The Sun.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1887.

Our Financial Policy.

President CLEVELAND'S defence of the course of the Treasury Department in the matter of bond buying was scarcely needed. No sensible citizen complains of the Administration because it buys bonds for the Sinking Fund on the most favorable terms possible, and refuses to be victimized by speculators. We are glad, too, to see the President recognize the fact that the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury are executive and not legislative. It is but a short time since he favored the contrary view, and encouraged attempts by Treasury officials to nullify the acts of Congress in regard to the coinage of silver. Now he sees that the only safe course is to execute the laws as they stand on the statute book, and let the consequences take care of themselves.

The primary object in buying bonds is to save the interest upon them; and the primary object in prepaying interest at a discount is to save the discount. The letting loose by these measures of the surplus money now locked up in the Treasury, however important in itself, is a secondary result, and one which no law requires the Administration to consider. It is for Congress to devise means both to distribute the present surplus and to prevent the accumulation of another; or, if it sees fit, to provide a method for the management of the national finances, by which the business disturbances periodically resulting from the collection of the national revenue may be avoided. The Executive has no need to concern itself with problems that belong to Congress alone, but is bound only to do its own duty.

That the purchasing of bonds and the prepaying of interest both fail, in any appreciable degree, to relieve the financial stringency caused by the increasing accumulation of money in the Treasury, is only too apparent. The Treasury has thus far secured less than $7,000,000 worth of bonds, and has prepaid less than $2,000,000 of interest. Purchases may be made to-day, which will increase the amount somewhat, but not much. The fact is that nearly the whole of the bonds are in the hands of people who hold them for investment, and who want their income from them when it regularly falls due and not before. Even the national banks are unwilling to disturb their usual course of bookkeeping by calling for the interest on their bonds in advance, even though they might gain a profit of four or five per cent. by lending out the money to their customers.

All this shows how important the revenue question must be in Congress next winter, and how absolutely necessary it is that effective and satisfactory means should be devised to prevent the locking up in the Treasury of the vast sums that are now accumulating there.

Debating the Mitchelstown Butchery.

How vast is the change which a few years have brought about in the attitude of Englishmen toward their Irish fellow subjects! When in 1882, under the FORSTER Coercion act, the constitutional rights of public meeting and free speech were stamped out in Ireland, not a voice was heard in remonstrance from the Tory party, then the opposition. At that time any Ministry could count upon unbroken, unquestioning support from the whole English people for any measure of oppression levelled against Irishmen. Now the very men who then invoked coercion, disavow it and denounce it, and it is an ex-Prime Minister who stands forth to demand that the same common law and the same constitution be respected on both sides of the Irish Sea, and to rebuke the present Government for the attempt to justify the shameful outrages on the lives and liberties of freemen, which on Friday last were perpetrated by the police at Mitchelstown. Are the Tories to be held guiltless, as Mr. BALFOUR sneeringly protested, because they still occupy the ground from which all Gladstonian Liberals have in penitence retreated? Or does the amazing change, to which Monday's debate in Parliament bore witness, simply prove that Mr. GLADSTONE has moved forward, and that England is fast moving with him?

For a display of Ministerial effrontery so cool and cynical as that made by Mr. BALFOUR, when he took upon his narrow shoulders the whole responsibility for the Mitchelstown murders, we should have to seek a Continental rather than an English precedent. For the victims of the cowardly firing from the police barracks—of whom two are already dead, one is dying, and others may be maimed for life—the Tory Secretary for Ireland has not a word of pity. They deserved all they got, he says; and, therefore, none of their countrymen can be sure of escaping the same fate so long as he retains his office. Why they deserved it he does not deign to explain, deeming it entirely superfluous to lay before the House the evidence which he chooses to regard as satisfactory. He would not produce, and suffer to be compared with the accounts of eyewitnesses then present, Messrs. LABOUCHERE and BRUNNER, the *ex parte* report of the Mitchelstown police, concocted and forwarded hours after the event. He did not even ask the House to suspend judgment until he had had time to institute a thorough investigation; and he actually refused assent to Mr. PARNELL'S motion for a sworn inquiry. All the police did was right—BALFOUR has said it—and the House of Commons and the world might as well understand that for every shot fired at an Irishman in homicidal frenzy the Tory Ministers will hold themselves responsible.

