The Sun.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1893.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid.

DAILY, Per Month	$0 50
DAILY, Per Year	6 00
SUNDAY, Per Year	2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	8 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	70
WEEKLY, Per Year	1 00

Postage to Foreign Countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, *issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before 6 o'clock.*

No Throne Building!

Flag up or flag down, the main question concerning Hawaii is whether it shall be acquired or abandoned by the United States.

The attitude of Mr. CLEVELAND upon this question, and his intentions for the future, are not known. They are not likely to be known during the recess of Congress, except as they may be disclosed by the acts of Mr. BLOUNT, his personal representative.

The first steps of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Commissioner were to pull down the flag from the pole where it had been flying, and to send the Boston's marines back to their ship in the harbor.

This, as we presume, is all right. It involves no humiliation to the nation's dignity, and it does not necessarily mean the surrender of any American interest. The flag had no business to be on that pole in that manner. It was hoisted there, not by order of the United States Government, but by Minister STEVENS on his own responsibility; and the unauthorized demonstration had already been disavowed and rebuked by Gen. HARRISON'S Secretary of State. The mere lowering of the flag, concerning which there is so much thoughtless clamor, is no more to be regarded as a self-inflicted insult against the power and glory of this nation, than was the regular hauling down of the Boston's colors in Honolulu harbor at sunset that same day. The marines were properly sent back to their quarters on shipboard. Peace reigned under the provisional Government. Their presence ashore was no longer required to protect either the lives or the property of American citizens in Honolulu.

The royalists in Hawaii, like the malignant anti-Americans in the United States, are predicting and hoping that the next development of Mr. BLOUNT'S secret instructions from Mr. CLEVELAND will be some measure looking toward the overthrow of the existing Government in Hawaii and the restoration of LILIUOKALANI'S preposterous monarchy.

The significance of such a step on the part of Mr. CLEVELAND'S representative would be enormous. It would show that the President is determined to prevent annexation by any means in his power; that in order to prevent it, he is ready to stretch his constitutional authority to the unheard-of extent of crushing the life out of a new-born republic, and ushering back to an empty throne a ridiculous Queen who has been deposed by her own subjects. If public opinion in this country is prepared to tolerate the use of Federal power to stamp out the first spark of democratic self-government in a land less fortunate than our own, or to permit the Chief Executive of this republic to lend his aid, upon any pretence, in setting up again an overturned throne in any part of the world, we are very much mistaken in our estimate of the spirit prevailing in the United States of America.

When the power of the Federal Administration is exerted, directly or indirectly, in aid of a counter-revolution in the interest of downfallen monarchy, it will be high time to talk of national humiliation, and to rise in sincere and fiery indignation against the debasement of the American flag, and all that it represents.

Anti-Democratic.

The illogical and untenable theory that in this country there is some profound difference between the relation of the voters to the State and to the municipal administration did not die with the overthrow of the "People's Municipal League." It makes its appearance from time to time in new forms, and the latest of these is in our contemporary the *Times*. "In municipal affairs," says that journal, "since municipal affairs are a matter of business, and not of politics, the chief concern of the *Times* will be, as it has always been, in New York, in Brooklyn, and in whatever city its influence may reach, to bring about better and purer government." It appends this to its statement that it is henceforth to be a Democratic newspaper, or rather, we should say, a newspaper supporting Democratic candidates and policies.

What is the difference between the right of the people of the country to control their State or national affairs through the agency of the party to which they belong, and the right of the people of a city to do the same thing, for the same reason?

The people of this State are to choose in November a State Comptroller to look after their financial concerns in Albany. The Democratic State Convention will nominate a Democrat; the Republican State Convention will nominate a Republican. The people will choose between them. If there prove to be more Democrats than Republicans in the State, the Democratic nominee will win; if there prove to be fewer, the Republican will win. On the same day and on the same ticket, the voters of New York city will vote for a Comptroller to look after the financial affairs of this municipality. The Democrats will nominate a candidate, and the Republicans will set up another. If a majority of the people favor Democratic rule in this town, they will elect the Democrat; if they don't, he will be defeated. Such is the essence of popular government. How can it be changed to make one rule for State affairs and another for city affairs?

This pretended distinction, where none exists, has been a fruitful cause of Mugwump disappointment and distress. It is a sort of political color blindness. It besets the Mugwumps at every step. Apparently they cannot get away from it.

In the same way the State's law officer, the Attorney-General, and the city's prosecuting officer, the District Attorney, are to be elected in November. What good reason is there for applying the test of party membership to one, and not to the other? The same rule applies to all legislative and executive offices.

The Mugwump theory, which begins in error, ends in absurdity. If, as the *Times* says, municipal affairs are matters of business, so are State affairs. If State affairs are matters of business, so are national affairs; and thus, according to our contemporary, the Secretary of the Treasury need not be a Democrat under a Democratic Administration, or a Republican under a Republican Administration.

