The Sun.

An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1885.

Amusements Today.

Academy of Music—Italian, 8 P. M.
Bijou Opera House—Adonis, 2 and 8 P. M.
Comedy Theatre—A Bundle of Lies, 2 and 8 P. M.
Casino—Wild Oats, 2 and 8 P. M.
Daly's Theatre—Love on Crutches, 2 and 8 P. M.
Eden Musee—Tableaux in Wax, Art Gems, etc., 1 to 11 P. M.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—Wolfe Cub of the Rocky Mountains, 2-8.
Grand Opera House—Dickens, 2 and 8 P. M.
Koster & Bial's—Vaudeville, 1 to 11 P. M.
Madison Square Theatre—Private Secretary, 2 and 8.30.
Metropolitan Opera House—Les Huguenots, 8 P. M.
New Park Theatre—Mallory's Legacy, 8 P. M.
Niblo's Garden—Lady Clare, 2 and 8 P. M.
People's Theatre—The Devil's Auctioneer, 8 P. M.
Star Theatre—Francesca da Rimini, 2 and 8 P. M.
Standard Theatre—A Trip to Africa, 2 and 8 P. M.
Thalia Theatre—Nanon, 2 and 8 P. M.
Tony Pastor's Theatre—Over the Garden Wall, 8 P. M.
Union Square Theatre—Three Wives to One Husband, 2-8.
Wallack's Theatre—Victor Durand, 1.30 and 8 P. M.

A Contradiction.

The same idea appears in various quarters, and here is the *Savannah News* talking against "making whiskey free and keeping a heavy tax on tools, machinery, agricultural implements, clothes, blankets, "and many other necessary things."

These propositions contradict each other. If you make whiskey free, you will have to reduce the duties on tools, machinery, agricultural implements, clothes, blankets, and many other necessary things in order to promote their importation and to get a revenue therefrom.

High duties prevent, low duties encourage importation. By keeping a heavy tax on whiskey and tobacco we are enabled, to a very great extent, to dispense with revenue raised through the Custom Houses, and to establish duties on many articles that are practically prohibitory.

But take off the whiskey tax, and then you have got to get more revenue from imports. This can only be accomplished through reduced duties. Do you perceive the point?

The Coming Cabinet.

It is reported from Washington that Mr. BAYARD is not disposed to accept the portfolio of the State Department which Mr. CLEVELAND has proposed to him. He would be willing to be Secretary of the Treasury, but no such proffer has been made; and accordingly it is likely that he will conclude to stay in the Senate.

The report avers also that in declining the State Department himself, Mr. BAYARD will advise the President that the appointment of Mr. PENDLETON would be agreeable to the friends of that gentleman and to the Democracy generally. It is not probable that Mr. CLEVELAND will follow this advice.

We suppose that, as soon as it is settled that Mr. BAYARD will not go into the Cabinet, Mr. THURMAN, who, in all probability, has already received a general overture from the new President, will be specifically requested to take charge of the Department of State. This will be a very judicious and popular appointment. Mr. THURMAN has a hold upon the affections and confidence of the country such as few statesmen enjoy.

Another thing may be foretold with confidence. No matter who directs the diplomacy under Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration, one of the very first acts of the new Secretary will be to recall from Berlin the representatives of the United States who have been foolishly sent to take part in the Congo Conference. No Democratic statesman can be guilty of the folly of meddling with a matter like that, which does not concern the United States at all.

Parnell's Ascendancy Unshaken.

It is fortunate for Irish Nationalists, who had nothing to fear but discord, that the Tipperary incident should have given timely warning that jealousy and wrongheadedness might become active in their own camp, and that vigilant precautions might be needed to insure concerted action at the coming general election. Had the original refusal of the local convention to accept the Parnellite candidate been persisted in, the authority hitherto conceded to the leaders of the League would have been contested elsewhere, and the Nationalist phalanx, which must owe its weight in Parliament to compactness and unanimity, might have been shivered into fragments upon the eve of victory.

It is not needful to impute any deliberate disloyalty to the recalcitrant majority in the Tipperary Convention, though of course Mr. PARNELL, like every other reformer whom the stress of circumstances has clothed with a virtual dictatorship, must count among his nominal supporters, not a few detractors and false friends. But most of the delegates who at first rejected Mr. O'CONNOR, the candidate proposed by the party chiefs, were no doubt prompted by local sympathies and an unwillingness to go out of their own electoral district for a nominee. Here in the United States we are familiar with the feeling, and the indulgence of it is deemed reasonable enough except in those supreme crises where the welfare of a nation is at stake. Should the Land and Labor League attain the capital object for which it was organized, and give to Ireland a Legislature of her own, Mr. PARNELL would unquestionably recognize the claim of given localities to be represented in that body by men specially familiar with their local interests and wants.

