The Sun.

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A TONGUE SANDWICH.

A hypocrite is in himself both the archer and the mark, in all actions shooting at his own praise or profit.—THOMAS FULLER.

It is the cause, and not personal considerations, that should concern us. I am so well situated now that if I consulted my own feelings I would prefer to have some one else take the lead.—GROVER CLEVELAND.

They are greatly mistaken who think they can obtain permanent reputation by hypocrisy, futile pretension, and disguised words and looks. Everything false disappears quickly, like the flowers that bloom in the spring; nor can humbug be of long duration.—MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO.

Underestimating the Enemy.

The *Philadelphia Times's* view of Speaker REED's performance is unphilosophical and inadequate to a degree of absurdity. That journal regards Mr. REED as a person whose head has been tunelled by the great political power of his office—as a case of big head, in the slang of the day.

This is very far from the truth. Mr. REED can still wear his last year's hat. There are few men in Congress or elsewhere less likely than he is to expand by the process of self-inflation. He is a cool, shrewd, self-possessed and self-reliant leader, who, in the accomplishment of a well-studied purpose, is exhibiting qualities that are admirable in themselves, but dangerous when in the employ of unscrupulous partisanship.

From the point of view of the Republican caucus, there was required for the crisis a man in the Speaker's chair who should be at the same time as rigid as iron and as supple as a garter snake. REED is both; and in less days than you can count on the fingers of one hand he has put himself at the head of the Republican party.

It is not good judgment to underrate the enemy, and it is a still greater mistake to refuse to take seriously a man like REED, who means business and goes about it with the audacity of genius.

The Revolution in Parliamentary Procedure.

An epithet is not an argument, and ought not to disturb the equipoise of judgment, yet in parliamentary history there have been but few examples of the cool unconcern with which Speaker REED encounters a storm of execration. To the charge of usurpation and tyranny he responds with a smile, and adheres unflinchingly to his predetermined course. Taunted with the inconsistency of his present ruling with his former declarations, he virtually replies that it is a man's business to be not consistent, but true to his actual convictions, and that being now convinced of his constitutional power to count members physically present, and to thus make up a quorum, he is not to be debarred from exercising such a power by his previous failure to rightly construe the law. The cogency of this rejoinder is so obvious to men like Mr. CARLISLE and Mr. Crisp that they have laid, it will be noticed, but little stress upon the demagogic imputation of inconsistency, and have indulged very sparingly in vituperative adjectives. For that very reason their protests against the innovation in parliamentary practice deserve to be weighed, and are weighed, carefully and even anxiously by fair-minded men. It is recognized as a question of deep moment to this country whether—admitting for the moment that some technical warrant may be found in the Constitution for the Speaker's assumption of authority—such assumption is not extremely inexpedient, as tending to frustrate the primary purpose and thwart the fundamental functions of the House of Representatives.

One of our Republican contemporaries, defending the Speaker's conception of his powers, takes a position which it imagines unassailable by asserting that the business of a legislature is to legislate. To which we might rejoin that the business of a deliberative assembly is to deliberate. The primary purpose of the House of Representatives, as of every other body to which the lawmaking function is intrusted, is deliberation. Legislation is only contemplated as the ultimate and possible outcome of mature reflection and exhaustive discussion. The system of representative government would be worse than a failure, it would be a calamity, if deliberation were not acknowledged to be a legislature's paramount duty, of which the enactment of laws is only a contingent and occasional result. If the lawmaking powers that reside in the whole people are delegated to certain individuals, it is with a view to the cautious and candid examination of two questions—first, whether any legislation is needed, and secondly, what kind of legislation is most expedient. The purpose is to insure and facilitate, not to abridge and block debate. Were it not so, the safety of the commonwealth would require us to provide outside of Congress guarantees of discussion antecedent or subsequent to the formulation of laws. We should be driven to impose on our representatives definite instructions from whose tenor they could not by a hair's breadth swerve, or else we should have to make the validity of laws depend on their confirmation by the people responding to a direct appeal, as in the case of the so-called *referendum* which plays so large a rôle in the polity of the Swiss Confederation. Under our system a pledge to seek enlightenment from deliberation is implied in the acceptance of the power to legislate. The moment the pledge is broken by an individual or by a party, the right to represent the wishes, the opinions, and the conscience of the community is forfeited.