By the same logic which the Mugwumps seek to discredit and reject, the people elect a Democratic Mayor because they prefer a Democratic municipal administration; they elect a Democratic Governor because they desire a Democratic State administration; and a Democratic President because they want a Democratic national administration. That is popular choice. If the exercise of the right be advisable in one case, it is advisable in all. Government in the United States is by the people through the agency of parties. The Mugwump theory seeks to accept this rule in some cases and to reject it in others, making an arbitrary distinction between the performance of public duties that are almost identical. Such a theory has never found favor with practical common-sense voters, and it never can while they keep their common sense. A journal which adheres to such unreasonable and discredited notions may support some Democratic candidates, and may labor for the diffusion of some Democratic principles; but it can never be a Democratic newspaper.

Will Belgium Prove a Firebrand?

Those who recall how near Belgium came to setting Europe in a blaze sixty years ago, may well view with misgiving the international outcome of a revolution at Brussels. The latest news from Belgium demonstrates that a revolution is by no means impossible. Unless King LEOPOLD II. and the Conservative majority of the Chamber of Deputies make considerable concessions to the popular demand for universal suffrage, the monarchy may be superseded by a republic of a socialistic tinge. The close proximity of such a commonwealth to the centres of socialistic propaganda in Prussian Rhineland and Westphalia, would naturally be regarded at Berlin as a source of danger to German social and political institutions, and the German Government might be tempted to interpose for what it would term the restoration of order.

We do not, indeed, put much faith in the reported existence of a treaty whereby Germany is said to have bound herself to assist the Belgian sovereign in the event of his being unable to put down a popular uprising. But, plainly, there would be strategic as well as political motives for offering such succor. Already France commands the sympathy of the Walloon or French-speaking provinces of Belgium, and the same thing would be true of the cities and large towns in the Flemish-speaking provinces the moment a republic were established, whether this were of a Jacobin or a socialistic type. A community of aims and interests would render the Belgian republic, in spite of nominal independence, practically as much an auxiliary of the French republic as was the Batavian republic about a century ago. That is to say, in the event of war between France and Germany, Belgian fortresses would probably welcome French garrisons, and the Prussian Rhineland would be exposed to invasion from its defenceless frontier on the side of Belgium.

Knowing that what formerly occurred may occur again, and that the one weak place of the German empire on the west is the Belgian border, the Prussian general staff would in all likelihood regard as indispensable an occupation of Belgium on the pretence of restoring order. They would deem it safer to confront the risks of war at once rather than wait until French garrisons were admitted to the Belgian strongholds. That war would follow German intervention in Belgium cannot be for a moment doubted. It would be suicidal for France to suffer her mortal enemy to seize a coign of vantage that would probably turn the scale in the contest which, at any rate, cannot be deferred much longer. Within twenty-four hours after the first German regiment had crossed the Belgian frontier, the French army also would be put in motion, and Belgium would once more become the cockpit of Europe.

Let us hope that LEOPOLD II. will by prompt and large concessions to the wishes of his people avoid giving any pretext for German intervention, which would prove in the end a curse to his own country besides involving a continent in war.

The Need of Coaling Stations.

The announcement of the treaty with Ecuador giving to the United States the use of one of the Galapagos Islands as a naval station, brings up for consideration the policy of acquiring such footholds.

It was the substitution of steam engines for sails as the motive machinery of ships that first made manifest the importance of securing storage places for fuel in various parts of the world. Repair stations in foreign waters and havens of retreat for commercial vessels on the sudden outbreak of war were of recognized value even in the sailing-ship era. But with the advent of steam machinery, supplies of coal in distant harbors became a necessity; and since a neutral port might refuse fuel to an armed cruiser for fear of being called to account or treated as an enemy by the other belligerent, it was obviously wise for a country to arrange for its own sources of supply. A treaty like that now proposed with Ecuador, made in time of peace, would exempt that country from any responsibility to a future enemy of the United States, however useful the port might prove to us.

As long ago as 1872 our Government took steps in this direction, by procuring a grant, through Commander MEADE, of the use of Pago Pago harbor in the island of Tutuila. For this concession, made by MAUGA, the local chief, a treaty with the Samoan Government was substituted half a dozen years later. Our next move was to acquire from Hawaii the right to establish a naval station at Pearl River harbor, on the island of Oahu, not far from Honolulu.

But the real importance of such stations was for a long time not generally appreciated, as most of our cruising vessels are provided with auxiliary sail power, which they use to save fuel when practicable. Even Pago Pago, after being acquired, was long neglected, and only the troubles arising out of the German overthrow of MALIETOA aroused the country to its value. Then Secretary WHITNEY bought and sent to the station a full cargo of coal, and last year, the needed ground having been obtained, the Navy Department arranged to erect a fine wharf and various buildings there. At Pearl River harbor delay has been caused by the need of removing an obstructive reef, and if we ever annex Hawaii the harbor at Honolulu may suffice instead. But apart from special causes of delay, the value of foreign coaling stations has perhaps only been fully seen with the building of our great armored ships that carry no sails, and have only military masts, used for observation and for mounting machine guns in their tops.

