfectly understandable.

It seems strange that so clever a man should have failed to see that a State pension system must necessarily injuriously affect the voluntary friendly societies, and stranger still, that a politician so astute should forget that those societies can stand about 2,000,000 party voters to the polls.

ALL BOMB TREMBLES.

The City and Towns Nearly Badly Shaken by Earthquake Shocks.

ROME, Jan. 23.—Several severe shocks of earthquake were felt here last night, which caused a panic. The inhabitants rushed into the streets, many of them in disheveled, not waiting to save any of their personal effects. They remained on the streets all night. The tremors trembled. The ground shook so violently that the street lamps were extinguished. The Pope was aroused by the earthquake. His Holiness was seated on the throne, and he thereupon retired for the night.

Decorations Now Black-Draped.

The grand drawing room in a large and handsome house, the ornamentation of the walls is not quite complete, but the prevailing hue was to have been a blend of gold and amber, while amber curtains were hung from the windows, and draperies of a similar hue have been arranged in the various corners. These windows are now heavily draped in black.

The smaller drawing room was already completely when the intelligence of death was received at St. James' palace. The room has a dark, almost chocolate-colored suite, and several valuable oil paintings are on the walls, which are of a golden tint. The bed rooms and princess' boudoir are not complete, but the latter would have been a charming apartment, is almost pure white with an elaborate array of mirrors. What will be done with the unfinished rooms, or whether they will be completed is not yet certain.

The Cardinal's Remarkable Funeral.

The features of Cardinal Manning's funeral were the pomp and solemnity of the requiem mass in Brompton oratory, and the sober simplicity of the actual interment in Kensal Green cemetery. All the poor of London seemed to have turned out into the cold, fog-filled streets, to do homage to their benefactor's remains on the long journey from church to cemetery.

No similar demonstration of popular love and reverence for a dead man has been witnessed within living memory. Many poor creatures, not a few barefooted, who waited in the street or cemetery for hours must have suffered from the cold. The demonstrations were palpably spontaneous, and its magnitude was so entirely unexpected that the police arrangements for keeping a route proved judiciously made. A cemetery the crush was prodigious, and the good sense and befitting reverence of the people alone averted serious consequences.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

ACTIVITY APPARENT AT THE PARTY HEADQUARTERS.

The Coming Cabinet Council.—Liberals Energetic and Enthusiastic Everywhere.—An Oratorical and Propagandist Movement.—Goschen's Bill a Dead Duck.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The preparations for ministerial banquets and activity apparent at the party headquarters in London afford the customary indications of the approach of a crisis in the cabinet. The first of a series of cabinet councils, at which the Government will decide upon the order and extent of its legislative programme, will be held Tuesday next, and arrangements are being made for a meeting of Liberal Unionists to confirm the choice already formally made of Mr. Chamberlain as leader in the House of Commons in place of Lord Rosebery, who has been temporarily translated to the House of Peers.

But the most cheerful thing at present observable in politics is the energy and enthusiasm which are displayed by the Liberals. There is every reason to believe that the Government has decided to be guided by the course of events in the coming election, and to make the Liberal Unionist government bill, and they are cheerfully making preparations accordingly.

Public Meetings to Be Held.

A series of great demonstrations to extend the vote of the Liberal Unionist party, and each of which will be held in London, will be held in London, which, judged by its Parliamentary representation, is almost hopelessly Tory, will be systematically attacked in London. The first of these meetings will be held at Kennington, February 5, and extending into April. The programme does not at present include Mr. Gladstone among the speakers, but it is possible that in Parliament, and may be trusted to keep things moving.

Concurrently with this oratorical and propagandist activity, the election agents will be hard at work checking lists of registered voters and tracing "removals," so that when the fatal time shall come, they will be in a position to know. If it should be understood that the coming election will be fought on the register made last summer, a man may have moved from London to Birmingham, and in the meantime, but if he can get back to town in time he has the right to vote. Removals are naturally most numerous among the working class voters, so that the election registration system works to the disadvantage of the Liberals.

Electoral Reform in the Future.

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HILL TO THE FRONT.

Nothing in the Senator's Conduct Indicates a Waiting Policy.

MAYOR GRANT FOR THE TOWN.

The Successor to Robert Elmer is a Very Different Sort of Book.