It is probable enough that the insolent refusal to apologize for murder will be received with customary meekness by the Unionist majority of the present House of Commons, a majority made up in large part of men elected on false pretences and shocked by nothing so much as by the thought of facing their constituents. We suppose that most of the sham Liberals, who joined HARTINGTON in his mutiny, would, sooner than confront the retribution that awaits them at the ballot box, have condoned even the slaughter of those English members of Parliament who ran on Friday to the barracks on their errand of mercy. What the masses of the English people will think of the Mitchelstown performance is a very different question. They will lend their ears to Mr. GLADSTONE, although for a brief period they are forced to withhold their votes, when he brings home to them the wrong to which their fellow subjects must submit if they unluckily are denizens of the kingdom of Ireland. Here, as Mr. GLADSTONE and other ex-Ministers have told them, was a public meeting called in the exercise of a fundamental right, unforbidden even by the invokers of coercion, at which the Riot act was never read, at which the sole provocation to disorder came from the police, yet which was broken up by violence, followed by the wanton killing of inoffensive citizens, as to whose presence even at the meeting proof as yet is wholly lacking. Such is the text with which the Liberal speakers, who with Mr. GLADSTONE mean that justice shall be done to Ireland, will go before the country in the energetic canvass of the English constituencies that has already been arranged for the coming Parliamentary recess.

The Opening of the Public Schools.

The public schools of New York opened on Monday, after the summer vacation, with an increased attendance of pupils as compared with the opening a year ago. The process of enrollment will go on for several weeks to come, and until it is completed we can, of course, only make an estimate of what its total is to be, but the indications are that it will exceed the enrollment of last year by several thousand.

The whole number of different pupils taught during 1886 in the grammar and primary schools was nearly two hundred thousand, or, in exact figures, 191,027, and the average attendance was 132,066. Add the average attendance of the corporate or charitable schools entitled to participate in the school fund, the evening schools, the Normal College, the training department, and the Nautical School, and we get a grand total of 149,414 boys and girls, young men and young women, under regular instruction at the public expense. The average for 1887 will probably be 3,000 to 5,000 more.

The great rush of children on Monday, as always on the opening day, was to the primary schools, the average attendance on which last year was nearly 80,000, as against 53,000 upon the grammar schools; and if the accommodations for them were sufficient, the number in the primary schools would be actually and proportionately much larger. Superintendent JASPER said on Monday to a reporter of THE SUN that at least twelve more schools were needed, and they are needed chiefly to meet the demand for primary instruction, now unsatisfied; for even in the grammar schools only the classes that give what is substantially such instruction attract any great number of pupils. As the course is advanced pupils fall off rapidly, so that in 1885 the whole number who completed the course was 2,326 only, 1,192 boys and 1,134 girls, or just about enough to supply the male and female colleges, as a preparation for which the higher grammar school grades are alone maintained. The average age of the vast majority of the scholars is under 12 years, the age for primary instruction merely.

We see, therefore, that almost the whole demand is for such instruction and no more, and it is in providing that that our public schools are alone successful. When their course is carried further, it is complicated with educational devices that overtax the pupils, with unhappy moral and intellectual results, and our school system becomes an object of criticism with that great part of the public who regard education without religion as an injury rather than a benefit to those under instruction. More than that, it gives to the few, at great cost to the many, what the many cannot hope to obtain, and therefore transgresses the proper and justifiable limits of an education for which the whole body of the people are taxed. Finally, it involves a Normal College course to which few girls are physiologically equal, and shuts out from places as teachers great numbers of young women who are fitted, or could easily be fitted, to give the primary instruction alone demanded by nine-tenths of the pupils.

To say nothing of the money side of the question, there is a great waste of energy in our public schools on the part of both teachers and pupils.

Cape Cod Republicans.

The Cape Cod district in Massachusetts seems to be as pretty a nest of Republicans and Republican officeholders still unbounced as could be found in the longest day of the year. Long strongly Republican, its Republican officeholders have by their constant political activity kept down the Democratic vote. Indeed, in some of the Cape towns there is no Democratic vote. The Democratic politicians are naturally very weary of seeing these Republican missionaries and bosses unmolested in the enjoyment of the posts which they have so long occupied for the good of the grand old party. The *Boston Globe* prints some interesting details about the Cape Republicans and their quota of placemen. The district contains 92 Postmasters, 172 life-saving men, 61 Custom House officers, and various employees of the revenue service and clerks in the departments at Washington. This gang of officeholders has done its political work well. In the town of Waquoit, for instance, the Postmastership is vacant, but there is no Democrat to fill it. The town of Gay Head has forty-eight registered voters, all Republicans, and eighteen of them Federal officeholders.

In Mashpee nobody has voted the Democratic ticket in the last ten years. Even that little place has a collection of Federal officeholders. In Brewster there are 4 Democrats and 262 Republicans. In Provincetown less than 100 out of 928 registered voters are Democrats, and there are 41 Republican officeholders. Truro has 234 voters, 11 Democrats, and 30 Republican Federal officeholders. Wellfleet has 38 Democrats, 466 Republicans, and 30 Republican Federal officeholders. Towns more solidly Republican or with a handsomer percentage of Republican officeholders it would be hard to find elsewhere. There, as in the rest of maritime New England, the life-saving service is a Republican machine.

The Democrats are beginning to feel that it is high time for these Republican managers and manipulators to go. Their past performances have been so thorough that the Democratic party has practically ceased to exist in the district. As yet the Administration has shown no sign of interest in the matter, and the solitary Democrats in Truro and Wellfleet must have hard work to persuade themselves that there is a Democratic Administration in power, so absolute still is the rule of the Republican officeholders on the Cape.