But Home Rule is not won yet, and to extort it from a British Parliament the Irish members, who, all told, form but a weak minority of that assembly, must make up in iron discipline and inflexible cohesion what they lack in voting power. With such a lofty end in view as national self-government, Irish patriots must begin by proving themselves capable of individual effacement and soldier-like subordination, yielding to their chosen leaders the unquestioning obedience that veterans exhibit under fire. That English observers are mistaken in ascribing to Irishmen a want of aptitude for tenacious and effective political organization is patent to everybody conversant with the influence exerted on this side of the Atlantic by our Irish-American fellow citizens. And it would be difficult to match in English history the breadth and cohesion of the movement instigated by O'CONNELL, or the astonishing progress made by the Nationalist party since the inception of the Land League.

GAMBETTA, in his best days, might have envied the dramatic impressiveness of the effect produced upon the mutinous convention by the personal interposition of PARNELL. It must have seemed to the exulting enemies of Irish union that the mischief was past remedy. The Convention had adjourned, after demolishing the party programme, notwithstanding the vehement support of Mr. O'CONNOR by the Nationalist leaders and the Catholic Church, and in spite of earnest warnings that their action would be construed in Great Britain as a sign of wide-felt indifference to the outcry for Home Rule, and would stimulate opponents to foment dissension everywhere. Even when the Convention was recalled it seems to have evinced a spirit of sullen obstinacy, until PARNELL himself appeared upon the platform. For him it was a trying moment, for personal expostulation was his last resource, and to have failed then would have involved early abdication. But he did not fail; and the completeness of his triumph will probably suppress all overt signs of disaffection for some time to come. We are not surprised to see some London newspapers unable to conceal their annoyance at this proof of PARNELL'S power to inspire the convictions and enlist the deepest feelings of his countrymen. Those journals will now have a good deal to say about the ignominy of submitting to "bosses" and autocrats. But Irishmen know that the effect produced by Mr. PARNELL'S appeal in Tipperary was not more honorable to him than it was to his auditors, who, with a thrill of honest shame, forgot local jealousies and sectional interests in the passionate resolve to regain self-government for Ireland. We shall hear no more of mutiny in the firm-knit Irish ranks until the battle has been fought that is to make the Nationalist party a force so dreaded and intractable in the British House of Commons that Home Rule will be yielded in sheer perplexity and blank dismay.

South and North.

An impression prevails, and the idea is frequently expressed with confidence, that the internal revenue taxation is more burdensome and is felt more grievously in the Southern States than in the North. With a view of ascertaining what the fact really is, we have examined the records of the Internal Revenue Department, and find that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, the tobacco manufactured, cigars made, and spirits produced in these two great sections of the country, omitting unimportant quantities, were as follows:

TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.

Total Product, 108,781,420 Pounds.

Illinois	11,600,962	Delaware	1,770,327
Massachusetts	943,718	Kentucky	10,470,736
Michigan	5,840,000	Louisiana	1,042,759
New Jersey	20,675,542	Maryland	6,103,042
New York	13,176,830	Missouri	20,703,838
Ohio	8,222,870	North Carolina	13,949,054
Pennsylvania	3,141,948	Tennessee	6,650,949
Wisconsin	4,098,853	Virginia	38,419,844
Total	73,124,518	Total	91,554,829

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Total number of leaf used, 73,925,401.

California	3,505,375		
Connecticut	749,150		
Illinois	3,712,980		
Indiana	1,110,200	Florida	670,000
Iowa	931,100	Kentucky	830,650
Massachusetts	1,280,000	Maryland	2,100,000
Michigan	2,296,917	Maryland	2,161,000
New Jersey	1,420,125	Missouri	1,431,432
New York	20,284,018	Virginia	788,888
Ohio	6,394,001	West Virginia	748,230
Pennsylvania	13,016,114		
Wisconsin	1,080,350	Total	7,858,800
Total	61,080,555		

SPIRITS.

Total Product, 74,013,268 Gallons.

California	1,100,171	Wisconsin	640,156
Illinois	25,017,028		
Indiana	5,122,048	Total	57,617,156
Iowa	4,284,921		
Massachusetts	1,180,000	Kentucky	9,000,670
Nebraska	1,240,807	Maryland	1,170,000
New York and New Jersey	2,020,100	Missouri	3,180,922
Ohio	12,241,048	Tennessee	931,449
Pennsylvania	2,333,142	Total	15,194,198

These figures show that, while in manufactures of tobacco other than cigars and cigarettes, the former slave States exceed the former free States by about 30 per cent., the production of cigars and cigarettes in the North is about 700 per cent. greater than in the South, and of spirits about 280 per cent. greater.