In a word, what we call the rights of minorities are the safeguards of the people. It is always at a given crisis to the minority that the people must look for an assertion of the fundamental duty of deliberative assemblies—for a vindication of the usefulness of delay, of debate, and of searching inquiry before a project is suffered to assume the form of law. The vital need of a community is often not legislation, but the prevention of legislation, and in such a case recourse to filibustering, or the art of parliamentary obstruction, is dictated by the instinct of self-preservation. Even where not the rejection, but the criticising or adapting of a legislative project is desired, it is plain that obstructive tactics, the introduction of dilatory motions, and a refusal to furnish the votes needed to make up a quorum, are not only justifiable but indispensable to secure time, which is the condition of close scrutiny and full illumination. Nor have the people, as a whole, reason to fear injury to any of their important interests from parliamentary obstruction. As a rule, that engine of retardation and resistance is not resorted to except in regard to questions concerning which public opinion is pretty evenly divided—the very questions, obviously, whose decision needs the utmost solicitude and circumspection. It has been said that the obstructive tactics pursued by the Parnellite party in the House of Commons aimed to dislocate the whole machinery of legislation, and to render government impossible, so long as Ireland should be forced to submit to union with Great Britain. The reproach was not in our opinion deserved by the Parnellites; but however that may be, no such charge has ever been levelled against any of the great political parties in the United States. When dilatory or obstructive measures have been employed by a minority in one of the branches of our Federal Congress, they have been employed for purposes universally deemed legitimate, such purposes as the postponement or defeat of a particular bill or resolution.

It is also to be noted that the injury inflicted on the people through the infringement and minimizing of the rights of minorities is not easily remedied. The people, indeed, are apt to seek a rude sort of redress by transforming what was once a stifled minority into a clamorous and rampant majority. The victims of yesterday are almost certain to become the tyrants of to-day, and the ultimate sufferers by such vindictive alternations are the voters who lose the safeguards against crude and hasty legislation, and who see what they meant to be a deliberative assembly converted into a machine for promptly gratifying the greed or the rancor of a political party. It is not the Democracy that will experience any permanent damage from the gag applied to its representatives in Congress by Speaker REED. The muzzle that they now wear will in all likelihood be soon transferred to the Republicans. But the people of this country may have cause to rue the day when, through the recent innovations in parliamentary procedure, the manufacturing of Federal legislation shall have been made an easier, a quicker, and a far more reckless business than it is now.

Revising the Presbyterian Creed.

This afternoon at three o'clock, in the Scotch Church in West Fourteenth street, the New York Presbytery has agreed to take a vote on the question of revising its Confession of Faith. The Presbytery decided last November to report to the General Assembly that it desired some kind of revision, and now it will proceed, after a debate which has lasted a fortnight, to indicate precisely the changes it would like to have made.

The Confession of Faith of the Presbyterians of this country is substantially the document drawn up by a convention of divines which assembled at Westminster in the year 1643, and completed its labors in 1647. The portions of it which are now under consideration are, principally, the third chapter, "Of God's Eternal Decree," and the tenth chapter, "Of Effectual Calling." The sections of the third chapter over which there is controversy, read as follows:

3. By the decree of God, for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life, and others foreordained to everlasting death.

4. These angels and men, thus predestinated and foreordained, are particularly and unchangeably designed, and their number is so certain and definite that it cannot be either increased or diminished.

7. The rest of mankind (the non-elect) God was pleased, according to the unsearchable counsel of his own will, whereby he extendeth or withholdeth mercy as he pleaseth, for the glory of his sovereign power over his creatures, to pass by and to ordain them to dishonor and wrath for their sin, to the praise of his glorious justice.

These and the remaining sections of the chapter, except the first, it is proposed to recast so that they shall express only the sovereignty of God, his love for all mankind, and the offer of salvation to all. There is particular hostility to the expression, "pass by," and the subject of "preterition" has been very conspicuous in the debate.

In chapter ten the passages which it is desired to revise are these:

3. Elect infants, dying in infancy, are regenerated and saved by Christ, through the Spirit, who worketh when, and where, and how he pleaseth. So, also, are all other elect persons, who are incapable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the Word.

4. Others, not elected, although they may be called by the ministry of the Word, and may have some common operations of the spirit, yet they never truly come unto Christ, and, therefore, cannot be saved. Much less can men not professing the Christian religion be saved in any other way whatsoever, be they never so diligent to frame their lives according to the light of nature and the law of that religion they do profess; and to assert and maintain that they may is very pernicious and to be detested.

These sections it is desired to have changed so that they may not refer to infants at all, and also may not seem to teach the damnation of all the heathen, as they do now.

The probability is that the vote for revision on the lines above indicated will be largely in the majority, perhaps two to one. The opposition is, however, very strong and determined, and whatever may be the result of to-day's action, the controversy will continue, and may possibly lead to a split in the denomination.

Taking Wages for Debt.

A correspondent sends us a copy of a bill which has been introduced into the Legislature at the instance of several associations of retail grocers in this State, and asks us what we think of it. The bill is entitled "An Act to provide for the satisfaction of judgments for necessaries by the levy of an execution on ten per centum of the wages, salary, income, or profits of the judgment debtor." It is designed to enable a person who sells articles of food or other articles legally denominated necessaries to enforce any judgment which may be recovered for the value of the goods, not only against the property which the buyer has at the time the judgment is obtained, but against any wages which he may earn thereafter; and this is accomplished by requiring the employer of the judgment debtor, upon being served with a proper notice by the Sheriff, to pay over ten per cent. of the defendant's wages as they shall become due until the claim is fully satisfied.