However, even ten years ago, at the foundation of our new steel navy, Secretary CHANDLER proposed this programme:

"The department renews its recommendation that our coaling stations at Honolulu and the Samoan Islands, and at Pichilingue, in Lower California, shall be fixed by Congress on a firm basis, and that additional naval coaling stations shall be established at some or all of the following points: Samana Bay or some port in Hayti; Curacoa, in the Caribbean Sea; Santa Catharina, in Brazil; the Straits of Magellan; La Union, in Salvador, or Amapala, in Honduras; Tulear Bay, in Madagascar; Monrovia, in Liberia; the Island of Fernando Po; Port Hamilton, in the Nan-how Islands of Corea. Similar stations should be maintained, one at the best point on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, and another at the islands of Flamenco, Perico, Culebra, and Benos, on the Pacific side, now owned by American corporations."

Of the regions suggested for coaling stations the most important no doubt is the Caribbean Sea. There we need such a harbor, not only for the North Atlantic squadron, which so frequently has vessels cruising in the West Indies, but for strategic purposes. The opening of the interoceanic canal would increase its importance. If we do not yet possess such a station it has not been for lack of assiduous effort to acquire one during the last twenty years. At one time we had in view the annexation of St. Thomas, with its fine harbor of Charlotte Amalie. The annexation of San Domingo and the acquisition by lease of a foothold on Samana Bay have had consideration in their turn. Chiriqui lagoon was also for a time in view, particularly from its proximity to the Isthmus canal. The recent efforts of Admiral GHERARDI to acquire Mole St. Nicolas, in Hayti, commanding the Windward Passage, are well remembered, while since then there has been a revival of the project to secure Santa Barbara on Samana Bay, near the Mona Passage.

From one cause or another all these efforts so far have proved futile, yet it cannot be doubted that the desired port will sooner or later be obtained. Every year's experience strengthens the argument for acquiring foreign naval stations. Apart from the question of fuel, the far greater frequency with which our unsheathed steel hulls have to be cleaned in order to save them from erosion and to keep up their speed has suggested the importance of establishing dry docks in foreign waters. The trouble with Chili brought up afresh the value of foreign coaling stations, and perhaps was the origin of our present acquisition in the Galapagos Islands, on the route from San Francisco to Valparaiso. We may conclude, therefore, that other acquisitions for similar purposes will follow.

A Novelty in Farming.

Considerable experience in farming enables us to say that the *Country Gentleman* is one of the best agricultural papers in the United States. For some years it has been our habit to read it, but we have never found in it anything so out of the common as this advertisement, which appeared in a recent number:

"Any one knowing the address or locality where a skunk farm is run, either in New York State or Pennsylvania, will do a favor by addressing postal to D. S., care *Country Gentleman*."

We copy this interesting notice in order to bring it to the attention of the officers who respectively preside over the agricultural interests of this country and State at Washington and Albany. In the Department of Agriculture at Washington, directed by the Hon. J. STERLING MORTON of Nebraska, there is a Bureau of Animal Industry; and the Dairy Commissioner of this State, whose title is shortly to be changed by the Legislature to that of Commissioner of Agriculture, undertakes to exercise a certain degree of supervision over cattle, bees, and other creatures. We trust these officers will speedily publish what they know on the subject of skunk farms. We have set them an example, in two or three disquisitions that have appeared at various periods in THE SUN which shines for all.

The money expended for this purpose would not be any more wasted than are nine-tenths of the expenditures made ostensibly for the promotion of the agricultural interests of the country and the State. A pamphlet on skunk farms would be just as useful and a great deal more interesting than the paper on agriculture in Alaska, which was one of the first publications of the Department of Agriculture at Washington under the new Secretary. All that the paper showed was that there is in Alaska no such thing as agriculture worthy of the name, and this fact was tolerably well known before.

We suggest that the same man who wrote RUSK'S celebrated treatise on Lumpy Jaw in Cattle would be a suitable person to undertake the philosophic discussion of skunk farms in a Government publication.

What a day of glory was Saturday last for the great Italian composer, VERDI, who will be an octogenarian next year! Upon that day this illustrious master had the joy of beholding a performance of his new and delicious comic opera, "Falstaff," in the Eternal City. The King and Queen were at the theatre; the great people of Rome were there; above all, the devotees and lovers of music were there in multitude. The audience were in an ecstasy of delight over the work. At a moment of madness the King seized VERDI'S hand, marched with him upon the stage, and the twain stood there, while men and women of every rank sprang to their feet, and shouted for over a quarter of an hour, "Long live VERDI!" That was a Roman spectacle, beautiful indeed. VERDI bowed and smiled as the shouts were prolonged. Surely he was happy. Upon entering the city he had been welcomed by a popular ovation, spontaneous and splendid.