If the so nicknamed Smelling Committee appointed by the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts can succeed in getting even a few Democrats appointed to office along the stern and rock-bound coast, their efforts will be appreciated. The few half dozens of Democrats in the counties of Plymouth and Barnstable and Nantucket and Bristol should be cheered up.

No One Else.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Kansas City Journal*, asks a question of undeniable contemporary interest, but probably of little importance. It says:

"Will the *Evening Post* desert Mr. CLEVELAND?"

Undoubtedly the *Post* is here mentioned as the chief exponent of the Mugwump spirit. Its further adherence to Mr. CLEVELAND is questioned, as it may reasonably be, on account of its open criticism of the President's political course within the last year.

The withdrawal of such a journal from Mr. CLEVELAND'S following would be noticeable, but would the Mugwumps whom it headed so acceptably in the campaign of 1884 follow it in 1888? We should say very few. Not that they would fail to agree with their organ or to approve and even repeat its criticisms; but when it came to voting, if they had the chance, the great majority of them would vote as they did before. In other words, GROVER has got 'em, because they have got no one else.

The support that would be given to Mr. CLEVELAND by the Democracy is problematical. Various estimates are made of it. But the Mugwumps, bless their souls, have but one boat to sail in, and, if that is upset, down to the bottom they go, and they know it as well as any one else.

There is a mild row in Indianapolis over Mr. CLEVELAND'S coming visit. The Board of Trade invited him, and he accepted their invitation. The Hendricks Club, a Democratic organization, has appointed a committee to take charge of the reception, and a speaker to fire a rhetorical salute in honor of the President. The Board of Trade insists that it will run the reception, and that no orator from the Hendricks Club will be allowed to come near Mr. CLEVELAND. Old Saddlebags is at the head of the Board of Trade's Reception Committee.

Out of deference to Mr. CLEVELAND'S feelings, if for no other reason, the Hendricks Club should not put itself into prominence at the reception. He is known to be averse to politicians and political organizations, particularly if they are Democratic.

Why not select a Mugwump orator?

Harmony's heavenly gales, blow soft from Saratoga! Sound sweet-concording notes, nor cut each other's throats, WARNER of Herkimer, THOMAS of Tioga!

There is a deep political allegory in the story of Brother ABEL and Brother CAIN.

A discussion of considerable interest has been brought before the public by the criticism of Mr. ARCHIBALD ROGERS of the account by the Rev. W. S. RAINSFORD of St. George's Church in this city, of "Camping and Hunting in the Shoshone," published in the last issue of *Scribner's Magazine*. Mr. ROGERS'S opinion appears in *Forest and Stream*, and the most noticeable point made by that gentleman is that Mr. RAINSFORD dined at Heart Lake, near the centre of the National or Yellowstone Park, on "elk steak." Such a meal as that not only interests sportsmen, but concerns every citizen of the United States. This is a much more important feature of the hunting trip than the trapping of bears, which Mr. ROGERS so vehemently criticises as unworthy of a sportsman, and particularly discreditable to Mr. RAINSFORD.

Where did Mr. RAINSFORD get the elk from which he derived the steak at Heart Lake? Could he have killed it in the Park? Killing game there of any sort, unless it be "killing" fish with a "hook and line," is against the law!

The new nominee of the United Labor party for State Engineer and Surveyor is not a member of that party. His nomination is none the less a wise one. Should he accept, the party will have made a gain of one.

If cheek were capital, what a trillionaire MITKIEWICZ would be!

Reports are beginning to come in of disasters to the fishermen during the rough weather of the last days of August and the first of this month. Between hurricanes and the Administration the life of the New England fishermen is harder than ever.

A fine specimen of precocious genius is Master FREDERICK KOCH of this town. He is not yet sixteen. He has come home drunk about every night for some months, often amusing himself with beating his mother and his little brothers and sisters. Sunday night he smashed the furniture in his mother's house, and then tried to commit suicide. The attempt was not successful. The youth is evidently destined to a famous, but perhaps a short career. ALEXANDER the Great was a lively sort of person, but in his sixteenth year he hardly possessed the passion for gore, drink, and fame that fills FREDDY KOCH.

OUR DIPLOMACY IN SAMOA.

The Strife Between Malietoa and Tamasese—Germany's Intervention.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The deposition of King Malietoa at Apia through German instrumentality indicates another mishap for Mr. Bayard's foreign dealings. It is not generally supposed that Germany will undertake to annex the islands, or to violate the set of treaties under which she and England and the United States hold their respective naval and coaling stations in the Samoan Islands, and occupy a common footing there. But Malietoa's kindly disposition toward American traders and residents, and his reliance on the friendship of the Washington Government are well known, and were attested year before last by presents sent to Mr. Cleveland. The Germans, who have large trade interests in the archipelago, have frequently shown favor to Malietoa's relative, Tamasese, a pretender to the throne; and now, according to an official announcement made in the British Parliament and confirmed in the German press, they have forcibly set aside the King in favor of the aspirant, on the ground that the former had insulted old Kaiser Wilhelm and oppressed German landowners.