We answer the inquiry of our correspondent by saying that we think this measure is very objectionable and that it ought not to be enacted into a law.

It seeks to introduce an entirely new feature into the system which has heretofore prevailed in this State in respect to the enforcement of judgments. Up to the present time the law has compelled a judgment debtor to apply to the satisfaction of the debt in judgment all the property, save the comparatively few articles exempted by statute, which he possesses at the time judgment is rendered against him. It has not attempted, however, to interfere with his future earnings applied by him as they accrue to his own support and that of his family. Of course, if he accumulates money, that money can be reached; but wages and income devoted to his own maintenance and the maintenance of those dependent upon him have always heretofore been protected from the attack of judgment creditors. The exemption of such earnings has been pronounced expedient and humane by more than one distinguished Judge, and has up to the present time uniformly been maintained in the jurisprudence of this State.

The change which it is proposed to effect by this bill would operate most severely upon the comparatively poor. The argument of the advocates of the measure is that every man ought to pay his debts, and if he has not money enough on hand to pay them with, he ought to devote a part of his labor to that end. But if this doctrine is correct, why not apply it to all debts instead of only to those which are contracted for necessaries, and why should not a man who runs in debt for a yacht or a carriage, which he does not need, be compelled by law to apply his future earnings in payment of what he owes, just as much as a man who buys a ham or a bag of flour, which he does need in order to live?

The retail grocers complain of the class of customers whom they politely denominate "dead beats," and assert that this bill will decrease the number of such persons who deal with them. But they have an adequate remedy in their own hands and can guard against contracting bad debts without the aid of any legislation. If they are content to sell only for cash to those whose ability or intent to pay eventually is doubtful, they will be safe enough. Under this drastic law their poorer customers would practically become their serfs. The grocers would sell to such persons on credit more freely than they do now, knowing that if the purchaser worked at all—and he must work in order to support himself and his family—one-tenth of his labor would be performed for the benefit of his grocer.

If the Legislature wants to increase the burdens of the workingman in this State, it will at once pass this bill.

A Code of Game Laws.

Mr. COGGESHALL has introduced in the State Senate a bill to provide for the revision and codification of the laws for the protection and preservation of fish, shellfish, birds, and quadrupeds in this State. It contemplates the appointment of a Commission, consisting of three persons: One to be chosen by the Attorney-General from among his deputies, another by the Commissioners of Fisheries from among their number, and the third by the New York Society for the Protection of Game from among the members of that body. These gentlemen are to revise and codify the game laws of this State, and report the result of their labors to the Legislature on or before Jan. 15, 1891.

The revision and codification thus proposed would be a very good thing if it were not for the extraordinary tendency of the Legislature to alter and amend the game laws. New statutes relating to the preservation of fish and birds are passed every year, and frequently several laws on the same subject are enacted at a single session of the Legislature, the last one being an amendment of others passed only a few weeks before. The new code of game laws will cost $5,000, for that is the sum appropriated by Mr. COGGESHALL's bill for the expenses of the Commission, and it is tolerably certain to be exhausted by the time the work is done. If there was any probability that the code when reported and adopted would remain in force even in substantially the same form for any considerable length of time, it might be worth while to spend this amount of money; but in view of the probability that in the course of a year it will be amended to such an extent as to leave its original form unrecognizable, we doubt the wisdom of the proposed expenditure.

How Is This, Mr. Curtis?

Yesterday we printed Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS's unfavorable opinion of contemporary journalism, as expressed by that distinguished essayist and Mugwump in December, 1889:

"A great newspaper is now a great advocate. From its own convictions or interests it has taken a retainer to defend or maintain a view or a side. It treats the news, that is, facts, as the advocate treats testimony. It exaggerates and perverts, it ignores or it contemns and ridicules the facts, as seems best to suit its purposes."

A month later, on Jan. 13, 1890, Mr. CURTIS wrote as follows to the President of the Pittsburgh Press Club in a letter which was read last Wednesday evening at the annual banquet of that association of journalists:

"Whatever may be truly said of individual offences, I am very sure that the American press is the most truly popular conservative force in the country, and that it has fully justified its right to the freedom which it won in this city in the name of JOHN PETER ZENGER, one hundred and fifty years ago."

Now, did Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS change his opinion of contemporary journalism within thirty days, or will he maintain that there is no inconsistency between the deliverance of December, 1889, and that of January, 1890?

If the great newspaper of to-day is a dishonest advocate, habitually exaggerating and perverting the facts, and persistently lying about them to suit its private purposes, how can it be regarded as the most truly popular conservative force in the country, or be said to have justified fully its right to freedom of speech?