It is evident, therefore, that, while the taxes on these two great products may bear more oppressively upon the Southern States, by reason of their inferior ability to pay them, yet in actual amount the contributions to the revenue from these sources are very much greater in the North than they are in the South.

But the reason for abolishing these taxes is national, not sectional, and they ought to be wiped out, without regard to the question whether they are more inconvenient of payment in one part of the country than in another.

A Lucky Man.

President CLEVELAND is very lucky in taking office just as a period of extraordinary commercial depression has reached low-water mark. The change of the tide is at hand, and the flood of returning prosperity will add to the credit of his Administration. It will tend to make him popular.

It is true, on the other hand, that he has to bear the responsibility which will attach to him if the crisis is much prolonged, just as he now has to bear the responsibility of the increased hard times, which in many quarters, and especially among ardent Republicans, is believed to have resulted from Mr. BLAINE'S defeat.

No doubt the revival of business would have been quicker if BLAINE had been elected; but it is destined to come anyway, and CLEVELAND will pretty surely have the benefit of it. He is a lucky fellow.

The Union Pacific.

The Government Directors of the Union Pacific, in their annual report just submitted, repeat the recommendation, heretofore made by previous Government Boards and by the Commissioner of Railroads, that Congress should pass a law accurately defining the relation of the company to the Government as a debtor, fixing the amount due, and providing some method for its payment more satisfactory than those hitherto tried. It is a sensible suggestion. The wonder is that something of the sort has not been done before to put an end to the interminable contention over the true meaning of the THURMAN bill. It would be a good thing both for the company and for the Government to have all the confused accounts straightened out and the whole matter put upon a definite basis. The sixty-years funding scheme, or something similar, would accomplish this in such a way as to relieve the company of uncertainty, and give it a fair chance, while strengthening at the same time the security of the Government.

But, important as the suggestion is to the company and the Government, it occurs to us that it is, if possible, more important to the Democratic party to have the subject removed from the domain of political discussion. The party will have work enough on its hands during the next four years, even after it has cleared the decks of every disturbing issue possible of settlement. It may be that the Democracy will bring unusual wisdom and sagacity to the treatment of the railroad questions which are sure to arise during the next Congress; but they will do well to leave as few such questions open and unsettled as possible.

The Democrats in the present Congress will be wise if they comply with the recommendations of the Railroad Commissioner and Government Directors and pass some sort of funding bill.

Ingratitude to Mr. Evarts.

A most noticeable instance of human ingratitude may be found in the present attitude of our neighbor the *Times* toward the Hon. WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS in his sensible and natural effort to get elected as United States Senator.

In 1876 the *Times*, in connection with the Hon. ZACH CHANDLER, was the first to suggest the scheme of the Electoral Fraud, and it remained among the leading advocates and apologists of that villainy down to the day of its consummation.

Mr. EVARTS was an earnest and persistent coadjutor in the attempt to install a Fraudulent President. He gave his time and talents unsparingly, and poured forth his immeasurable rhetoric for the benefit of the conspirators, without limit and without pay other than the uncertain prospect of reward thereafter at the Fraud's hands. No man worked more unhesitatingly and diligently than he to help the Republican party out of its defeat and to help the *Times* to success in its originated, or adopted, plan of stealing the Government; and he succeeded, and the *Times* was happy.

Now, however, at the first attempt of Mr. EVARTS to obtain office since his retirement from the Cabinet of the Fraudulent President, the *Times*, which should be attached to him by the firm and consecrated ties that usually exist between members of a conspiracy, and especially of a successful conspiracy, throws him overboard, and coldly discusses his alleged weaknesses and misfortunes, without admitting a single virtue in him, except that "he can talk well and is familiar with our foreign relations."

We submit that this is base ingratitude. Whatever the *Times* thinks of the qualities of other persons, it should stick to Mr. EVARTS so long as he is a candidate for office. The honor that should prevail among a well-known class of public characters cannot be satisfied otherwise.

The rumor now is that the election of Mr. MORTON would be the second step in a series of three, the success of Mr. ERWIN being the first. The third would be the nomination of ALONZO B. CORNELL for Governor. But the third step might be accomplished with the second left out.

Senator PALMER'S bill providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Public Health is a bad measure. It implies an unhealthy tendency toward too much government, and presumes to undertake public functions which the State Governments are entirely competent to perform, and which lie strictly within the line of their duty. It is bad in principle, and it is equally bad in detail, offering, as it does, a premium for the establishment of the worst and most oppressive evils of bureaucracy.