What seems to make the occurrence a greater setback for Washington diplomacy is that only last year, on the 27th of May, 1886, as the result of a previous unsuccessful intrigue of the Hamburg Commercial Company against the King, the three Consuls, Dr. Steubel, representing Germany; Mr. Wilfred Powell, representing Great Britain, and Mr. Berthold Greenebaum, representing the United States, issued a joint proclamation declaring that they and their Governments had "never in any way recognized Tamasese as King," adding: "We further demand the continued enforcement of the convention, especially with regard to the neutral territory of Apia." Yet Germany now, against the protests of the British and American Consuls, treats Tamasese as the sovereign, in spite of that joint proclamation. It was only after that agreement had been reached, and peace under it had been restored, that the Washington Administration interposed, and it seems somewhat late to be made a means of it.

Another source of mortification must be the comment thus written by events upon the mission of Mr. George H. Bates of Delaware, who was sent out by Mr. Bayard for the purpose of repairing Consul Greenebaum's supposed mistakes. Mr. Greenebaum, who was one of the very earliest selections made by President Cleveland to represent our flag in foreign lands, had apparently derived his chief knowledge of statecraft from the clothing business in San Francisco, in which he had been engaged. Taking a pride in his new office, he put a most liberal amount of energy into its functions, in return for the exceedingly modest salary attached to it, and soon had all Apia by the ears. In the latter part of the year 1885, Mr. Weber, the leading German trader in the islands, claiming to have acquired by purchase the right to the ground and house occupied by Malietoa's seat of government, procured a landing party of armed German sailors from the Albatross, in the harbor, to enforce his claim, and with their aid dispossessed the King, and hauled down his flag. The German Admiral is understood to have visited Tamasese at the latter's camp at that time; but King Malietoa and Seiu, his Secretary of State, formally applied to Consul Greenebaum for protection, and the latter, with great alacrity, issued his proclamation, "in the name of the United States of America," ordering "all people within this kingdom to live peaceably and quietly," and all opponents of Malietoa to disperse. He also hoisted the Stars and Stripes above the Samoan flag, indicating that Malietoa was under the wing of the eagle.

It was when news of this performance reached the United States that Mr. Bayard hurried forth his special Commissioner to Apia to meet like representatives of Germany and Great Britain there. The result was the recall of Greenebaum and the substitution of the present Consul, Mr. Harold Sewell of Maine. If the charges then filed against Mr. Greenebaum by some of his enemies at Apia were justified by the facts, they reflected strongly against the selection of such a representative by the Administration. If, on the contrary, they were suggested by intrigue or malice, the sequence of the Government's fully declaring an act by him has been unfortunate. At bottom, the affair is perhaps partly one of rivalry for trade; and possibly the alleged disrespect of Malietoa for Emperor William might have been looked on more leniently save for other considerations. With all his astounding self-reliance, which did not stick at virtually declaring an American protectorate at Apia, Consul Greenebaum at least made a vigorous and successful stand against Tamasese as an illegal aspirant to the throne, set up in German interests.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Betting on the great yacht race between the Thistle and her American antagonist has broken out in the corridors of up-town hotels and among the business men in and below Wall street. The Thistle has found many backers. Although Mr. Edwin Cottrell, the grain plunger of the Produce Exchange, announced yesterday that he had $10,000 of other people's money, which he has been directed to bet even on the American yacht, he himself is more disposed to bet on the Thistle. He, however, wants odds. The New York agents of Glasgow houses say that they daily receive cables instructing them to place £200 and £300 at even or better on the Thistle. It is declared that the Thistle is better backed in wagers than any other yacht from the United Kingdom ever was that sailed for the cup.

Francis Wilson, the funny man of the Casino, has taken up tennis playing, and some of his friends hope that by next summer he will be in shape to tackle Sears or Beekman. Mr. Wilson practises at New Brighton, Staten Island, on bright afternoons. He is very agile, strong on a volley, and in doubles he has a trick of placing the ball between his opponents. He is exceedingly nimble and decidedly democratic in his thrusts. For instance, one of his favorite drives is an underthrust between his legs. It doesn't look pretty, but it is mighty successful.

Thomas L. James and Mrs. James, with Postmaster Pearson and Mrs. Pearson, are making a tour of the lakes from Buffalo to Duluth. Mr. James went to kill his bay fever, and Mr. Pearson for a summer vacation. All were in the storm which passed over the lakes on Thursday last, and they were reminded of a northwest gale in midocean. It is said that Mr. James wished himself back in the Lincoln Bank, and that Mr. Pearson sighed for his chair in the Post Office.