When VERDI was thirty-three years of age, his other Shakespearean opera, "Macbeth," was performed amid scenes not less jubilant than those of last Saturday. At each of the first three performances of that superb work he was called before the audience more than thirty times. He was escorted to and from the theatre every night by triumphal processions, and the testimonial of a golden crown was offered him. Nearly a half century has passed since then, and now again he stands before Rome and the world, the greatest and proudest of living composers.

The Spanish Princess EULALIE has taken ship at Cadiz for New York, as the representative of the Queen of Spain. She began her voyage on Monday, if the official programme printed at Madrid was carried out. It was there announced that she would leave Cadiz on the 17th of April, pay a visit to the Spanish islands in the West Indies, and then set out for New York. It had been arranged that she shall arrive here on the 20th of May, accompanied by her husband, by the Marquise of ALDO-HERMOSO, her lady in waiting, and by the Duke of TAMAMES, formerly grand master of the household of Queen ISABELLA.

We must presume that this distinguished Spanish Princess and representative of royalty will be welcomed to New York in a way worthy of the city, and in accordance with Spanish etiquette. When the programme for her tour had been drawn up, a grand banquet in her honor was given in the Palace de Castille, a royal residence, and several other entertainments at which she was present, were given by Spanish dignitaries. Her reception upon her arrival in New York ought to be signalized by social events as grand as those with which she was honored before her departure from Spain.

We now take the liberty of suggesting that the ladies of New York be officially requested to take a prominent part in the reception of Princess EULALIE. Would it not be well and proper to form an American Ladies' Committee of One Hundred to prepare for her reception, a committee as strong and happy in its composition as that committee of gentlemen chosen to receive the Duke DE VERAGUA, a subject of the sovereign whose representative is the Princess EULALIE? We are sure that the ladies of New York would be pleased to do their duty upon an occasion of this kind. We do not believe that the Princess would regard such a reception by her American sisters as in violation of the rules of the grand etiquette of Spain. We must think that it would give her pleasure to be welcomed to New York in the way here suggested.

The property owners of this city will be pleased to learn that an act has been recently passed by the Legislature providing for the publication in the corporation papers of notices issued by the Comptroller announcing the confirmation of all assessments for street improvements and openings. Heretofore there has been no provision of law authorizing and providing for such notices except in the *City Record*, and this has been the cause of much hardship and complaint among property owners, who have been subjected to the penalty of a high rate of interest on assessments of which they were ignorant. Comptroller MYERS deserves credit for introducing this reform. The first of such notices is published in THE SUN to-day as a legal advertisement.

Here is a just complaint:

"I must complain that THE SUNDAY SUN, in giving the names of the literary millionaires of New York does not put the name of any woman among them, though several of our very wealthy women are the authors of books."

It is true. We ought to have spoken of several of our feminine authors, women of literary genius and of fortune. If our complainant will kindly send us a list of the names of those of them in New York who may properly be classed with the millionaire authors of whom we spoke we shall be pleased to put it in print.

The new Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, Dr. SENNER, has already introduced there better business methods than those which have existed for years past. He gives personal attention to all the details of the business of the island. He enforces the laws more strictly than they were ever enforced by any of his predecessors. He is vigilant in the performance of all his duties. At the same time he has already reduced the expenses of the immigration service. He has likewise secured for the Government a far larger bonus from each of the persons who possess special privileges at the island, such as the privilege of exchanging foreign money, and that of cartage, and that of keeping the restaurant. He has a practical turn of mind.

When Dr. SENNER took the Commissionership at the opening of this month, the spring immigration had just begun. It has been enormous. We believe that he has already reviewed about 40,000 immigrants, hundreds of whom have been debarred as undesirable. The inspection has been conducted with unusual care.

The duties of Commissioner of Immigration at this port are serious and important. In the performance of them, Commissioner SENNER has begun well.

We fear that the United States would not make as favorable a show in a review of the carrying vessels of the commercial countries of the world as it will make next week in the naval review in our waters. It is not to our credit that the two best steamships in the Atlantic trade owned by an American company were built in a British shipyard, or that we have not any steamships on the Pacific that are superior to those of the British line between Vancouver and Hong Kong. It is to our discredit that our country controls a less proportion of the carrying trade of the world (apart from the coasting and lacustrine trade) than it controlled sixty or seventy or eighty years ago.

Surely we ought not to rest satisfied as long as our commercial fleet upon the high seas is smaller, not only than that of England or of Germany, but also than that of France, of Italy, or of Holland.