Some of the wives of a Governor without a Pardon Board are rather humorously set forth by Judge HOADLY in his annual message:

"At present, the pardon business is conducted largely by earwigging. The Governor is beset at his office, his home, on the street, in the cars, anywhere and everywhere. Personal and political friends beseech him for pardons in cases of which they have little or no information. There is on file in my office, in a still pending case, a letter addressed to my predecessor, soliciting pardon, for the reason that the prisoner electioneered for him all day on the occasion of one of his elections to Congress. I have myself been personally solicited for pardon by a prisoner in confinement for manslaughter, on the ground that he was a Democrat, while Warden THOMAS informs me that the same prisoner sought pardon from Gov. FOSTER for the reason that his victim was a Democrat."

This prisoner seems to be a man of intellectual resources, whatever may be said against his moral status.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Boston Transcript*, says that "there could be no such thing as hasty legislation by Congress should the gifted EVARTS have a seat in the Senate." We should say not.

A fine old-fashioned smuggler with a long, low, rakish looking craft, came to grief yesterday in Philadelphia. He had an assorted cargo of the good old kind—fine old brandies and liqueurs, rich wines from the shores of the Mediterranean, olive oil from Lucca, and everything else that a Custom House inspector likes to gloat on. The revenue men in the City of Brotherly Love seized it all, and his handsome bark into the bargain, and to-day there is none so desolate as he.

It was an awkward attempt anyhow, and deserved failure accordingly. Any milliner in town could have given him points, although probably the only way to land such a cargo safely would be to get wrecked in the summer on Coney Island or in front of a Long Branch or Cape May hotel.

Another statesman has fallen a victim to the malice of Mr. BLAINE'S enemies. The Hon. PERRY CARSON, Republican National Committeeman from the District of Columbia, can't induce the District Commissioners to give him a license to keep a grog shop. To be sure, the frequenters of Mr. CARSON'S hotel are said to be noisy persons, but it is to be feared that this is merely a sarcastic hint by the Commissioners that Mr. CARSON'S customers are BLAINE men. Mr. CARSON and the other BLAINE men were noisy at Chicago, but they have had plenty of time to sober up since.

The report that Mr. CLEVELAND has offered the post of Secretary of the Navy to the Hon. FRANK JONES of New Hampshire doesn't appear to attract much attention. We conclude that it is true.

A Boston millionaire, recently extinct, left his widow an annuity of an ounce of gold for every ounce she weighed at the time he drew his will. At the first glance the proceeding seems to be munificent in the extreme, but a little reflection will serve to show that it was inspired by a desire to give the widest publicity to the fact that the poor lady only weighed eighty-eight pounds. Had the will provided that she should be paid annually her weight in gold, she would have had something to live for, and the motives of the deceased would have evaded unfavorable criticism.

Gen. JOHN ALEXANDER LOGAN believes that "CLEVELAND'S civil service reform letter is a meaningless document." Perhaps Gen. LOGAN will change his mind when Mr. CLEVELAND decorates a charger with the head of that "offensive partisan," Marshal LONG JONES. In fact, most of Gen. LOGAN'S officeholders ought to feel an uneasy sensation in their cervical regions. Moreover, there are a great many of them. LOGAN has had more appointments than any other patriot.

The Hon. JOHN EATON, Commissioner of Education, isn't needed. A strong effort will be made to keep him in office, but he ought to go, and his useless and pretentious office ought to be abolished. EATON isn't of as much use as LOBINO, and LOBINO is of no use whatever.

Prohibition Declared a Failure in Iowa.

From the St. Louis Republican.

KEOKUK, Jan. 5.—The City Council adopted a resolution to-night declaring the Prohibitory Liquor law a failure. The resolution asserts that moral suasion, with a rigid license law, is the only remedy. The City Clerk was instructed to forward a copy of the resolution to Gov. Sherman, asking that a special session of the Legislature be called for the purpose of repealing the Prohibitory law.

ST. JOHN DIDN'T OFFER TO SELL OUT.

It was the Hon. James F. Legate Who Said He Could Withdraw St. John for Cash.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 9.—The Hon. James F. Legate of this city believes that in the recent campaign he could have saved the Republican party and dashed St. John's cup of cold water to the ground, and that the stupidity of the Republican National Committee in not accepting certain propositions from him is responsible for Blaine's defeat. Jim Legate, as he is popularly known, has cleared away the mist surrounding certain charges made against St. John. Mr. McCullagh said the other day in the *Globe-Democrat*:

St. John may deny, but in spite of his denial we can prove that he offered to get a sore throat and retire from the Ohio campaign for $25,000.

In an interview with Mr. McCullagh he reiterated his charge. According to Legate's story a proposal, or rather two proposals, were made, but not from St. John. They were by Legate to the Republican campaign managers.

Legate is described as a power in the Republican party in Kansas, a man who has held many public positions, and been a member of both Houses of the Legislature more terms than any other citizen of the State. He espoused the prohibition cause and became St. John's first lieutenant, but has always been a Republican. Before the October election in Ohio he took the stump in that State. It was while there that the happy thought occurred to him of turning his friendship for St. John to his own account.