The chapter of so-called political history which we copy from the *Boston Herald* tells about the readiness of the Missouri Democrats to march 400,000 men to Washington in 1877 to inaugurate TILDEN, every man armed with a revolver, and prepared to pay his own hotel bills. It also asserts that this large enterprise was not carried out because "the Northern Democrats were such cowards."

The author of these interesting reminiscences of a memorable conflict is Mr. DAVID H. ARMSTRONG of St. Louis, who sat in the United States Senate for a short time by the Governor's appointment, to fill the unexpired term of Senator BOGY. Mr. ARMSTRONG's mind does not seem to be very clear about the exact circumstances of the great Missouri movement, and perhaps his statement had better be accepted with caution and with charity.

This warning applies especially to Mr. ARMSTRONG's statistics. Perhaps if it had not been for "Northern cowardice" his fiery eloquence might have persuaded 400,000 Missouri Democrats to follow him with revolvers and pocket-books to Washington; but it happens to be a fact that the entire Democratic vote in Missouri for TILDEN in 1876 was only 203,000, while if every HAYES voter in the State had gone along, too, to help to right the great wrong, the Missouri army would still have lacked 50,000 of the 400,000 reported by Mr. ARMSTRONG. Something is wrong about the story.

Not a great deal is heard nowadays of the famous explorer DE BRAZZA, Governor of the French Congo territory, though he is as full of energy and enthusiasm as ever, and his vitality seems not at all impaired by his many years of service in tropical Africa. Just now DE BRAZZA is in France telling merchants and manufacturers what sort of goods they should make for the Congo trade, and how, in his opinion, they should conduct business there to make a good profit. He has also submitted to the Government a scheme and estimate for opening a trade route from Brazzaville, on Stanley Pool, to the sea. It happens that the Kuilu River has its source near Brazzaville, and, passing all the way through French territory, empties into the sea some distance north of the Congo. It is DE BRAZZA's idea that this river can be improved so as to make it available for nearly its entire length for small trading boats. He asks the Government to send out engineers to determine the best means to carry out this project, and as soon as the Cabinet acts in the matter he will return to Africa.

It was DE BRAZZA's great activity that secured for France a vast region in the Congo country, considerably to the vexation of STANLEY, who wanted it all for the Congo State. If it had not been for DE BRAZZA there is little doubt that the Congo railroad, now building, would have been placed on the north bank, which seems to be the better route; but as on this side of the river the road would run partly through French territory, the south bank was chosen.

The proposal to discharge Paymaster JOSEPH W. WHAM from responsibility for the loss of over $28,000, which highwaymen captured from him last year, may bring up the question as to what due diligence is in taking care of public funds. There is no doubt that Major WHAM had with him a strong escort. There were eleven well-armed soldiers, including two non-commissioned officers, besides the two drivers, while the Paymaster himself was a war veteran. Ordinarily it is better that such an escort should be under the charge of a line officer; but Major WHAM had served over three years as a Lieutenant in the regular infantry, besides his volunteer service during the war. His testimony to the gallantry and good conduct of his men in the fight with the robbers is emphatic. Whether due precautions were taken, whether the disaster could have been avoided by scouting, must be examined by the committees of Congress. One thing very clear, however, is that after this experience safeguards which once seemed sufficient ought to be increased.

In the three days between the adjournment of the State Senate last Friday afternoon and its meeting this evening, the Republican members of that body will have had plenty of opportunity to inform themselves as to the public opinion of their course in blindly following Mr. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT in his determination that the World's Fair shall not be held in this town.

Have they learned anything in three days?

The joint resolution authorizing the President to invite negotiations with foreign Governments, as occasions may arise, for submitting international quarrels to peaceful arbitration, is very well in its way. The resort to war in such cases is a relic of barbarism, and any step to get rid of that resort must be commended. Nevertheless, it is not wise to forget the fact that the barbarism exists, even among the most civilized nations, and that until it has disappeared we cannot safely discard the famous admonition given by WASHINGTON to Congress a century ago, Jan. 8, 1790:

"To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

A nation which has its seaport cities protected by suitable forts, and which has a navy ready and fully able to carry havoc among the shipping of any enemy that ventures to attack it, is in a much better attitude to compel attention to its offers of arbitration than a nation as comparatively defenceless as ours is today. While doing all, therefore, that should be done toward the establishment of arbitration, Congress must not forget its duties toward national defence.

STANLEY hopes to have his book on his latest travels ready for the publisher in May. His experience as a newspaper man is of great value to him in the literary part of his work, and he far surpasses most explorers in facility of composition. Dr. JUNKER has been toiling a year and a half on the story of his long sojourn in Africa, and has only just completed the first volume. If we may judge from the ground covered in it, the whole work will fill three volumes at least. Dr. HOLUB, who has been home from his disastrous Zambesi trip nearly two years, has only just begun to publish his book, which is issued in installments. Just before WISSMANN returned to Africa he published a small volume in which he subjected the story of his first eventful journey across Africa to a painful amount of compression. Mr. GRENFELL, who has seen more of the Congo basin than any other white man, has written only a few pages at a time announcing some new discovery. STANLEY beats them all in the rapidity with which he gets his literary products before the public, and he is the only explorer whose books have been honored, as his last one was, by being printed almost simultaneously in as many as nine languages.