The steamship companies which carry steerage passengers from Europe to Halifax are acting very foolishly in trying to resist the emergency order issued by the authorities at that port, to the effect that ships and passengers and baggage shall be fumigated upon arrival there, as a safeguard against the cholera. We have had reason to be apprehensive of Halifax, which was negligent up to the time of the promulgation of the new order; several members of the medical conference recently held in this city spoke of it as a point of peculiar danger. The steamship agents there ought to know that it is to their interest that precautionary measures should be adopted and enforced; for if, through their carelessness, the cholera infection shall be brought to American shores, the carrying of steerage passengers from Europe will surely be prohibited altogether.

The steamship companies carrying immigrants to the port of New York are amenable to discipline. They got a lesson last autumn, when, after several cholera cases had been discovered aboard two ships, immigration was peremptorily stopped by a Presidential order. They are aware that the Government is prepared to act in the same way this year, and therefore it is that, instead of resisting our quarantine authorities, they coöperate with them.

THE REVENUE TARIFF.

The Only Obstacle in the Way.

From the Post-Express.

The only difficulties in the way are those that arise from a refusal to adopt the declared policy of the Democratic party. To reform the tariff and attempt to preserve a protective system at the same time will be an arduous task. Protection is now distributed in every direction, and the requisite revenue is secured; but any attempt at partial revision of the tariff will throw the whole machinery out of gear. The simple resource is to abandon the idea of protection altogether, and in doing so abandon all tariff perplexities and difficulties. Make a free-trade tariff, which is the simplest thing in the world; and if more revenue be needed than it will produce, increase internal taxation.

If that policy will work, then a great gain has been made and the Democratic policy will become permanent. If it does not work, then the country must return to the Republican policy.

Why should the Democrats be afraid of their horses?

Buddhism and Theosophism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Apropos of your editorial on "The Buddhist Propaganda," I beg to say that the Theosophical Society is not a Buddhist propaganda either here or in any part of the world, in the United States I doubt if you could find five Buddhists in the Theosophical ranks, and it is unfair to our members and to our organization to tie your editorial knot around Buddhism and Theosophy. We have a free unsectarian platform, and as little desire to attach our movement to sectarian Buddhism as we do to sectarian Christianity. There are seventy-five branches in the American section, and not one of them is Buddhist.

A common popular fallacy leads people to think Buddhism is India's religion, but really India is Brahmanical, and Brahmanism never had a propaganda. At a convention to be held next Sunday in New York there will be a Buddhist present and no Buddhistic propaganda will be indulged in. Col. Olcott's work for the Maha Bodhi Society relates to property rights in a shrine and not to religion, and he has not any intention or desire of introducing Buddhism by means of the Theosophical Society, nor would it be permitted. Very truly, WILLIAM Q. JUDGE,

General Secretary American Section of Theosophical Society.

NEW YORK, April 16.

The Waiters—Their Club House and Beards.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Since the completion of the waiters' club house this fraternity seem to have awakened to the fact that such luxuries cannot be indulged in without an income that can be relied on. The waiters are already beginning to feel that in order to meet their club dues they must have something more substantial than the uncertainty of what may be given them by the dude patrons of the cafés and restaurants in which they are employed, and they now propose to turn over a new leaf and demand to hereafter be catalogued as men, eating and receiving, as do other men, a fair wage from their employers, instead of lowering themselves as they have done in the estimation of every man who works for compensation.

This is a step in the right direction, and should be encouraged by every citizen, man or woman, who believes in the good old American maxim that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and that the man who hires him should pay him his wages; and now let us all vote unanimously in favor of waiters wearing the beard à la Imperial, or as their fancy may dictate, and, instead of a collar being worn around their necks as a mark of servitude, a tie with three links, showing that they belong to the brotherhood of man; and with this new turn in affairs the patron may expect service in proportion to the price he pays, which will be regulated by competition as in every other business.

REGULAR IN THE SERVICE.

Modern History.

From Puck.

Teacher—Who won the Battle of New Orleans?

Small Boy—Jim Corbett.

ON TO THE NEXT TRIUMPH!

The Senate Being Disposed of, Mr. Cleveland Will Move on the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—With the Senate out of the way and the number of office seekers daily diminishing, more or less discouraged, the subject of a tariff bill, to be in readiness for the meeting of Congress, is the next business. The bill, on which work will be begun just as soon as Mr. Carlisle is able to turn the details of the business of his department over to subordinates, some of whom have already been selected with that view, will be known as the President's bill, and will embody the ideas of the Administration, to put through which all the powers of the Administration will be exerted. The putting-through plan is even now maturing. There will be plenty of ideas, possibly a number of other bills, wherein the troubles of the Administration will lie. The Committee on Ways and Means may not be disposed to yield up everything to Mr. Cleveland, and become the instrument for recording the will of the Administration. Almost always tariff bills have come from that committee, and been actually its own product to a very large extent. This time Mr. Cleveland does not intend it shall be so. It is going to be the President's plan, or nothing. At all events his bill is to be pushed, and in this, as in things in general, Mr. Cleveland does not intend to fail.