He forthwith proceeded to New York, and almost before the dust of travel was brushed from his garments, visited the rooms of the Republican National Committee, and proposed that, for the sum of $25,000, he would run St. John's canvass to suit the Republicans. This not appearing to suit his hearers, he proposed that for that sum he would pull St. John off the track entirely.

The Blaine managers knew that Legate was St. John's confidential friend, and they took the proposal under advisement. It was while they were considering the scheme that the political atmosphere was filled with rumors that St. John had withdrawn, or was about to withdraw. The Committee were short of funds, and hesitated. Then they asked Legate to produce some evidence of his power to deliver the goods he proposed to sell. He assured them of his ability, and of the willingness of his principal to fulfill the contract.

They asked for some scrap of writing from St. John as a guarantee, but Legate could not produce it, and the bargain was not made. This is the whole story of the great St. John sell-out. No offer was ever made to the Democrats, and there was no hint of a dicker. St. John denies most emphatically that he knew of, or consented to any trade, or attempt to trade. Legate, however, has cleared away the mist by showing how he sought to save Blaine and enrich himself at the same time, both of which he was prevented doing by the stinginess of the Blaine managers.

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The Veteran Gen. Dahlgren Proves that Jackson Used Cotton Bales.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* An article is going around, purporting to be from Gen. Harney, to the effect that no cotton bales were used at the battle of New Orleans; that only a small levee, about two feet high, partly made up with sticks and logs, was used as a defence. Gen. Jackson, Gen. Coffee, and Gen. Adair are given as authorities. The article does not state, however, that Gen. Jackson said that no cotton bales were used. Gen. Harney knows as well as any one that subordinates on battlefields have not the slightest knowledge of affairs except those in their immediate vicinity.

Gen. Adair could not know about the cotton bales, for he fought upon the right bank, where he was defeated by Col. Thornton, which occasioned a remark from Gen. Jackson that caused great excitement in Kentucky. It eventually made Gen. Adair Governor of that State.

Gen. Coffee was stationed on the left of the line, Jackson's weak point, where the breastwork was lower, and logs were used in portions of it.

That cotton bales were used, I can clearly prove, by the lack of denial of Gen. Jackson, when the gallant Col. Chatard, who was my friend and neighbor for nearly half a century, said so in my house at Natchez, Miss., in the presence of Gen. Jackson. Colonel Chatard served under Jackson in the Creek war, and was his chief of staff at New Orleans. His statement was corroborated by the distinguished Col. James C. Wilkins, who commanded the troops from Natchez. In acknowledgment of their services, Jackson presented the city of Natchez with a pair of brass cannon taken from Burgoyne at Saratoga, one of which still thunders its compliments on "high days and holidays." The indefatigable Gen. Hind, Major Milliken, and hundreds of my fellow citizens in Natchez fifty years ago, who were in the battle, also say that cotton bales were used, and so does that Christian General, Judah Touro an "Israelite without guile," who was badly wounded in the battle, and the eccentric Vincent Nolte, who often used to relate his visit to Jackson, before the battle, to have cotton bales released.

Until 1870 I resided at Arbor Hill, a pleasant location. The house was the same occupied by Jackson as his headquarters. The marks of cannon balls were visible on it when I left it. It is only a few hundred yards from Jackson's line. While living there I met several conversant with the battle, all of whom corroborated these statements. I could go into many other particulars. They would prove clearly and positively that cotton bales were used at that battle, and adjoining the star fort, where Laffite and his men fought. Respectfully,

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1885. V. G. DAHLGREN.

Ohio the Wickedest State in the Union.

From the Chicago Herald.

Statistics of the murders committed in this country during the year 1884 show that Ohio leads with 189, Texas following with 184, and Rhode Island and Delaware having each 11, the smallest number. In the Prohibition States of Kansas, Iowa, and Maine the number of murders were 78, 58, and 16, respectively. Besides Ohio and Texas, the States having more than one hundred murders were Kentucky, 178; Missouri, 146; Tennessee 137; Georgia, 135; New York, 125; Pennsylvania, 120; Michigan, 109; and Virginia, 102. Of the populous States Illinois makes by all odds the best showing, having only 63 murders in the year, one-half less than the number in several States with populations one-third less than ours.

As compared with 1883 the murders in this country have more than doubled, the number in 1884 being 3,377. Of these 315 were mysterious and remain so. Forty-eight children were killed by their parents, 83 wives by their husbands, and 12 husbands by their wives. Only 103 legal executions for murder occurred, though 219 lynchings were reported.

Good Words for President Arthur.

From the New York Times.