BRISBANE'S GOSSIP FROM NEW YORK

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The most discussed man in Washington is undoubtedly Senator Hill, the new man from New York. Whoever had nothing else to do in that town of statesmen could usually be found hard at work trying to persuade somebody else that he knew exactly what Senator Hill was after. The plan which seems to be generally mapped out for the new Senator by those who think they know it is that he shall not struggle for the coming nomination, but play his cards close to his chest, and wait until 1896, when his term as Senator shall have almost expired, reap the reward of his patience by moving into the White House.

Senator Hill, however, when I talked to him on Tuesday, did not seem like a man who had settled down to four or five years of patient waiting. Not a dreaming concern of Western delegation seemed more business-like than he did. His large reception room was crowded with men from all over the country, and he seemed to be in the pleasure which it afforded him to find himself a sort of a little Democratic Mecca. His evident desire to avoid any expression of preference as to the location of the convention proved the interest which he felt in the inhabitants of the Western country whose representatives had come to town.

Hill Knows How to Keep Forward. His knowledge of what was going on in Washington and of what a Senator might do to make himself important is looked upon by the men who have just made his acquaintance with admiration and respect. It is certain that Senator Hill has not sunk out of sight in his new surroundings. Every inch of him is high and dry and thoroughly visible above water. The expense at which the new Senator is living, which is rendered necessary by the great number of those who call upon him, shows how important he considers the work that he has before him in the next few precious months of the coming year.

Senator Hill's salary would pay for the bills which Senator Hill gets from his hotel alone. He said to me that he was resigned to rather slow-going in Washington, as that seemed the habit of the place. He looked, however, like a man who was not to be taken for granted, and whoever is interested may be closely following the new Senator find before long that he has organized a little kitchen cabinet of his own among the slow and stately Senators.

A POTENTATE LOSES HIS SUIT.

The Nizam of Hyderabad Sought for \$1,000,000, the Value of a Diamond Case.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The \$1,000,000 diamond case of the Nizam of Hyderabad was decided in India about three weeks ago against the Nizam. This distinguished potentate was beaten in the courts by a humble though famous dealer in gems and precious stones, who is said to be the very person whom Marion Crawford immortalized under the name of "Mr. Lemps."

The Nizam is one of the greatest of all the Indian potentates. His large territory, nearly two-thirds the size of Bengal, lies between the Madras and Bengal presidencies. He is noted for his friendliness toward the European and his Government, for the magnificence of his jewelry, and for the lavish hospitality with which he entertains distinguished guests.

THEATERS IN TROUBLE.

The Grip and Duke of Clarence's Death Keep Them Almost Empty.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The combined effects of the death of the Duke of Clarence and the influenza epidemic threaten to land the London theaters in a very serious financial straits. At most houses the stalls and boxes are nearly empty every night, and the managers cannot live on the pit and gallery alone.

Mr. Perkins' Significant Mission. (BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Royal Society will send out, at the end of this month, Mr. C. L. Perkins to the Sandwich Islands, via San Francisco, on a significant mission to investigate the group of islands known as the Phoenix Islands, which the British Government will defray all expenses and the United States Government has been asked to give Mr. Perkins special facilities.

An American Adventurer's Troubles.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Edward Priester, an American who got into trouble here in his attempt to persuade people that he had discovered the philosopher's stone, was sent to Switzerland Thursday on an extradition charge of bigamy. He is a man of considerable means, and has been very successful in his financial speculations in this country.

Queen Victoria's Case of Dropsy.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.—It is whispered that Queen Victoria is suffering from incipient dropsy. According to the court circular, however, she is quite well, and there is no doubt that she drives out daily in all weathers.

Lost With All on Board.

TUNIS, Jan. 23.—The French steamer Patrie, which sailed early in January from this port for Marseilles, is supposed to have been lost with all on board during a hurricane which swept over the Mediterranean shortly after she left Tunis.

Murat Halstead on His Way Home.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Murat Halstead sailed Wednesday on the Majestic, after a brief visit to Europe to look after his younger children, who are in school in Paris and Berlin.

Mercury Below Zero at Vienna.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—Yesterday was the coldest day here in many years. The thermometer registered 10° above zero in the city and 6° below outside. The streets were almost deserted.

On the Trail of a Dynamite.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The police are looking for and will probably shortly arrest another man in connection with the alleged anarchist dynamite conspiracy.