On the new bill Mr. Carlisle will do most of the work, assisted by Mr. David A. Wells and some others, to whom will be, or have been, imparted the President's will. It is expected to take all summer.

Meantime, Mr. Crisp, who, as part of the machinery for grinding out the new tariff measure, is to be made Speaker of the House, has been charged with the duty of framing in advance what will be expected to be an acquiescing, obedient Committee on Ways and Means. There is little fear now of trouble from the Senate, and the scheme is perfect if it only works; still there may be obstacles, but the President will not regard them as at all approaching the unsurmountable kind. Having subdued the Senate, the House of Representatives may not be in his contemplation less easy to subdue. With him, neither party platform, nor, in fact, previous declarations will be taken much into the account. "My Policy" will be the thing. It has been given out by Mr. Cleveland's recognized organ that while there is to be little protection "for protection's sake," there may be lots of it for the sake of revenue; and as for free trade, little of it will be found in the bill. Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Wells, and the rest may not at once agree to this, but it will be Mr. Cleveland's will, and so they will be acquiescent, as will be the Democratic majority in Congress, or there will be a great failure in plans. It will be this, or Cleveland will be overmatched; which is a thing he does not dream of.

Mr. Cleveland, from his point of view, looks the situation hard in the face; and he does not pretend it is not a hard one, a fact which, so far from discouraging, stimulates him to action. To raise the amount of revenue needed to run the Government does not admit, in his mind, of close observance of party platforms or much respect for abstract ideas. Billion Congresses have come to stay, he is afraid. How to get the money, to his mind, admits not of simply working up to theory. The matter is too practical for anything of that kind. His idea is, prosperous as is the country, "the times are going to be hard." With the world producing more than it needs for consumption, how, he asks, are we going to export our surplus, and how are we going to keep up to the billion standard the volume of revenue from imports? Tell me that, says Mr. Cleveland. This is the problem to which Mr. Carlisle is about to devote himself. Its difficulties, in the belief of the President, will be more favorable than otherwise to the "My Policy" idea. This has been foreshadowed by what a Democratic Senator said: "If Cleveland or Carlisle or anybody else can frame a bill that will meet the emergency, let him try it. Few will object." The attempt will be made as speedily as possible. Meantime the conditions for acquiescence will be prepared as far as possible, the offices and the patronage of the Administration being a very important consideration in every stage of the case.

OUR NEW COALING STATION.

The Senate Failed to Ratify the Treaty with Ecuador, but It Does Not Become Void.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The treaty between the United States and Ecuador, by which the right to acquire a coaling station on one of the Galapagos Isles is given the United States, failed of ratification by the Senate because of the pressure of other business. It is understood that there was no objection to the provisions of the treaty in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and it would have been reported to the Senate last week if adjournment had not been imminent. There is some disappointment over the failure in diplomatic and naval circles because of the Hawaiian situation, for, while the Galapagos Isles are several thousand miles distant from Honolulu, they are so situated that vessels on the west coast of South America could easily reach them and take on enough coal to proceed to Hawaii under full speed, an impossible thing with the present meagre allowances for coal and the difficulty of procuring it in the Pacific. While it has not been definitely ascertained which island of the Galapagos Archipelago has been selected for the station, it is believed that Chatham Island is the site determined on. Chatham is one of the three inhabited islands in the group, and was used from 1829 until some years ago as a convict settlement. The treaty does not become void by the failure of the Senate to ratify it, and it will be taken up at the next session.

Artist Mugee Says There Was a Poem.

J. L. Magee, the artist who was alleged to have troubled the New York School of Applied Design for Women by writing letters to Mrs. Ellen J. Pond about a piece of poetry, wrote yesterday to THE SUN telling his side of the story. The correspondence, he said, was all about a 5,000-word poem which he had sent with $4 to the school to be typewritten. The package was sent through the mails and the folks at the school denied that they had received it. It was in his efforts to trace the poem and the money that he wrote the letters complained of by the ladies of the school.

"It was an ordinary business transaction," says Mr. Magee. "I do not regard any one connected with the school as responsible for the disappearance of the poem, which may yet be found by the Post Office officials."

Annexation Sentiment Growing.

TORONTO, April 17.—Elgin Meyers, leader of the annexation movement in Canada, said today: "We have plenty of money for the campaign. You would be surprised to learn the names of many Toronto men who have subscribed, but who do not want their names known. The doctrine of annexation has been interdicted, and the tyranny of public opinion is as bad as any other tyranny. Until the cry of disloyalty is dissipated with the subject we will be at the same disadvantage. I believe that the farmers are for political union."

More Parks, More Hydrants.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The season of suffering for the poor in the tenement districts is now approaching. The opening of the small parks and the providing of other means for the enjoyment of fresh air should be hurried up.