President Arthur would make a better Senator than either Mr. Evarts or Mr. Morton. The President, indeed, with his experience in the highest affairs, and with his known soundness of view upon public questions, would make an excellent Senator.

From the Evening Post.

If the majority in the Legislature really wishes in these trying times to enable the Republican party to make a good figure in the Senate, through a Senator whose opinions are known, and who has had much practical experience in affairs, it is by no means at the end of its resources. President Arthur is not our ideal statesman; he has done a great many indefensible things in his day, but he has improved enormously on every Administration we have had since the war. This certainly gives a New Yorker a strong claim on such honors as his own State has to bestow. But he ought not to be expected to scramble for the place.

A Celebration in Virgil's Village.

MANTUA, Dec. 5.—Pietole is a place near Mantua, where tradition fixes the birth of Virgil. In Pietole, a small village of a few hundred farmers, Virgil's fame is just as familiar to every one as George Washington's is in America. The old village has changed its name lately to Virgilio, and on the first Sunday of December a monument to the great poet was unveiled there. It is a statue supported by a column. The sum of 30,000 francs was collected among the country men for the monument.

The Prefect of Mantua and the Mayors of the neighboring places were present at the inauguration, and the celebrated Prof. Giosuè Carducci delivered an oration, which has made a great sensation throughout Italy. He himself is considered as being a sort of Virgil and Horace combined, having created a kind of poem very similar to the Horatian odes. Being a strong Republican, his speech is regarded, when read between the lines, as a censure of the Government and its mistaken politics.

News and Inquiries About Our Office Cat.

From the Trenton Times.

Maybe it was THE SUN'S office cat that prevented the world coming to an end.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Four leading metropolitan editors are advertising for office cats.

From the Portland Press.

It would be interesting to know if THE SUN'S office cat has yet succeeded in digesting Cleveland's letter, which she is supposed to have swallowed.

From the Boston Herald.

Will THE SUN please report how the reform letter agreed with the office cat?

Mr. Cleveland Said to Have an Office Cat.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The brevity of Mr. Cleveland's letter of resignation suggests to his critics no better explanation than that it was monkeyed with by the Executive office cat.

PLENTY OF SURVIVORS.

Lively Meeting of the Tammany General Committee—Contests for Seats Not Settled.

When the Tammany General Committee for 1885 met in the well-smoked wigwam last night there was not only a full attendance of the 1,600 members, but also a large delegation of contestants and spectators. The general body of the committee is about the same as last year, with no material change in the leadership. John Kelly was not present, but Justice Gorman, G. H. V. Arnold, Mr. E. T. Wood, with other warm personal friends, said positively that Mr. Kelly will take his seat with the committee and work with it this year more actively than ever.

Ex-Judge A. B. Tappen, who was made temporary Chairman, congratulated the committee on the strength and cohesion of Tammany. He admitted that in the late political contest there were some killed and some wounded, but, he was glad to say, there were plenty of survivors. The Judge had a hard time of it with the contesting delegations.

There was hot blood in both the First and Fourth districts. In the First Judge Duffy's delegation was opposed by Jerry Kennefick, and in the Fourth ex-Alderman Fitzpatrick was stubbornly opposed by John Henry McCarty, the delegation devised by ex-Alderman Sheils of the Jeffersonian Democracy. The conflicting efforts of these delegations to be heard on the preliminary roll calls enlivened the proceedings very much and tested the patience and parliamentary tactics of the chair. The old time leaders were cheered as they handed in their delegations' names, among them Coroner Martin, ex-Aldermen Duffy, Fullgraff, and Grant, ex-Justices Dodge, Quinn, Justices Duffy and Gorman, and ex-Mayor Kirk with his Corporation Counsel Col. E. T. Wood.

Amid a great deal of confusion and apparent efforts from each of the 1,600 members of the committee and all the contestants to get the floor at once, a committee of one from each district was appointed on permanent organization and contested seats, and a recess of twenty minutes was taken to give the committees a chance. The committee on Permanent Organization had a very harmonious time, but the Committee on Contested Seats had a hard job. The contestants gathered about the door of the committee room, and pounded vigorously for admittance. The contestants came dangerously close together, although some hot recriminations passed, and at one time a fight seemed imminent between the friends of Justice Duffy and Jerry Kennefick, nobody was hit. The job was too big to be completed in twenty minutes, and the committee reported a resolution, which was adopted on motion of Alderman Kirk, referring both contested cases to a committee of five, consisting of Justice Ambrose Monell, James T. Keating, Charles Dempsey, Wm. Houlihan, and John T. Cuming, who are to report to the General Committee at the next regular meeting.