It would apear that Tobacconist Lewis Beckel hit the nail on the head when he said on Monday evening that Victoria Cohen took pride in the scene she created at the wedding of his daughter to Scheyer in Vienna Hall on Sunday evening. THE SUN yesterday received a postal card, dated at Boston on Monday, and signed "V. C.," stating that there was a great hubbub "at a wedding in Vienna Hall on Sunday evening," and with conscious pride adding: "I was the heroine of the drama."

A Wall street man receives letters written on full mourning paper from a young woman whose parents have been divorced. The Wall street man says that from the minute the divorce decree was granted his fair correspondent adopted the emb em of mourning.

Erastus Wiman, with a rose in his buttonhole that rivalled the ruddy hue of his countenance, whisked into Broad street just before dusk yesterday and stopped long enough to say to a SUN reporter: "Will the Baltimore and Ohio carry out its contract with the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company? Well, I guess yes. If it doesn't we will simply capture the Baltimore and Ohio," and he was gone like a meteor.

Broadway dry goods men say that the heaviest week's sales ever known in their business in this city were made last week. One of the larger firms sent out 1,315 packages or cases in one day. The show of boxes on the sidewalks every night, left there because the carmen cannot attend to half there is to do, indicate that this week's trade will equal, if not excel, that of last week.

Mr. William Allen Butler is the Chairman of the Governors of the new Lawyers' Down-town Club. It has about 450 members, with a limit at 500. The entire Pine street side of the fifth story of the Equitable building is being fitted for it in a style that will make its quarters the most expensive and beautiful of any club room in town. The suite comprises the following rooms: Smoking, conversation, reception, grill, two private dining rooms, a general dining room, and a private dining room for ladies. The club was founded on Feb. 9, and its members have the use of the 7,000 volume law library in the building, stored in rooms adjoining the club suite. The main dining room is sumptuously appointed, and presents this motto over its great open fireplace: "And do as adversaries do in law: strive mightily, but eat and drink together as friend."

The Brooklyn elevated railroad is peculiar as compared with the Gould roads in this city. Its cars and stations are lighted by kerosene; it has machines instead of men to register the sale of tickets, and the guards on the trains do not call out the names of the stations.

Sad Mystification of a Political Philosopher.

From the Courier-Journal.

Senator Gorman says: "Sometimes I do not know what to think of Cleveland."

More Trouble Over Cleveland's Picture.

MEXICO, Mo., Sept. 13.—A number of business men have signified their intention to place pictures of the President over the streets over the line of march during the ex-Confederate reunion parade next Wednesday. Major Hiram Ricketts, Chairman of the ex-Confederate Committee, requested that this part of the programme be omitted, as several G. A. R. Posts have been invited and will take part in the parade. It was thought best to pursue this course, having in view the Wheeling affair and not desiring to offer an affront to the Grand Army boys. Some have acceded to Major Ricketts's request, while others are as yet undecided.

A SPEECH BY GOV. HILL.

HE TALKS ON FARMING AND LAW-MAKING AT A FAIR.

Reforms that are Demanded in Taxation and Labor Legislation—George as an Adventurer, and Ives as an Evil Product.

HERKIMER, Sept. 13.—The business houses and dwellings of this village were profusely decorated to-day in honor of Gov. Hill, who attended the Herkimer county fair. The Governor arrived shortly after 11 o'clock, and was met by Senator Miller, Hon. Robert L. Earl, and Supreme Court Judge Hardin. After reviewing a parade, in which the Thirty-first separate company participated, the Governor was escorted to Mr. Earl's house, where he was entertained. The rain fell steadily during the morning and kept many persons at home. A large crowd witnessed the parade, however.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Governor was escorted to the fair grounds, where he delivered a short address. Among other things Gov. Hill said in his speech:

I am reminded that I speak in a county that proudly bears the honored name of Herkimer, so named in honor of the hero of the battle of Oriskany. The history of the county adds lustre to the name of the soldier whom it commemorates. We are reminded that the Father of his Country has not been forgotten. Clinton county bears the name of the first Governor. Montgomery, Steuben, Madison, Franklin, Sullivan, Putnam, Warren, Hamilton, Tompkins, Monroe, Wayne, and Schuyler counties all bear the names of illustrious statesmen or soldiers whose lives and characters merit distinction and serve to quicken the patriotic impulses of the State.

Herkimer is the eighth oldest county in the State, and has a famous quantity of grandchildren, of which she is justly proud. Since 1818 you have had an agricultural society, which was reorganized in 1841. In early times the county was famed for its militia, and this spirit was the forerunner of the heroism which distinguished the soldiers of Herkimer in the rebellion. It is a pleasure to pay this brief tribute to those who perished or survived. This is the greatest cheese-producing county in the State, and only two counties exceed it in the quantity of milk sold. But I am not going to dwell on these topics in the presence of such agriculturists as Judge Earl, Judge Hardin, and Senator Miller.