You would think that the Republican party was subject to weaknesses and dangers enough already, without its seeking to bring upon itself in this State a regular blizzard of public indignation.

Perhaps Mr. PLATT and his henchmen do not appreciate the gravity of the situation. They are lighting their matches in a particularly well-filled powder house.

They may blow up the World's Fair, but they will go up sky high with it, and come down disect and irrecognizable.

Frenzy in Congress, feebleness in the White House.

Can the Democracy Gain South Dakota?

From the St. Paul Globe.

A prominent editor in South Dakota yesterday caused some surprise by the statement that within his state next November could show an astonishing change and he believed the Democrats would be successful. More consideration is due to his statements from the fact that he has always been a Republican, and still publishes a Republican paper in one of the larger towns. The action of the Legislature on the Prohibition question does not represent the prevalent feeling or even the personal convictions of nearly all its members. The present Legislature has refused to resubmit the question, and it will be made an issue in the election of the Legislature. The liberal Republicans will insist upon pledges, and if the Republican candidates will not give them they will turn to the Democrats. A Senator and all the State officers are involved in the election. South Dakota has seemed the most incorrigible politically, of the new States, but Iowa is an example of the possibilities of judicious and energetic effort.

Did Ingalls Say It?

From the Atlanta Constitution.

On Thursday last, just after Senator Ingalls concluded his speech on the negro question, he met Senator Butler of South Carolina in the lobby. As the two men shook hands, Senator Butler said:

"Ingalls, what in the —— do you mean by doing like this?" evidently referring to his bitter speech.

"Butler," replied Ingalls, "do you know anything about Roman history? If so perhaps you remember how the Roman fathers used to get together and privately laugh over the gullibility of the Roman people."

With a smile, the Kansan walked away.

Will Ben Butterworth Leave Ohio?

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Hon. Benjamin Butterworth made one mistake, and that was in not moving to Chicago ten years ago. But he has formed a law partnership here now and will come. The people of the United States will hear from Ben. He comes of good old Quaker stock, that, like wine, grows better with age.

The Glacial Demeanor of the Iceman from the Sixth.

From the Washington Post.

One of the least excited men in the House during the exciting scenes of the past two days was the successor of the late S. S. Cox.

A Precept of Jefferson Davis's.

From the St. Louis Republic.

VIOLA, Ark., Jan. 25.—I have in my autograph album this inscription in Jefferson Davis's hand: "Filial it is a rare gem, and should be engraved in the heart of every young person:

"Live to leave when life on earth is ended, that good name which virtue only will command.

BEAUVOIR, Miss., Dec. 10, 1887. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A Quick Method of Counting.

Little Bertrand had promised his mother always to count 100 before speaking after becoming angry.

One day his sister snatched an orange from him and his angry retort came in a singularly short time.

"Bertrand," said his mother, "did you count 100?"

"Yes, ma."

"How did you count?"

"Ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, hundred."

An Unfortunate Mistake.

"I wish to say to the congregation," said the minister, "that the pulpit is not responsible for the error of the printer on the tickets for the concert in the Sunday-school room. The concert is for the benefit of the Arch Fund, not the Arch Fiend. We will now sing hymn six, 'To err is human, to forgive divine.'"

Ill-Mannered Looking Glasses.

"I don't like to go into a room lined with mirrors," said the first gentleman of faded gentility to another of his kind.

"Why not?"

"Well, because they cast reflections upon my personal appearance."

SCHOOLS IN ALASKA.