The committee chose as officers for 1885 ex-Judge A. B. Tappen, President; Thomas F. Gilroy, S. J. Cowan, Joe O. Stevens, and Wm. H. Moloney, Secretaries; John J. German, Treasurer, and George Coffin, Sergeant-at-Arms. The committee adopted a resolution to send a delegation to the inauguration of President Cleveland; also a resolution that the members of the General Committee shall pay $5 each, and the members of the Committee on Organization $15 each; also that the Committee on Organization shall consist of eighteen members, from each district. On motion of Wm. C. Traphagen it was resolved that the Committee on Organization shall meet on Jan. 23.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S DIVIDEND.

An Order to Show Cause To-day Why Payment Should Not be Restrained.

In the action brought by John Newton against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Judge Ingraham has granted an order requiring the company to show cause to-day why it should not be restrained from paying the dividend of 1½ per cent. declared payable on Jan. 15.

The order also restrains payment of the dividend until the hearing to-day. It was granted on complaint of which a summary has already been published, and on affidavits of H. G. Wood, an accountant, and others, which state that the deficiency for the last year ending Sept. 30, 1884, was $3,104,933.85, instead of $2,490,883.43, as given out by the company, the discrepancy arising from the fact that the company had charged off $614,050.42 of accrued interest on the funded debt to profit and loss instead of against earnings. The affidavits also declare that the proceeds of the recent increase of funded debt were applied to the payment of the deficiency that was created by the overpayment of dividends and the payment of a loan of $3,000,000 which the company made between March 31 and June 30 last, also that any surplus of profits which the company may have earned in previous years had been applied to the purchase of real estate, bridges, and other items shown in the annual report required for the business of the road.

TRIUMPHANT SALVATIONISTS.

They Parade with Their Band in Spite of the Mayor's Protest.

DOVER, N. H., Jan. 9.—A horse was frightened last night by a bass drum of the Salvation Army, and the city has been asked to pay the damage. Mayor Ross notified Capt. Thompson of the Salvation Army this forenoon that under no conditions will he allow them to parade with music. Thompson replied that he took his orders from heaven, and would not allow any earthly power to dictate. He telegraphed to Saco for some of the Army to come up at once and swell to-night's parade.

The Army paraded to-night with a portion of their band, including three drums and cymbals, omitting the use of tambourines, which, it is asserted, are the instruments that scare horses. Four thousand persons were on the streets, expecting a conflict. At the last moment Mayor Ross thought it expedient to await the opinion of the City Solicitor.

The City Solicitor gave an opinion that the city is not liable for damage done by the Army to citizens' property. The salvationists, finding themselves unmolested and having police protection, made a much longer parade than usual. A detachment of the Army went to Great Falls this afternoon to make preparations for an advance upon that town.

Indian and American Wheat.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

We are now enabled, from the report of Consul-General Leonard of Calcutta, to form a reliable estimate of the wheat production of British India in 1884. The area under cultivation is said to be 26,000,000 acres and the product 244,000,000 bushels, or 9¼ bushels to the acre. The acreage planted to wheat in California this year was about 4,000,000 acres and the product about 37,000,000 bushels, or 10½ bushels to the acre. The total acreage planted to wheat in the United States is about 40,000,000 acres and the yield this year about 510,000,000 bushels—say nearly 13 bushels to the acre. British India has thus considerably over half as many acres in wheat as the United States, and produces nearly one half as large a crop. Last year the crop of India was reckoned at 294,000,000 bushels.

Notwithstanding the cheapness of labor in India and the fertility of the soil, the calculation of wheat growers in that country is that it costs them to raise wheat and ship it to Delhi, which, like Chicago, is the primary market for Indian wheat, $1.33 a cental—say 1⅓ cents a pound. This is about what it costs here—if anything, a trifle more. When, as at present, wheat at Delhi will not realize as much as this, the Indian farmer holds back his crop in view of the possibility of a future famine. Delhi is nearly the same distance from Calcutta that Chicago is from New York. But the freight from Delhi is 34 cents per cental, as against 25 cents, which is the freight from Chicago to New York—a third of a cent a pound, as against a quarter of a cent. Here is another advantage enjoyed by the American producer. It looks as if Mr. Caird was not so far wrong when he said that British India could not afford to grow wheat in competition with the Northwest and California, any more than it can afford to compete with the Southern States in the growth of cotton.

It is just about ten years since British India began to ship wheat to England. In 1877-78 it shipped 12,000,000 bushels; in 1880-81 the shipments were 14,000,000 bushels; in 1881-82, 37,000,000 bushels, and in 1882-83 about 43,000,000 bushels. The great decline in the price of wheat, which began last year, checked the business, and in the first six months of 1884 the shipments were only 11,125,000 bushels, as against 20,513,000 bushels in the corresponding months of 1883. The consumption of India is reckoned at 290,000,000 bushels, leaving 44,000,000 bushels available for export—nearly one-half England's requirements from abroad. But it is evident that with a prime cost of $1.33 per cental at Delhi and freight of 34 cents from that point to the seaboard, India cannot compete with Chicago or San Francisco.