The Latest Gold Episode.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

FLORENCE, Jan. 23.—One of the richest strikes ever realized in Colorado has been made at Cripple Creek, 13 miles from here, in the El Paso mine, where ore that assays \$1,000 a ton was taken out. It was the first time since the strike of 1881 that opened a vein of almost white quartz studded thickly with gold. The vein is seven feet thick.

Resumption Under Conditions.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—A compromise has been effected by the Centennial Trust and Finance Company, recently closed by the Superintendent of Banking, has been allowed to resume business. The State's action against the company has been withdrawn on condition that the latter ceases to collect or solicit deposits.

Hanged, but Saved From the Stake.

NEVADA, MO, Jan. 23.—A mob of 200 men from Barton county came here last night and took from the jail Hepler, the murderer of Mrs. Goody and her little son, and started with the crowd for the purpose of burning Hepler at the stake. The mob finally took Hepler to Lamar and hanged him in the Court House yard.

A Wife Murderer Will Die.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 23.—Dennis McCarthy was last evening convicted here of murdering his wife. The defense was insanity. The murder was committed September 7, 1891. McCarthy had been drinking heavily, and at such times was wildly jealous of his wife. McCarthy was sentenced to death.

Danger of Another Freight Blockade.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Eastern traffic is again getting in bad shape. This is due to severe weather and snow drifts in the East. Shipments have been getting out of Chicago all right, but they fail to reach their destinations promptly, and the congestion has greatly reduced the movement.

President Polkette Made a Dictator.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 23.—Before the Chambers were prorogued, yesterday, they conferred unlimited powers on President Polkette.

brother and sister, the children of an English peasant. The book is of an interesting and strongly written. It represents a combination of careful dissections. There are incidents worthy of Ibsen, as when a girl has gone to the bad carefully kills herself, and the sound more like the brilliant Emil Zola than like Mrs. Humphrey Ward. The wind-up of the thing is not exactly gloomy, neither can it be called happy, but it is a happy case. The case has numerous women who love him, and one of these he ultimately marries. That settling mass of busy Americans who do not care for the right end of things, will be interested in this book on learning that Macmillan is alleged to have paid \$100,000 for the right of publishing it.

Edison as a Warrior Bold.

Last Saturday I had the pleasure of hearing from Thomas Edison his first account of his plan for fighting enemies of the United States by means of electricity. His idea is a very pleasing one for those who find themselves at the right end of the wire. It would put a terrifying machine of 20,000 volts into each foot, connect it with a powerful stream of water, and now down the approaching enemy by turning that heavily charged stream upon him. Edison also has in mind other warlike schemes which he could use if called upon. He amuses himself by conceiving such things, and does not care to put them into practice, any others that do not have an immediate commercial value.

Mr. Edison is peculiarly a nineteenth century man. He says that an inventor's ability to sell his patents measures accurately the value of that inventor's work. The maxim is perhaps true nowadays, but it does not apply in the cases of Galileo and other geniuses who made important discoveries and got into trouble for their pains. It is an interesting fact, which perhaps may puzzle those who make a study of faces, that the eyes of Mr. Edison resemble those of a remarkable man, Mr. Patrick Sheehy, one time manager of the redoubtable Mr. John L. Sullivan.

Decorations of the Wizard.

Mr. Edison wears no red ribbon in the lapel of his coat to prove his high rank of Commander in the Order of Honor, not even a modest little bit of red ribbon of the sort that makes a Frenchman so happy. He is not inebriated, however, to the honor which the French attach upon their medals, exhibits with satisfaction a case which Mrs. Edison has just had made at Tiffany's to hold his foreign honors.

"If they had made me a cavalier, then officer and finally commander with the Grand Cross."

It was interesting to observe Mr. Edison, appeared before the committee, less with the pronunciation of those three French words. In alluding rather bitterly to the lack of protection afforded to inventors in this country, Mr. Edison stated positively that the taking out of patents had never done him any good, in fact, that he was \$500,000 poorer to-day than he would have been had he not done so. He said that he had spent up that much more money than the patents had brought in. Any man, however, who feels that he can invent things as Mr. Edison does, and who is not a laboring man, and who thinks he knows more than the laboring men want.

Leaving out of consideration the question of the wisdom of this step it must in justice be said that Mr. Edison has done his duty in the union and whose counsels have brought about this change are not those who will profit by it, as they are not men of the same type as Mr. Edison, and who will enable them to keep in the ranks of the union a large number of men who, through lack of work, might be forced to accept of the non-union pay and to strengthen the non-union effort.