Their Condition and the Difficulties Under Which They Are Conducted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Mr. Cutcheon's bill to set apart Annette Island in Alaska for the uses of the colony which is headed by Mr. Wm. Duncan, deals with an interesting experiment. This colony consists of about 1,200 Indians, who have adopted the ways and occupations of white men. In the autumn of 1887, Mr. Duncan, who is an English missionary, finding that his teachings and methods brought him into conflict with the English Church authorities, moved his whole establishment from Mettakahtla, in British Columbia, to Annette Island, near Fortchester, in Alaska. There they have built houses, a church, mills, shops, school houses, and will have a good influence in the education of the Territory. Accordingly, it is now proposed that the ownership of the island shall be given to them, in order that they may hold the land in severalty. Mr. Duncan has been made a member of the Territorial Board of Education, which is nominated by the Commissioner of Education and appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Thirteen teachers of day schools have been employed by the Government in Alaska, one each at Killisnoo, Kodiak, Klawak, Afognak, Howkan, Haines, Wrangell, Unga, and Douglas, and two each at the two principal towns, Juneau and Sitka. Juneau, which includes several settlements, and is opposite Douglas Island, the site of the gold mines, contains perhaps two thousand whites, besides its Indians. The main educational work has been done hitherto in mission and contract schools. These receive an allowance from the Government for giving native pupils a common school education, besides sometimes usually teaching the boys certain trades, like those of the shoemaker, tinsmith, carpenter, and so on, the girls learning to sew, wash, iron, and cook. Last year Congress made an appropriation of $50,000 for schools in Alaska, which was $5,000 more than the previous year. One fourth of this sum was given to the well-known Presbyterian industrial boarding school at Sitka, and another fourth, nearly, for the salaries of the teachers of the day schools. This plan, which became possible under the act of 1884, is an improvement upon the old one of intrusting education in Alaska to the Indian Bureau. Some of the schools are only whites, others only Indians. Besides, there are the Creoles and the Aleuts, the former numbering possibly 2,000 and the latter 3,000. These can read and write more or less in the Russian or the Aleut language, so that altogether the problem of education is too vexed to bring it exclusively under the Indian Bureau. Besides, the natives of Alaska are not upon reservations, but support themselves, and have not the close tribal system of most other Indians.

In addition to the four boarding schools aided by the Government, other mission schools have been maintained in Alaska, while on the islands of St. Paul and St. George two schools are kept up by the Alaska Commercial Company under its contract. The latter are of course for the benefit of the Aleuts who are employed as seal hunters. The priests of the Russian church have fifteen parish schools at Oonalaska, St. Michael's, Unga, Attoo, Carluk, Peiskolsky, and various other points. They are mostly for Russian creoles and Aleuts. Many of the teachers are unable to speak English, although they have been directed to acquire a knowledge for the purpose of teaching it. Their pupils talk either Russian or Aleut or sometimes a mixture of them. Mr. Duncan's school receives a small appropriation. Altogether there are about forty schools now in the Territory, religious and secular, attended by about 2,000 pupils, the total attendance of the Government day schools being fully half that number.

But it is evident that education in Alaska does not prosper and advance as much as was hoped. The Board of Education and Gov. Knapp agree that the attendance at the Indian schools has not been satisfactory, and that the Indian parents do not co-operate very well with the teachers. One cause is the difficulty of travel in that region, especially as many of the Indians live on the islands along the coast. Other troubles besetting the day schools are the long seasons of winter and darkness. Then, as fires are needed at the missions nearly all the year around, the boys boarding in school there are largely occupied in hunting for fuel, which is a species of object teaching too much like the system of Mr. Squeers to impress them forcibly with the advantages of education. Still another difficulty is that when the pupils go back from their schools to the parental huts they find little stimulus and perhaps no means for putting into practice the few lessons in farming, gardening, or mechanical industries which they have received. The simple wants of the people can be supplied by native ingenuity as well as by an attempt to practise carpentering and blacksmithing without any outfit of tools.

Exactly what can be done to increase the efficiency of the schools in Alaska is not very clear. It has been suggested that army or navy officers should be assigned to the inspection of the Government and contract schools, in order that they might report upon their needs and shortcomings. This would not be very difficult, as the schools are mostly in southeastern Alaska, all near the shore, and a naval vessel makes an annual cruise there, as do also two revenue marine cutters. Since the Inspector General's Department of the army is also desirous, apparently, of extending its scope, it might welcome such an opening. Still this suggestion, made by the Interior Department, hardly seems to exhaust the subject of remedies. Probably when the question comes before Congress, the Commission that visited Alaska last summer will contribute something to the current information. President Harrison could be relied upon to sanction a more liberal support of education in Alaska, since in one of his speeches he advocated setting apart a portion of the income from the seal islands for this purpose.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Bear and wolf shooting has been first-class all winter in Austria and Hungary.

Hereafter Australia is to make the ammunition for her army, which hitherto has all come from England.

"Joan of Arc" is to be produced in London in May, with Bernhardt in the title role and all the French scenery.

John McGregor, better known as "Rob Roy," the traveller and writer, is very sick at Bournemouth, England.

The Census bill about to be introduced by the English Government will provide that hereafter the census be taken every five years.

American clams are to be planted at various points on the English coast, in the hope that they may be propagated for the market.

An English paper says that a syndicate is being formed in that country for the purchase from this Government of the forest lands of Alaska.

Hydraulic power at a pressure of 750 pounds to the square inch is now conveyed about beneath the streets of London as steam is conveyed in this country.

A play at one of the English theatres has just had to be modified because the actors had a superstition against the appearance of a peacock or its feathers on the stage.

A bar of Welsh gold has been forwarded to the British Geographical Society with the request that it be used in the making of the medal that the society is to give to Stanley.

The London authorities have put a stop to the holding of lotteries for the benefit of charitable institutions, which have heretofore been winked at when quietly conducted.