Wheat growing in India depends in some parts on the monsoon rains, in others upon irrigation. We know in this State that with anything like present prices, if the cost of irrigation has got to be added to the other costs of growing wheat, the industry will not pay. Under the present authority Government of India as a British colony expenditures are incurred which promise no adequate return. But this cannot last forever. It will never pay, as a commercial operation, to keep up a system of irrigation for the purpose of raising wheat to be sold at a cent a pound, which is likely to be the average ruling price hereafter.

Prohibition and Religion.

From the Chicago Times.

An unusual amount of wine is purchased in Iowa for "sacramental purposes," and it hence appears that under prohibition Iowa has not only become more temperate but more religious.

ARE ALL THESE OFFICES VACANT?

Mayor Grace Seconds Joel W. Mason's Appeal to the Attorney-General.

Mayor Grace wrote to Corporation Counsel Lacombe on Wednesday that it was important to have a judicial determination of the questions involved in the appointment by Mayor Edson of two Police Commissioners, to replace Commissioners whose terms, Mr. Edson held, had expired. It was a question whether their terms had expired or not. Mr. Lacombe's official opinion is that they had not, Mayor Grace says:

I find upon examination that the same question which arose in the French and McClave case arises just as clearly in the case of Commissioner Acton, the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments; in the case of Mr. Lahiff, the Commissioner in the case of Mr. Caldwell, the Commissioner of Jurors; in the cases of Messrs. Wales and Gilliss, Commissioners of Public Parks, and in the case of Commissioner Laimbeer of the Department of Docks.

In view of these facts the Mayor asks the Corporation Counsel to apply to the Attorney-General, and induce him, if possible, to reconsider his determination in the Mason case, and allow Mr. Mason to begin quo warranto suit to test Police Commissioner McClave's title. The Mayor suggests that Mr. Lacombe confer with with Lawyer Charles F. Miller.

Mr. Lacombe saw Mr. Miller, and has written to the Attorney-General, preferring the request. His letter says:

I do this not from any confidence in the accuracy of my own conclusions as opposed to those which you have arrived at from your careful examination of the statutes, but because a sentence in your opinion seems to invite such an application should public necessities make it desirable. The sentence to which I refer is as follows: "If it cannot be said that the right to maintain the action is reasonably clear, or that the public safety and the public welfare will be promoted by presenting for judicial determination ambiguous and conflicting statutory provisions upon which the right to the office rests, it is apparent that such litigation ought not to be instituted by the Attorney-General." Universally in the case, I assume you would be inclined to allow the writ even in cases where you have yourself no confidence in the soundness of the relator's position.

SMUGGLING ON A LARGE SCALE.

A Bark Sails Into Port with Rich Freightage Concealed Under Empty Casks.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—A bark from Hayti, with the name Santo Saulto painted on her stern, entered the river yesterday. She was a beautiful looking vessel, long, narrow, and setting low in the water. Her rakish masts gave her the appearance of the typical privateer. The Captain said he carried nothing but a lot of empty coal-oil barrels. The revenue officers looked upon the bark with suspicion, and this morning they boarded the vessel off Reed street wharf. The Captain was ashore, but the mate met them with so many smiles that their suspicions were about disarmed. However, they climbed down into the hold. At first nothing but coal-oil barrels could be found, but as they rolled them aside they suddenly tumbled upon a prize.

They found over thirty cases of assorted liquors and cordials, ten barrels of brandies, wines, and liquors, three casks of olive oil, and a large quantity of cork and tile. The thirty cases of liquor were the most valuable part of the cargo. The cases contained scores of curiously shaped bottles, some of them busts of famous actresses and prima donnas, and others lifelike heads of the sovereigns of Europe. All of them were filled with rare and costly cordials and famous old liquors.

The mate refused to talk, but an interpreter finally got from him the fact that the bark started from Valenciennes and stopped at several Mediterranean ports. The Captain smuggled the goods in on a venture, and intended to dispose of them wherever he could. The value of the goods is estimated at $10,000, and the vessel at $100,000. She has been seized, and will be sold. The revenue officers are highly elated, as half the proceeds goes to them.

HELPING THE POOR IN HARLEM.

Potatoes, Bread, Mutton, Coffee, and Many Other Things Distributed.

From the small porch of the low one-story frame house at 218 East 117th street the Ladies' Relief Society of the East Side, Harlem district, dealt out mutton, potatoes, tea coffee, sugar, oatmeal, and clothing to deserving poor families yesterday afternoon. The green shutters were wide open and the windows were away down to allow the filled baskets to be passed out fre