I most heartily favor these gatherings. We have too few holidays in this country. Such days as these are sweet voices in the desert of our existence. The life of the farmer has its days of brightness and its days of adversity. The farming population represents the true type of manhood in America. It has many advantages. The farm house is the true home place of contentment. The farmer's labors and efforts should not be confined mainly to fine crops. His house should not be neglected. It should be his palace. A well-selected library, beautiful paintings, and tasteful decorations should be found in it. Let economy begin on something else. One of the best investments a farmer can make is a lawn, as it beautifies the ground around his house. The highways in winter are, as a rule, inferior to those of New England. Finely graded roads, guide boards, and frequent watering troughs are found there. It may be our highway laws are defective, but there are no systematic improvements here. some reform is needed. It has been suggested that the highway tax be paid in money and expended for the purpose of improving them. This suggestion is worthy of study.

Surrounded as you are to-day with the inventions of your country, I am led to speak of the inventive genius of the country. It meets us everywhere. The electric light outshines the stars. Science is not only lighting the world, but it is speaking to us in the telephone and the telegraph. The Brooklyn Bridge is the engineering triumph of the age. It would seem that the climax had been reached. But no type-distributing machine, no flying machine have been invented. This may be accounted for by the lack of necessity. No machine has been invented to take the place of the famous cow, for milking cows. I speak with feeling on this subject, for I tried it once and cow and I fell out. Since then I have favored the introduction of a patent milking machine.

Taxation is an interesting subject. There have been few changes in the system of taxation which we follow. The personal property of the State does not pay its proper proportion of taxes, yet there has been a steady shrinkage in it from 1871 to 1883 of $10,700,000. The loss has been on assessment rolls alone, but the wealth of the state has increased. This is a defect of laxity in the laws. If our tax laws were reformed, personal property would nearly equal real property, and the burden of taxation would be greatly lessened and the farm should bear its proper share of taxes, and bonds and money holders should pay theirs. Our present system of assessment is an unjust one. [A Voice—That's business.] Real estate encumbered by liens or mortgages should be benefited by the reduction, the holders of liens being assessed for personal property. This presents a proper subject for the action of the Legislature, whose attention has been called to it frequently. But I regret to say no action has been taken.

It has been stated that I am making war on some new theories. I am not doing so. I have advocated this theory for four years. The theorists who have come up lately are enemies of the farmer. A species of property should be placed on the tax books. Citizenship involves much responsibility. It involves care and attention to primaries, to common schools, and to local or village government. Every man should exercise his elections and constitutional amendments should be given the attention of voters. The franchise has been given on occasion. Local and Gubernatorial time and manner of holding primaries are partly responsible for the negligence of voters. An exciting election campaign and a long ballot, canvassing too exciting and demoralizing. This course would not tend to the advantage of professional politicians who have axes to grind, but the industrious population of the state does not care for these dog-day politics. A reform in this matter is needed.

All men are not equal with regard to intellectual endowments. This difference involves different productions, and the meritorious receive the greater compensation. Men tell us there is an injustice in this. Labor should be paid according to its true worth. You cannot change human nature, or overturn those principles which have been in existence since the world began. The highway laborer cannot expect to receive the same compensation as the skilled mechanic. There are good and poor workmen in all branches. Any system assuming to place these talents on a common plane in the matter of compensation cannot be successful. It is in the interest of the drones of every calling. In the great race of life some will lose and others gain and no law can change it.

Those adventurers who are now clamoring for a division of property forget that in a few years they would be again asking for another division. Legislation cannot remove all our misfortunes. An undue desire or mania for speculation seems to have seized upon the people. Too many men are anxious to become suddenly rich without working. Speculation is not an honest trade or business enterprise. Times have changed when Henry Ives could emerge from obscurity, become hailed as a Young Napoleon of Finance, and in two years fail for thirty millions of dollars. The need of the hour is the stability of the public trust. I believe the people want honest government, honestly administered, uniform laws, and equal taxation. Strictly local revenues should be applied to local purposes.

Federal laws should be preferred to special legislation. Our country is to be congratulated on the signs of its present prosperity. It is evident that better times are upon us. The country is free from sectional strife, which have been buried in the tomb of the General of our armies, who sleeps in the beautiful Riverside Park, on the Hudson. His armies on the field have obeyed him, and the people obey him now, when they remember his great injunction: "Let us Have peace." Peace reigns everywhere. The country's reliance for good government and protection is mainly on the industry and patriotism of the working classes. Legislation should be shaped for their interest.

Three cheers were given for the Governor, after which he held an informal reception on the platform, shaking hands with several hundreds of people.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the Governor held a public reception at the Waverly, and then dined with Judge Earl. He left Herkimer at 8 o'clock for Syracuse.

