

The Evening World

Published by the Press Publishing Company, 10 N. PARK ROW, New York.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1895.

Subscription to the Evening World

PER MONTH..... \$2.00

PER YEAR..... \$20.00

Vol. 35..... No. 12,187

Entered at the Post-Office at New York as second-class matter.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 10 N. PARK ROW

BRANCH OFFICES: BOSTON, 10 N. PARK ROW

PHILADELPHIA, 10 N. PARK ROW

WASHINGTON, 10 N. PARK ROW

THE GAINS OF 1894

The year 1894 marks the breaking of

The World of all circulation records.

In 1894 The World also printed the

largest number of advertisements ever

appearing in one year in any newspaper

in America. The average circulation per

week-day was 492,638, and the average

per Sunday (no evening edition)

was 323,471. The figures for the

later months were much larger

than those given above, for The

World has grown during the

months of 1894 as it has grown

during the years of its present prop-

rietorship. Indeed, in November its

average per week-day was over half a

million, and in December its Sunday

average was 350,550. The World's

week-day gain in circulation over last

year was 58,900 per day, and its

gain over three years ago was 152,-

470. It increased per Sunday 37,-

409 in one year, and 88,951 in

three years.

Its gain in number of advertise-

ments over 1893 was 13,573, and

its gain over 1891 was 126,481.

The total number of advertise-

ments printed in The World in

1894 was 910,087. The Herald, its

nearest competitor, printed 747,188

in the same period. The World leading

the Herald by 162,899. The number

of answers to advertisements received

at The World's main office alone was

805,566, a gain of 59,534 over

1893 and of 252,792 over three years

ago.

The unusual business condition did

not affect all the New York papers alike,

as is shown by the following compar-

ative table of gain and loss in number

of advertisements:

1894. 1893. Gain. Loss.

World..... 910,087 806,514 103,573

Sun..... 125,775 178,498 - 52,723

Tribune..... 225,030 224,848 1,882

Recorder..... 136,425 130,600 - 5,825

A HAPPY NEW YEAR ALL ROUND.

What a happy New Year's Day this is

to the office-holder, to be sure. To

them, on both sides, the winners and the

losers, it seems almost like the ushering

in of the millennium.

Here is Gov. Flower, who goes out. He

gave a dinner to his military staff at

the Kenmore last night, and gave voice

to the intense satisfaction it affords

him to retire from public life. "I lay

down my robes," he declares, "in a very

contented frame of mind, and retire to

private life without any regret."

Fortunate Flower! Imagine how

wretched he would have been to-day if

his son of himself, the Hill-Annist

was in the Brockway protection matter

had secured his renomination as the

Democratic candidate for Governor, and

if the people had been fools enough to

elect him. He would then have been

compelled to begin to-day another

year of his life.

Happy Gilroy! What a happy

now. Dr. Parkhurst will have many

supporters in the position he has taken

hostile to the Committee. Yet the Com-

mittee insists that they really had little

information from the Doctor; that he

had absolutely no evidence at all for

them when they first came to the city;

that their first aid in procuring wit-

ness came from "The World," that

they ferreted out themselves, and are

indebted to Dr. Parkhurst for very little

practical help, while their obligations to

him for moral aid are of course great.

One thing is certain. Dr. Parkhurst is

a fighter, persistent and fearless, and

he will not allow the police reform and

reorganization to be incomplete without

a struggle to prevent it.

Meanwhile, President Martin and Supt.

Byrnes tender their resignations while

Sheehan "sticks." What will Mayor

Strong do about it?

SKATING ON THIN ICE.

Few skating men will envy Mayor

Strong today. To get elected

Mayor is one thing; to be a

reform Mayor is another and much

more difficult thing. The election is a

test of public sentiment, with which

the candidate has little to do; the office

is a test of brains, talent, discretion,

knowledge, integrity, courage and every

other quality that goes to make a

broad, able, many man.

Failure is a deep pool, and the ice

over it is very thin. Swift, careful,

easy skating is necessary to carry a

man across without disaster.

That the ice will sag and crack

occasionally under Mayor Strong's weight

is certain. It will be surprising if at

least one foot does not go clear through

at a weak spot once in a while. Such

thin breaks are expected, and will be

forgiven.

But the really dangerous spots are

clearly marked, and big signs give

warning of the air-holes. There will be

no excuse for Mayor Strong if he blun-

ders for instance into the big hole

with the Platt sign over it.

A Brooklyn policeman has confessed

to helping himself to a pocketful of

fresh Long Island eggs from the

absent of a dealer while the dealer

was absent. This is reducing the pan-

try business to the level of a country

newspaper that takes subscriptions in

kind.

Our police won \$5,842.82 this year,

being \$700,000 more than last. Poor

fool! their stockbrokers and real estate

tenants in Japan have gone back on

them, and why shouldn't they get a

raise so as to be able to "break even,"

as they would say themselves.