The parks in the annexed district will be useful, no doubt, in the future, but what we want now is ventilation for the seething humanity of the populous part of New York. Thousands of the inhabitants have neither the means nor the energy, if they have the taste, to visit even Central Park. The contemplated small parks near at hand should be opened and the docks left open to them. A friend of mine, who was in Antwerp, tells me that provision for the enjoyment of the masses is made there by providing seats on the flat roofs of the dock warehouses—like Pier 1, North River—and it was a delight to see how they appreciated it in the hot summer evenings.

The poorest man should be able to get air and drinkable water, too, free of all charge. I was told by a longshoreman that it is impossible for those of his calling to get a drink of cold water without entering a saloon, and he declared that this is one great cause of drunkenness. Of course, the saloon keeper cannot pay his rent and live by supplying ice water to these men, and so they feel bound to order his lager beer. This man told me that many of them would drink water if they could get it, and be thankful for it, too.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1893. CATHOLIC PASTOR.

Needn't Borrow Trouble.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The query "How is an Embassador to exist on the salary of a Minister?" will be answered very early by the country in this way: "He won't be asked to. The salary must be increased."

She Ought to Be.

From Brooklyn Life.

Mr. Bridle—She looks like an intelligent girl.

Mrs. Bridle—Cert. I got her at an intelligence office.

TAPPED A DEN OF SNAKES.

There Were 114 of Them in a Ball in the Bottom of the Old Well.

NORWICH, April 14.—Henry Dolbeare, with Frank Baker of Montville, in the country, six miles south of this city, went to the extreme end of Henry's house lot early yesterday morning to clean an old well there, and after ten minutes' work in the well tapped the most extraordinary subterranean snake reservoir noted in the annals of eastern Connecticut. The well was a deep, dry one, and for years Dolbeare and his family and other people had flung all sorts of rubbish into it. There were stones and rails, and sticks, old boots, hoopskirts, and tin pans in it, but nobody suspected that away down in the bowels of it was a seething colony of serpents. With their coats off, crowbar in hand, the two men stepped into the rubbish heap, which reached almost to the mouth of the shaft, and with vigorous thrusts loosened the pieces of débris and flipped them out on the ground. After ten minutes they were almost at the bottom of the well, twenty feet below the surface of the house lot. Then they removed a couple of broad boards, and of a sudden the bottom of the well rose up, heaving and billowing beneath their feet.

The phenomenon had come so suddenly and mysteriously that their eyes bulged with awe and terror, and they hopped about with trembling legs on their serpentine perch. They saw at once that they had struck a sort of a solid stratum of well snakes, deep, convoluted, and intwaided, a great round ball, as big as a school globe, of hibernating reptiles. Worse still, the sphere of slim snake strands, which had been wound into a hard mass, like a ball of wrapping twine in criss-cross fashion during the winter, had instantly burst into multitudinous and nimble consciousness and activity under the tread of the farmers' cowhide boots; then it began to unravel itself, and scores of serpent tails and red forked jaws detached themselves from the mass and shot upward, twining themselves about the man's legs and slapping them viciously. In a moment the whole ball was dissolved into its component parts, which first straightened themselves, forming a palpitating and heaving batter of serpents two feet thick or more, and then the wrathful reptiles, hissing and coiling themselves into swift loops, turned upon the fearful intruders in their den.

Those scared persons, now fairly wallowing in snakes, had been stepping lively in order to maintain their unstable footing, and the instant the serpents attacked them they were seized with a panic of fright and loathing and made a break to get out of the well; but their feet slipped on the undulating well bottom, and losing their hold on their ladder, which had been set up against the side of the shaft, and which both essayed to climb at the same time, they fell back into the pit and resumed the business of treading serpents again at the same old stand. Then a spasm of desperate courage took possession of them, and with their short iron pinch bars they sailed into the attacking army of tipers with a vengeance, regardless of style and form. The combat was brief and decisive as it was extraordinary.

For eight minutes the old well seemed to be full of flying snakes, arms and legs, and gesticulating pinch bars, and the whole underground business went on amid a steady rhythmic purring or swishing uproar, and an accompaniment of intermittent but regular dull thuds. The well buzzed like a hive of swarming bees. The farmers were spry and muscular, however, and they finally got the best of the battle. Then they fought more leisurely. The enemy had weakened. The attacking column of serpents, the first onset of which was like the roar of a mad river advancing from subterranean regions, had dribbled away to a mere rivulet of reptiles, and the men as speedily disposed of the rivulet.

