

London Office of THE SUN, 400 West Street, New York.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Ways and Means. The new Committee on Ways and Means includes three of the Democrats who made the last committee famous.

The leading spirit of the last committee, after Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. MILLER, the most conspicuous representative of the disastrous free-trade movement of 1883, is not upon the new committee; he is not in the Fifty-first Congress.

The Republican part of the committee includes Mr. McINTYRE as Chairman and Mr. BURNES, both of whom were on the last committee; and in addition two very able and experienced legislators.

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There is plenty of brain power in the Committee on Ways and Means as made up by Speaker REED. On the Republican side there are men who, while firm in their loyalty to the general principle of protection, are capable of meeting reasonable and disinterested Democrats half way on the subject of genuine tariff reform.

The fate of tariff legislation in the Fifty-first Congress depends largely upon the disposition of the Democratic members of the committee. Will they work for the true interests of their party and of the country, or will they strive merely to assert themselves and thus prolong the consequences of the colossal mistake of two years ago?

The eagerness of Republicans in both branches of Congress to bring forward measures for Federal supervision or control of elections is encouraging to Democrats, but it seems a little queer. It must be known even to the most radical Federalizers that there exist among conservative Republicans a feeling either of positive hostility toward such measures or of doubt as to their effect.

Moreover, the discussion of them must be purely academic, for in the face of united and determined Democratic opposition in the House, any drastic legislation of the sort proposed is an impossibility. Yet such a brilliant and rising young politician as HENRY CABOT LODGE is credited with aspiring to distinction, and even to leadership, on the strength of this hopeless issue.

But from the vague indications of the President's message, and from the tenor of some of the legislation already proposed, it is evident that the plan for directing Federal elections from Washington is only the prelude of a general scheme of centralization. Gen. HARRISON approves, so far as he ventures to approve anything, the preposterous scheme of national aid to education; Senator EDMUNDS turns up at the beginning of the session with the proposal that the Government should found and conduct a university. These are only straws, to be sure, but they indicate a wind that blows in the inevitable direction of Republican tendencies. Just at this time these tendencies are bound to be quickened and increased. The people of new States are usually in favor of the old flag and an appropriation. Irrigation is rapidly becoming an important question in the whole Rocky Mountain region, and the demand is already heard that the Government should go into the ditch-digging business. Conventions asking for immense appropriations for Western waterways are held from time to time. Almost every week we hear of some new organization which proposes to reform the country by putting into the hands of the Government the control and even the ownership of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, and more or less of the public works and improvements which now belong to corporations. Much of the talk in favor of vast extensions of Government power is essentially to the success of a magazine with aims like the New Englander's. The North American Review and the Forum seem to prosper very well without them, and probably many more copies of the English magazines like Mr. EDMUNDS wants the Government to engage in the telegraph business, the point at which more radical and reckless men will stop can not be conjectured.

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If a periodical can not get that sort of support, it is time for it to stop. The more it appeals to charity to keep it going, the worse off it will be. The indifference of the public will change into contempt. They will conclude, and rightly conclude, that if it was worth printing at all it would not need to be subsidized, and more especially after it had been in existence for many years.

Such a circular as the New Englander sends out is nothing less than a confession that it cannot hold its own in competition with the magazine of a similar range of discussion and criticism. So far as the magazine is concerned, it is a failure, and the necessity for the appeal proves that it is not high enough or fine enough for the public taste, and that its method of treating subjects of thought is not up to the requirements of the day. Its writers are too much hide-bound theologically, too timid, lacking in originality, outside of the intellectual current of the period, and dull preachers of what the people have grown tired of.

Nor is it true that pictures and fiction are essential to the success of a magazine with aims like the New Englander's. The North American Review and the Forum seem to prosper very well without them, and probably many more copies of the English magazines like Mr. EDMUNDS wants the Government to engage in the telegraph business, the point at which more radical and reckless men will stop can not be conjectured.

Something the Republicans must do to quiet the Grangers of their party, and nicely about the Constitution is not a virtue known to the Republican Granger of the Iowa type. A big hole in the Treasury, and a big hole in the Treasury, seems likely to be the Republican programme. If the natural forces between the principles of the Republican party and those of the Democratic party are sharply drawn, and if the Democrats in Congress stick to the traditional Democratic policy of fidelity to the Constitution and economy in public expenditure, the revival of Federalism will only hasten the restoration of the Democracy to power.

More money is wanted to complete the state of Illinois. The model is finished, but the treasury is empty. The funds should be supplied at once. Send your subscription to Mr. E. KELLOGG WHITE, treasurer, at the Park Bank, 216 Broadway.

We suppose that it is a Princeton graduate who writes to ask that if that university ever has a trial, the notes of the lectures with Yale and Harvard, "what safeguard" they have against being thrown out herself at the pleasure of the two aristocratic colleges?

We don't suppose that in the absence of special stipulations she would have any greater regard than one always has for a man, but a triple league is not founded on common sense.

The Metropolitan Opera House, over which Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND will preside, and at which the members of the Supreme Court will appear in their official robes. After a prayer by the Rev. Dr. MORRIS DIX, will be given at least seven addresses. Mr. WILLIAM H. ANNOUN, the President of the New York State Bar Association, will welcome the guests; Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, of this city will speak on the origin and first organization of the Supreme Court; Mr. HENRY HITCHCOCK of St. Louis, on the exercise of the powers of the Court; Mr. THOMAS M. CLAYTON of New Orleans, on the personnel of the Court, and Mr. EDWARD J. PHILLIPS of Vermont, on the relation of the Court to the permanent administration of justice. Then the Chief Justice will respond to what has been said by the previous speakers, and something may be added by some of his associates; and finally an address will be delivered by President HARRISON, to be followed by the singing of the national hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

It is announced that the addresses will be limited in duration to thirty minutes each; but even with this limitation the ceremonies can hardly fall to be somewhat monotonous. It is difficult, of course, to give much life and variety to a celebration of this sort, and at the same time maintain the proper degree of dignity and decorum. Some of the speeches, however, ought to be worth hearing, and among these will certainly be the address of Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, who is one of the few men in the country to combine accurate and elegant scholarship with high ability as a lawyer.

After the talking will come the eating and drinking, and this on the same day. Presumably, there will be speeches also at the banquet, and these possibly will be of a lighter character than those to be delivered at the Metropolitan Opera House. The dinner, at all events, ought to be a good one, inasmuch as no notice of the committee, which has charge of the entertainments and receptions, the names of such well-known epicures as JOSEPH H. CHOATE and WILLIAM M. EVARTS of this city, and M. H. HINSBERG of Newburgh, the newly elected Republican District Attorney of Orange county.

It is unfortunate that the only resources of the Bench and Bar at an occasion like this seem to be talking, eating, and drinking. But so it is; and we cannot say that the Committee of Arrangements are to blame for not devising some more novel plan of celebration. We hope that the speeches will be good and the feast splendid. President ANNOUN will certainly be in his glory; but where, oh, where, will Col. BRADY and CAPTAIN SHEPARD be on this auspicious occasion? If we remember aright, it was he who originally proposed the celebration in the State Bar Association; and it is passing strange that his name does not figure more prominently in the published programme.

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