"The Evening World" remarked yester-

day that Supt. Byrnes had taken the

Jack-pot. It appeared from later infor-

mation that he played with his good

card up his sleeve. "Not to be opened until

Jan. 2," said that letter of resignation,

as Col. Strong received it.

"I have nothing to regret," said re-

turning Gov. Flower. That is what he

might have been expected to say. His

incapability to feel regret was suffi-

ciently demonstrated through his capacity

for doing the wrong things during his ad-

ministration.

Mr. Fish still feels sure that the Re-

publican Assembly caucus will furnish

A DAILY RENT FROM HODGKINS.

Notable Events of 100 Years Ago

This Week

Given the Historical Chronological List and New

York Price Current of Dec. 29, 1894.

One hundred years ago this week public in-

terest was centered upon the great debate in Con-

gress as to our naturalization laws. At the time

of the passage of the act, the country was

the evidence of any man in any court of law that

he knew the applicant was the only registered

to the naturalization of an adult alien. Experi-

ence showed these requisites insufficient. The

points people became distressed at the influx of

refugees from warring Europe, who brought with

them foreign ideas and foreign titles. They feared

the seductive influence of class distinctions and

titles, and through their representatives

in Congress they insisted that not only should

the period of residence before citizenship be

longer, but that all applicants should swear life

allegiance to the United States and

forever fight to foreign titles, past

or future. James Madison, then in Congress, di-

rected his speech chiefly against foreigners who

came here to engage in trade, charging that they

were the least patriotic of all, that their only

interest was to get rich, and that they

were without sympathy with the American

plan. Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts, created

a sensation by demanding that not only should

prospective citizens forever the right to titles,

but the right to citizenship be made to

depend upon the payment of a tax. The

burden of his speech, Mr. Scott was the wit of

the occasion. He thought a title was no more to

a man than his hat, and he had no objection to

his wearing it. He only stated out of

doors while it was on. Out of this debate grew

the present American custom regarding titles in

civil life, or rather the lack of titles.

There was no observance of Christmas worthy

of the name in the city of New York. Con-

gress adjourned on Dec. 24 until Dec. 29.

An advertisement the day before Christmas in a

New York paper ran as follows: "The bounds

of my Kingdom are long islands, this evening

will be the Kingdom of the United States."

The packet which arrived Dec. 24 brought Eu-

ropean news as late as Oct. 16. English finan-

cial circles were disturbed by a forgery of "re-

publican" news of the 17th and 18th of Octo-

ber. The French Republic had been at the

second year of life and its armies were meet-

ing with successes in the north and south.

America had not yet heard of Napoleon, who

was to come a day later. Antislavery was in

revolution in the north, and the revolution

in Ireland was preparing for '94. It was an-

ounced that the Earl of Fitzwilliam would go

to Dublin as Lord Lieutenant, as had been

promised, and that the Earl of Devonport was

to be sent to the West Indies. The Earl of

Granville's party had stipulated certain con-

ditions, "it was not thought prudent to grant."

In the newspapers of this week almost a dozen

articles were published regarding the runaway

slaves, belonging to residents of New York and

New Jersey. Massacres of white settlers occur-

ing in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. At the

the 27th of Dec. a benefit performance was

given at the Metropolitan Opera House, the

proceeds to be used for the relief of the

Irish famine. The American girl to never

abandon her native land, and lectures by

Dr. H. C. Johnson, were advertised by Francis

Childs & Co., publishers.

It is said that the State of New York has

been given a thousand acres of land in Brun-

swick, Me., for a college, and the State of Maine

has taken initiative action towards the estab-

lishment of Bowdoin College.

The late Charles Johnson in the country, the

German Lutheran in Philadelphia, at the corner

of Fourth street and Cherry alley, was destroyed

by fire Dec. 24. Its value was estimated at

\$100,000. The American Theatre Company was

A CENTURY BETWEEN US.

Notable Events of 100 Years Ago

This Week

Given the Historical Chronological List and New

York Price Current of Dec. 29, 1894.

One hundred years ago this week public in-

terest was centered upon the great debate in Con-

gress as to our naturalization laws. At the time

of the passage of the act, the country was

the evidence of any man in any court of law that

he knew the applicant was the only registered

to the naturalization of an adult alien. Experi-

ence showed these requisites insufficient. The

points people became distressed at the influx of

refugees from warring Europe, who brought with

them foreign ideas and foreign titles. They feared

the seductive influence of class distinctions and

titles, and through their representatives

in Congress they insisted that not only should

the period of residence before citizenship be

longer, but that all applicants should swear life

allegiance to the United States and

forever fight to foreign titles, past

or future. James Madison, then in Congress, di-

rected his speech chiefly against foreigners who

came here to engage in trade, charging that they

were the least patriotic of all, that their only

interest was to get rich, and that they

were without sympathy with the American

plan. Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts, created

a sensation by demanding that not only should

prospective citizens forever the right to titles,

but the right to citizenship be made to

depend upon the payment of a tax. The