The well was now knee deep in dead snakes. Not a serpent got away. Then the farmers, who were tired out with their exertions and bathed with perspiration, took a short rest, after which they climbed out of the shaft. At Mr. Dolbeare's home they procured a couple of stable forks and a basket. Then returned to the well, and drew all the dead serpents out of it. There were just 114 of them, and the men placed them in a row in the tunnel at the mouth of the pit. All of them were full grown black snakes, except three venomous, flat-headed adders, and the blacks averaged five feet in length. Some of the largest ones were seven feet long and as thick as a man's forearm. It was the most remarkable single private exhibit of snakes, probably, in the record of the State. So Mr. Dolbeare kept them in line at the well until most of the farmers in Montville came and saw them. Some farmers drove eight miles to see the show. One of the biggest blacks Mr. Dolbeare brought to this city today and displayed it in the office of the Norwich *Evening Record*, saying:

"Now, this ain't no fish story I'm giving you, and, if any one still doubts my word, I'll engage to take him in my team and show him the well and the full snake collection."

The sides of the well, said Mr. Dolbeare, in the neighborhood of the snake nest, were perforated with deep, round tunnels the serpents had bored, and into which they might retreat in case they were attacked and did not feel like fighting—in a winter, say, when serpents in Connecticut are in a comatose state.

Mr. Dolbeare resumed work in the well today, purposing to deepen it until he reaches water, but, said he, "I'm going slow now, and keeping on my guard, for I suppose I'm liable to tap another den of 'em any moment."

STREET SPRINKLING BY CORPORATION.

Commissioner Daly Hears of a New Law that Got By Unnoticed.

Forty-eight street-sprinkling privileges were advertised to be sold by Commissioner Daly yesterday. The bids were not opened because Commissioner Daly had received information that a brand-new law had recently been written on the statute books which might affect the subject. His information is to the effect that the new law provides that the Commissioner of Public Works shall contract with a corporation for the street sprinkling, the company to pay a sum for the privilege equal to the aggregate received by the city in any one year for the privileges granted. The company is to sprinkle the streets whenever required.

Neither the Mayor, the Comptroller, nor the Commissioner of Public Works, who keep pretty close track of all legislation affecting the city, had ever heard of this bill. Commissioner Daly has sent for a certified copy.

St. Ann's Church to be Sold.

St. Ann's Episcopal Church for Deaf Mutes in West Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, after having occupied its present home for thirty-four years, will probably be torn down and its site used for commercial purposes. The church received an offer last week of $160,000 for its property. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, the rector emeritus, said yesterday: "I have no doubt that before long we shall have to move, as we are being gradually crowded out, but where we shall go I cannot say; I do not think up town, though. The property consists of four lots, in addition to the church buildings. The church is at the rear of Chickering Hall, and it is said that the Chickering Company would like to secure the ground.

The Turn of Lake Mahopac Hotel Keepers.

Proprietors of summer resort hotels at Lake Mahopac will receive some early visitors today. Commissioner of Public Works Daly, Chief Engineer Birdsall of his department, and Dr. Cyrus Edson of the Health Board, are going up there. Lake Mahopac is one of the sources of the city's water supply, and Commissioner Daly proposes to ascertain how careful of the city's health are the hotel proprietors and others who maintain buildings on its borders. Any nuisances maintained by them will be promptly abated.

A New Profession—The Cutter-Out.

From the Saturday Review.

The world is ever-populated with amiable, good-looking young men; highly educated, healthy, and wholly incapable of earning their livelihoods. No ingenuity can provide berths for all of them, but some might be employed as "cutters-out." This is a new profession. The duties of the cutter-out are few, simple, and agreeable. He or she has merely to make love and to ride away. Thus, put case that some one's daughter, niece, or, it may be, favorite cousin, has become engaged to a man who is not liked or approved of by the family. To resist her choice is futile. Opposition merely fans the flame of passion. So you send a note or telegram to the central office of the "Society for the Utilization of Johnnies," and they despatch a cutter-out. He is young, handsome, agreeable, perhaps a lord or an honorable, a baronet very likely. His duty may be explained in a word—he is to cut out the young lady's affianced lover, to make her out of conceit with that disagreeable person, and then to retire gracefully to some outlandish part of the globe. The scheme is peculiarly valuable to parents, but any one may make use of it. Of course there may also be, and should be, female cutters-out, to be slipped at young men who have entangled their affections undesirably. Lord Algernon is fond of the rector's daughter, of the gardener's daughter, of whom you will. Instead of crying if you are his lady mother, or swearing if you are the Duke, you send up to the central depot for a really first-class cutter-out, married lady preferred. In a very few weeks the rector's daughter, or the gardener's daughter, is as disconsolate as Calypso, and then the cutter-out disappears, carrying with her the respectful homage of the family whom she has rescued.

Her Disadvantage.

From Life.

A mermaid sat in her pearly cave
And sighed, as she combed her hair;
"What conquests I could make if I
Could sliken stockings wear."

CHICAGO'S ELEVATED RAILROAD.

The Mayor Vetoes the Bill but It May Yet Go Through.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Mayor Washburne's final official act before relinquishing his office to Carter Harrison to-day was to veto a batch of ordinances that have been looked upon with suspicion. The most important were the Midland Rapid Transit and Hyg