OSWEGO, Sept. 13.—Gov. Hill, who is to speak at the Oswego Falls fair to-morrow, will arrive from Syracuse on a special train. He will be received and escorted to the grounds by the Twenty-ninth Separate Company of Oswego.

Assistant Secretary Porter's Retirement.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—The Washington correspondence of the *Sun* to-day, speaking of the retirement of Gov. Porter from the State Department, says: "The fact that Assistant Secretary Porter severed his connection with the State Department during the absence from the city of Secretary Bayard is regarded as tending to confirm the report that Gov Porter's sudden retirement from official life was the result of a disagreement between Secretary Bayard and himself. A Southern Senator, who is a warm personal friend of Mr. Bayard and also on pleasant relations with Gov. Porter, remarked to-day that the provocation must have been great to induce Gov. Porter to retire from the State Department so abruptly, without showing due courtesy to his superior officer before taking his departure. He said he did not believe there was any foundation for the report circulated yesterday for the first time that Gov. Porter has a Senatorial bee in his bonnet, and that his resignation was occasioned by his desire to return to Tennessee and endeavor to succeed the Hon. Isham Harris, whose Senatorial term expires in 1889. The most plausible explanation given, and the one generally accepted in Administration circles, is that Secretary Bayard, who has been carrying on the fisheries negotiations single handed, so far as his official associates are concerned, became greatly irritated on seeing Gov. Porter's published statements contradicting the position which he (the Secretary) had assumed. In the interview which followed between the Secretary and his First Assistant, the latter, it is said, considered that his conduct was impugned by certain remarks of the Secretary, whereupon he immediately determined to sever his connection with the State Department."

Thirty Yankton Sioux Making Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Information has been received at the Indian Office from Indian Agent Kinney and Special Agent West, at the Yankton, Dakota, Indian Agency, that about thirty bucks of the Yankton Sioux threaten violence to the surveyors and to the special agents under whose supervision allotments of land are being made at that agency, as well as to those of their tribe who are receiving their allotments. The surveyors have several times been driven from their work. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has requested the War Department to instruct the commanding officer at Fort Randall, Dakota, by telegraph to send a sufficient force to the agency to protect all persons from violence, and to enforce the orders of the agent when called upon by him. An inspector on the ground reports that two-thirds of these Indians desire allotments, and that the thirty obstructionists belong to the non-progressive element.

Give the Yachts Fair Play.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: You will greatly oblige the Committee of the America Cup, and especially the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, if through the columns of your paper you will call the attention of all captains and owners of vessels, and especially of all steam vessels, to the great importance and absolute necessity of keeping a long distance to leeward of the yachts competing in the cup races. A steamer passing close to a yacht will often give a back draught of wind, together with a wash of sea, both interfering with her speed. The cutting in close ahead or astern should likewise be avoided.

This appeal would hardly seem necessary if the experience of former cup races did not warrant it.

The fairest kind of fair play should be given to both challenger and challenged; and we feel it is but necessary to call the attention of the public to this matter in order to insure that fair play which we so much desire.

Yours respectfully, THE AMERICA CUP COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.

PHILADELPHIA'S CELEBRATION.

President and Mrs. Cleveland and Ex-Gov. R. B. Hayes to be Guests.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—An army of carpenters to-day continued the work of transferring Broad street into two parallel lines of wooden seats, folding chairs, and private boxes, while decorators were engaged in transforming the buildings along the principal streets into mountains of bunting and artistic devices, and Philadelphia now awaits the coming of Thursday morning when the festivities attending the centennial of the Constitution will open with the great industrial procession.

President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland, together with some members of his Cabinet, will leave Washington in the 4 P. M. train on Thursday and reach here about 8 o'clock. The President and his wife will be escorted at once to their suite of rooms at the Lafayette Hotel, and after a short rest he will be waited on by a committee of the Catholic Club and driven to its hall to participate in the reception to Cardinal Gibbons, who will arrive the same afternoon, and be the guest of Archbishop Ryan.

R. B. Hayes, who with Mrs. Hayes will occupy rooms at the Lafayette, will accompany President Cleveland on all public occasions, and in all probability the venerable Hannibal Hamlin, ex-Vice-President, will join them.

On Friday morning President Cleveland will be escorted to the Commercial Exchange, which tenders him a reception, the Lumbermen's Exchange, Produce Exchange, and other sister bodies participating. It is understood that no addresses will be made beyond a welcome to the President. At the close a committee, consisting of Thomas M. Thompson, Chairman of the General Committee on Reception of distinguished guests, George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, George B. Roberts, Charles H. Banes, and B. K. Jamieson, who have been appointed to take charge of Mr. Cleveland in his public movements, will escort him to the stand on Broad street, opposite the Union League, where he will review the military parade.