An indication of the spread of English as a language is given by the fact that it has just been chosen for use in the recording of important treaty engagements between Russia and China.

An English scientific man claims to have discovered a substance so nearly like gold that even acid will not tarnish it, and which can be manufactured very cheaply. He is going to put it on the market.

Alma Tadema has taken again to painting small pictures. One of his latest shows a Roman soldier dropping a bunch of roses into the lap of his lady love. It is said to be finer than the average of his paintings.

They attach the prefix "Church of England" to all sorts of societies in Great Britain, and the latest is a "Church of England Society" for the purchase of pianos and American organs by payments of a shilling a week.

An English woman who had written a history of Wales and dedicated it to the Prince of Wales has cut him a presentation copy which is bound in sealskin extracted from the recently developed mines of that country.

It has come out that the late Miss Dinah Mulok (Mrs. Craik) was the woman who gave her pension from the Literary Fund for the benefit of the late Dr. Westland Marston, and whose identity was never revealed before her death.

The Austrian Count Aloys Karolyi, who recently died, left a fortune of two millions and a half which produced an income of nearly two hundred thousand dollars a year. He owned an immense estate over which he reigned as a regular old fashioned Czar.

Sir Arthur Blackwood, secretary of the British Post Office Department, at a recent public dinner made a speech in which he regretted that whereas England was once foremost in the efficiency of its postal arrangements, it had now been left in the rear by several other countries.

The highest meteorological station in Europe is on the top of the Sonnblick, in Austria, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. The operator is Peter Lechner, who lives there with no human companion, and with no communication with the outer world except by telephone and telegraph.

The Lords of the Admiralty have just officially reprimanded an engineer cadet, who when asked "How would you proceed to get steam up?" replied, "Tighten your funnel stays and regulate your funnel draught, then look up to our Father, and say, 'I am ready to go as soon as the better from comes out.'"

LIVELY TIMES IN OHIO.

Republicans and Democrats Still Fighting Over the Lieutenant-Governor.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 2.—The old political excitement of three years ago, during the reign of King Bob Kennedy in the Ohio Senate, bids fair to be resuscitated in the next few weeks, and all on account of the Republicans refusing to accept as settled the Lieutenant-Governor's fight. On Thursday last, after a hearing of the evidence in the contest between W. V. Marquis (Dem.) and E. L. Lampson (Rep.), the Senate decided by a vote of 18 to 16 that Mr. Marquis had been legally elected and was entitled to his seat. To this Mr. Lampson demurred, asserting that the evidence had been read by summary only, and that there really had been no contest, and that he should still continue to claim to be Lieutenant-Governor until the Ohio Supreme Court decided that the contest was fair and legal, and that he was ousted according to the law and the Constitution.

It has been the scheme of the Republicans for some time to get this case before the Supreme Court, as it is Republican, and on a political question this court, as at present constituted, has never yet gone back on its party friends. The following has been decided on:

Proceedings in quo warranto will be instituted by Mr. Lampson requiring Mr. Marquis to show by what authority and right he occupies the chair and exercises the office of Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Marquis will answer, and set up that part of the Senate journal containing the record of the contest proceedings as evidence that he is entitled to the office. To this Lampson will file a reply asserting that the Senate never acquired any jurisdiction to determine the case, because it did not hear any evidence at length, but only a summary of the evidence. A lot of contested election cases will be cited. It can be predicted that the decision of the Court will be adverse to Mr. Marquis, and it can also be predicted that the Senate will pay no attention to the decision. The Democrats say this packed jury cannot oust Marquis, as it has no jurisdiction, and should it attempt to arrest that gentleman for contempt of court or any of the Democratic Senators for aiding and abetting Marquis, the first thing these Republican judges know they will find that the Senate has impeached them for disregarding their oaths in causing the Senators to be arrested when the Constitution says: "No member of the Legislature shall be arrested when going to and from the State House except for a capital crime." If impeached, Gov. Campbell could then appoint Democratic Judges to serve until the next State election.

The National Republican Committee is taking a hand in this matter, as the order has gone forth to keep the Democrats from redistricting the State for Congress purposes at any cost. A great effort will be made to elect a Republican in the district on Tuesday, and thus make the Senate a tie, 18 to 18. No Republican has been nominated there, but the man is agreed on, the tickets printed, and it is expected to repeat the Illinois game of 1885, when the Republicans carried a 2,000 Democratic district by stringing a candidate on the day of the election, and the Democrats thought there was no use to come out and vote. There are stormy days ahead in Ohio.

SETH LOW'S NEW PORTRAIT.

It Represents Him as Addressing an Imaginary Multitude.

The only ex-Mayor of Brooklyn whose portrait does not adorn the walls of the Common Council Chamber in that city is Seth Low, the young President of Columbia College. When his term as Mayor came to an end the Aldermen appropriated $1,500 to pay for his portrait, and in due time William M. Chase painted one. It was hung in a conspicuous place in the aldermanic chamber. It is said the likeness was not satisfactory to the original, and at all events the picture soon disappeared.