Crowing Over Scotland Yard.

The capture of the man Dowd, who made it a business to cut the throats of men stupefied by drink, was certainly a good piece of detective work. It is, however, a wonderful thing. Drunken men, wherever seen, were followed by detectives in the hope that the murderer might be found. It is not at all likely that such a thing will occur, but if it could it would be a very fine thing and an amusing one to listen to the stories that would be told.

Cruelty to Stage Horses.

The action of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in stopping the running of stage coaches on Fifth avenue, and the fact that the stage horses were subject to have aroused the warmest approval. As a rule the various private societies for the suppression of vice, cruelty to animals, and the like, do not enjoy the sympathy of the general public of New York. This may be partly due to lack of appreciation in the public, but it is also, unquestionably due in part to a tendency which the agents of the society show to take up such cases as will advertise themselves or their societies rather than those to which a real desire to do good would point.

Everybody in New York, however, has been a witness to the heartless brutality inflicted on the poor stage horses, and in addition to that all those who have ridden in the stages have been the victims of the mismanagement of the concern. When a stage coach is in a bad way, and is bitterly complaining of the smallness of his pay, the great New York public is at his mercy, and it has long been his habit to punish that stage driver by cutting his pay. The stage door is fastened, and the driver passes under his foot, and when the world has looked gloomy to him he has made it a habit to keep passengers outside from getting in, and to carry out a number of his two best drivers by putting his foot down hard.

A Philanthropist a Prisoner.

Only a few days ago Mr. Oliver Sumner Teal, well known as a philanthropist and statesman both here and abroad, put his face to the little hole through which the stage driver gives change and chided the driver of the stage in which he was for his bad management. When Mr. Teal wanted to get out the driver pressed him down upon the strap and carried Mr. Teal, one of our most influential citizens, almost three blocks across the city.

Mr. Teal is a remarkably athletic man. On getting free from his cage he might easily have hurled to the ground the driver and the horse, and, being a man with a mighty pull, he could have ridden driver discharged without any trouble. "Once a philanthropist, always a philanthropist," was Mr. Teal's motto, however, and he was not willing to let his horse be let the driver go. He nevertheless is probably glad, like all the rest of us, that the stages were stopped as a lesson to the management.

Successor to Robert Elmer.

The coming event in the world of books is the publication of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new novel, "The History of David Greive," which is about to be issued. Mrs. Ward's new book will be a great surprise to those who are familiar with the novel that has made her reputation, and its appearance will cause much speculation as to the book's experiences or individuals, which have influenced her in this latest work.

The Book deals mainly with the lives of a

UNCLE SAM'S FINANCES

Shown Up and Discussed at a Meeting Called by Congressmen

TO GUIDE THEM IN TARIFF TALK.

Treasury Officials Submitted to a Red-Hot Cross Fire

QUESTIONS THAT ARE HARD TO ANSWER

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—By request of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Oliver L. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, appeared before the committee to-day to give information as to the financial condition of the Government. Several Treasury experts were also present.

The object of the committee's inquiry is to secure official information as to revenues and expenditures of the Government as a preliminary to any possible tariff legislation. Secretary Foster is out of the city representing the Board of Finance, and Mr. Spaulding said that he had been having an exhaustive discussion of the subject of the Government's financial condition in the House, he knew less than about it than he ever did, and suggested that Mr. Spaulding give a statement in his own way. Mr. Spaulding said he would make a comparison between the current fiscal year and the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, the year before the present tariff act went into effect, and he would give the actual receipts up to date, and estimate those for the balance of the year. Mr. Spaulding's figures are as follows:

What Uncle Sam's Books Show. The customs receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1890, were \$109,029,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1889, were \$113,013,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1888, were \$111,700,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1887, were \$117,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1886, were \$122,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1885, were \$127,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1884, were \$132,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1883, were \$137,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1882, were \$142,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1881, were \$147,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1880, were \$152,000,000.

The internal revenue receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1890, were \$122,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1889, were \$127,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1888, were \$132,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1887, were \$137,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1886, were \$142,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1885, were \$147,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1884, were \$152,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1883, were \$157,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1882, were \$162,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1881, were \$167,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1880, were \$172,000,000.

The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1879, were \$177,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1878, were \$182,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1877, were \$187,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1876, were \$192,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1875, were \$197,000,000. The total receipts for the six months ended December 31