The most important event of the President's stay in the city will be the reception by the Centennial Commission, which will be held in the Academy of Music on Friday evening. The committee has decided to issue two sets of invitations. About 1,500 prominent officials throughout the country will receive first consideration. The second series of tickets will not be received until after 10 o'clock. The Chief Executive has assured the committee that he will receive as long as any one desires to pay their respects to him, and the distinguished guests of the Commission are also expected to be present during the entire reception. The President will also be a guest of the Union League after the Academy reception.

A public reception on Saturday morning will be held in the new City Hall. No tickets will be issued.

At the close of this reception he will be escorted by the committee to Independence square to participate in the ceremonies to take place there. The President will make an address from the grand stand, and Mrs. Cleveland will occupy a seat near him.

Another noteworthy event will be the dinner to President Cleveland by the Hibernian Society at St. George's Hall. Invitations to be present have been accepted by a number of distinguished gentlemen. Mrs. Cleveland will not be in attendance, as the reception tendered to her by Mr. and Mrs. Childs at "Wooten" will be held about the same hour. In the evening the Chief Executive will be again escorted to the Academy of Music to attend the banquet given in his honor by the University of Pennsylvania and kindred institutions.

IN PLACE OF SWEET, COUZENS.

The New Candidate of the George Party for State Engineer and Surveyor.

The State Executive Committee of the United Labor party has selected Matthew K. Couzens of Yonkers in place of Sylvanus H. Sweet as the candidate of the party for State Engineer and Surveyor. Mr. Couzens is a civil engineer. He is not a member of the United Labor party or of a land and labor club. Frank Ferroll, the colored engineer of the Florence apartment house, would have got the nomination, but he positively refused to run. He said that he could not afford to.

At the Convention in Syracuse of the United Labor party some one had a clause inserted in the platform making it appear that the Convention wished to jump with both feet upon the labor men who had already taken office from the Governor, David B. Hill, and declaring that they were emissaries sent into the labor camp to aid the Democratic party. The United Labor party, District Assembly 64, Knights of Labor (printers), took this to heart, especially as one of their number, Florence F. Donovan, is Commissioner of the State Board of Arbitration. At the meeting of the district assembly on Monday night this outgoing of the Convention was denounced and declared to be false so far as Donovan is concerned.

LIVE TOPICS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Democrats who are watching the course of events in New York pretty closely say that, with Platt as a wirepuller and organizer and pacifier, the Republicans are growing stronger and more confident. Hiscock has thrown off his old-time lethargy and is traversing the State with great industry. He has many friends and few enemies. In this respect he is more fortunate than Platt, and he can, therefore, afford to be more conscicuous. He is bound to loom up in State and national politics as the recognized leader of the New York Republicans. His ticket for 1888 is understood to be Blaine and Morton.

Secretary Bayard was at his desk in the State Department to-day in a very unamiable and uncommunicative mood. Newspaper correspondents who sought his version of his trouble with Assistant Secretary Porter and the latest phase of the fisheries controversy found the Secretary diplomatic and evasive. There is no doubt that Mr. Bayard sees that he did an unpopular act in quarrelling with Gov. Porter. The latter's retirement will widen the breach between Mr. Bayard and the people of the South, with whom the Delaware statesman was once a great favorite. He began his administration by alienating Wade Hampton, who had been his stanchest friend, and at nearly every step in his career as Secretary some old-time admirer has drifted away from him. Mr. Bayard's best friends all admit that it was an evil day for him when he stepped from the Senate into the Cabinet.

The fact that three men of war of the Pacific squadron had been ordered to proceed to the Hawaiian Islands caused a little gossip in both Navy and State Department circles yesterday, when the matter became known. Further advices were received a few days ago from Honolulu, and on the strength of them and the advice of the State Department the Acting Secretary of the Navy cabled the man-of-war Mohican, at Callao, Peru, to sail at once to join the other three vessels—the Juniata, the Vandalia, and the Adams. The State Department is of the opinion that a rebellion would injure American interests at Honolulu. Commodore Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, said to-day: "The elections come off about this date and there is more than likely to be trouble, so we thought it would be best to prepare for it. The squadron was sent there to protect King Kalakaua and United States interests. If this Government only had a naval station at Honolulu, as is now proposed, absolute peace could be maintained without the least difficulty. But as it is, I fear we won't have the station until your grandson is a grandfather." Another gentleman who has been at Honolulu during election says that under the leadership and influence of foreigners the native voters sometimes become dangerous, and on such an occasion as the present elections the chances are for a red-hot riot, which, if not promptly quelled, may result unpleasantly for the King. Latest advices from the scene of difficulty state that there were no English, French or German men-of-war in the harbor. It is probable that the United States will have the only war vessels in the vicinity.

"What curious revolutions the political whirligig makes," said a New York statesman to-day on reading that the Hon. Frank Hiscock was at Saratoga as the leader of the New York Republicans working for Fred Grant's nomination for Secretary of State. "I well remember," he said in explanation, "with what enthusiasm I followed Hiscock's lead in 1872 when he left the party and took the stump against Fred Grant's father. A rattling good