Mr. Chase has painted another portrait of Mr. Low, and in a few days it will be taken over to Brooklyn. The new picture is said to be a perfect likeness. It is a full-length figure, and represents Mr. Low in the act of addressing an imaginary multitude.

HOW THE MISSOURIANS WOULD HAVE SEATED TILDEN.

A Curious Statement About Southern Enterprise and Northern Cowardice.

From the Boston Herald.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 31, 1890.—The fiery opposition of Congressman Bland of Missouri to the rulings of Speaker Reed has brought out a bit of secret political history. Ex-United States Senator D. H. Armstrong is the authority, and the incident occurred during the Tilden-Hayes contest. Mansur and Bland and others called a meeting of leading Democrats of the State, and they assembled at the Planters' House. That meeting, said Senator Armstrong to-day, was called to consider the action to be taken in the event that Mr. Tilden was not seated as President. My recollection of who was there, and who spoke, is not clear just now. I know that I spoke for one, and that I expressed myself very forcibly. At the time I was not in the Senate. Phelps had just been elected Governor, and I was on the Democratic Central Committee. It was the last campaign with which I had anything to do.

"You are reported as having advised against extraordinary measures by the South."

"Yes, I did. I remember that Henry Watterson has said something about 500,000 armed Kentuckians marching on to Washington to see Tilden seated. It was referred to at the meeting, and I said that the South had gone into something of the kind on the advice of Northern Democrats once before and had looked. This time, I said, the Northern Democrats ought to take the lead and we would follow. If my advice had been followed we would have had 40,000 Missourians in Washington, each with a revolver in his pocket, on Inaugural day. We would have gone there quietly, every man paying his own fare and hotel bill, and not say a word to a soul about it. What's more, we would have seen Mr. Tilden made President, too, but the Northern Democrats were too cowardly to take the initiative."

"Was there an organized movement of that kind all over the country?"

"Not that I know of. Ours was a spontaneous gathering. I don't know just why we did get together. Why, I tell you we could have seated Tilden without any trouble. Blaine and the other Republican leaders were only bluffing; they had nothing behind them. Gen. Sherman had told them that the army would not stand any revolutionary measures, and if the Northern Democrats had got been such cowards, we would have succeeded without trouble."

Even George Washington Isn't Known to Everybody.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Will you kindly allow me a small space in your valuable paper to say a few words concerning the Washington Monument at Union square? During the past seven years I have been a carpenter at the green line, and the question has been propounded to me over one hundred times on the front platform of my car, apparently by strangers, who the name or monument represents, and, being somewhat amazed at such an impertinent question, I answer them all that it represented George Washington, the father of his country and at the head of the revolutionary army, although scant, but brave, marched through the gateway of a free and independent country.

Doubtless they were all foreigners and had not been in the country long enough to study American history, which is the inheritance of their ignorance. Now, take American citizens travelling in different parts of the European nations, unfamiliar with the great men of this day, and ignorant how the immortal Washington with all his glory, question and I hope it will not be intelligent to suggest the propriety of carving or placing a marble plate bearing the name of the distinguished patriot and soldier upon the granite pedestal.

A. [illegible] West Forty-second street.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30, 1890.

That Confession.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Considerable interest is manifested in the discussion concerning the revision of the Presbyterian Confession of Faith; there will be a majority for revision there will be a large minority opposed to revision. The great difficulty with the Confession is the peculiar manner in which certain doctrines are stated. Now, although this is so it does not seem well to change the language of the confession for several reasons, one reason is because of the large number opposed to such a change. Therefore suppose that the Presbyterian Church in the United States should adopt a shorter form of the doctrines of the Confession, and should publicly declare that the treasure is found in the same volume with the confession. [illegible]

Mr. Gedney was Not a Director.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I see by this morning's paper that I am announced as having been one of the directors of the Cosmopolitan Bank. I have been at no time a director of either the Cosmopolitan, Knickerbocker, or Equitable bank. Prior to the formation of the Equitable bank I was the attorney for the organization of Gardner Dunn, a successful banker, and I was asked to organize the Cosmopolitan Bank, but declined to do so. [illegible]

NEW YORK, Jan. 31. [illegible]

Wasn't Quite Correct.

"You have read 'Faust' in the original, I presume, Mr. Verycough," one said aside, while the other folks at table were discussing German literature.

"No, I haven't," he replied, "but I've read Goethe, though. Have you ever read him?"

Circumstantial Evidence.

Landlady—You haven't eaten your soup, Mr. Roberts. Is there anything in it?

Boarder—I don't think there is; I couldn't taste anything.

A Matter of Conviction.

"Is he a Republican from conviction?"

"Yes. He was sent to jail