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The Manufacturers and the Tariff. Let us like the following appeal strongly to personal sympathy, but they have no part in political argument, under the Democratic creed of 1892:

Any proposed change of importance in the tariff produces more or less distress in industrial circles. It used to be the fashion for advocates of an extension and radical revision of the customs duties to encourage the manufacturers affected, by saying that the period of uncertainty was the period of greatest trouble; that when the revision was accomplished all industrial interests would adjust themselves to it, every manufacturer would know exactly where he stood, and general prosperity would resume its beneficent sway.

This argument is obsolete. It belongs to a period of tariff agitation antecedent to the date of the last National Convention of the Democratic party. The principle enunciated at Chicago, and approved and accepted by the people in the vote which elected Mr. Cleveland, is that the Federal Government has no power to shape its tariff legislation with regard to the prosperity or distress of American manufacturers, or of the American workmen whom they employ.

Although the question of consequences to American manufacturers and laborers is not pertinent, it is, nevertheless, urged in behalf of the strict application of this principle the principle of reciprocity, that great general good will result from the experiment. Incidentally some manufacturers may have to close their shops and seek a new business, and some branches of production may disappear. But these incidental losses, it is maintained, will be more than balanced by compensating gains in other directions, and the giant wheels of industry will continue to revolve as smoothly as ever, and more than ever for the greatest good of the greatest number.

A Question of Conscience. A committee of the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterians, in session at Macon, reported thus on Tuesday:

The General Assembly, having in former deliberance considered in most unequivocal terms the publication and reading of Sunday newspapers, and having existing articles out of period, and the appearance of Sunday editions, the Assembly reaffirms its former determination.

It is certain, then, that one Gladstonian member will be found in the wrong lobby on the division on the amendment of clause nine, which it is said that Mr. Gladstone intends to support in deference to the wishes of his Irish friends. Were this to be all, the rift in the concord hitherto exhibited by the Gladstonians would be insignificant indeed. Whether the example of insubordination will spread is the only question of practical importance.

It is a curious fact that all the islands of the Greater and Lesser Antilles, stretching many degrees west and east, and then south, are recognized by their flora and fauna as being far more nearly related to the northern part of the Western world than to the South America. This fact holds until Trinidad is reached. At this island, which lies directly off the coast of Venezuela, South America begins, for its geological formation, as well as its animal and vegetable life, is as being an appendage of that continent.

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enormous area not allowing anything more than shore ice to obstruct it. But, on the other hand, Hudson Strait, its outlet, is navigable only about a third part of the year, even for ships expressly built for the purpose, and still less for ordinary vessels. This project of a Hudson Bay route has been under discussion for fully ten years, and as long ago as 1844 the Dominion Parliament sent out observation parties to ascertain its feasibility. They were also stationed at half a dozen different points on Hudson Strait, with a party also at Fort Churchill. The next year a vessel sent out to relieve them was caught in the ice belt of Labrador, and there held three weeks, when, with a damaged hull, she put back to Newfoundland for repairs. In August she started again, and at last managed, in spite of troublesome ice fields and a strong tidal drift, to bring off the observers. An open passage was then found, and, in fact, the Hudson Bay Company had been accustomed for generations to send their vessels through the strait in July, August, or September.

The great question is whether a route open only four months in the year can compete successfully with the present grain routes to Europe. Under the most favorable circumstances, there must of course be chances of detention, apart from risks of more serious accidents, which might increase the cost of transportation to offset the saving in distance. Insurance rates might also be higher than by existing lines. However, the project is ambitious and enterprising; and if it has at last secured capital enough to make a start on the construction of the line, it will command the attention due to so bold an undertaking.

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great religious body, for it tends to stimulate the growth of popular disregard for the utterances of such an assembly, which is so manifest at this period. The very circumstance that it is deemed necessary to repeat the condemnation of a former General Assembly, delivered in a most unequivocal manner, indicates that the practice of reading Sunday newspapers still prevails among the Southern Presbyterians, in spite of the admonition. Probably it is more extensively so ever. Probably more Presbyterians at both the South and the North will read THE SUN next Sunday than ever before, in order to obtain information as to the great controversy over the genuineness and authority of the Bible now going on at Washington. How many of the General Assembly there sitting will let the day pass without seeking this information? The words of condemnation, uttered in the deliverance we have quoted, will go unheeded, because they are not truthfully representative of the actual Presbyterian sentiment; and thereby the moral power of the assembly which adopts them will be seriously damaged. It might as well admonish the people not to eat their Sunday breakfast as to tell them that the reading of a Sunday newspaper is sinful, if it would be sinful for them to keep their eyes open on Sunday to observe passing occurrences. Rightly enough, the Southern General Assembly wants Presbyterians to confine their newspaper reading on Sunday to religious papers. No religious man should read a Sunday newspaper or a newspaper published on any other day of the week, that is not religious. He should refuse to read any other, and to introduce into his household any other. In all modern civilization there is no institution under heavier obligations to obey religious principle than a great and extensively circulated newspaper. We do not even except the Church, for the newspaper must be the ally of the Church in preaching and exemplifying righteousness. First of all, it must be religious, and fully persuaded in its own mind of the righteousness of its own purposes. It must hate lies and reverence the truth. It must speak in the fear of God; in the fear of falsehood, hypocrisy, insincerity, duplicity, and all recreancy to religious principle. If it is not fit for the reading of the religious on Sunday, it is unfit for their reading on other days; it is a public enemy, a social nuisance, a perverter of morals.

Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind, and let no one violate his persuasion. Nobody is under any compulsion to read a newspaper. Every man is free to obey his own convictions of duty as to that matter; and he should obey them.

First Signs of Revolt in the Gladstone Ranks. The Unionist newspapers refer with exultation to an incident which occurred during the debate in committee on Sir HENRY JAMES'S motion to make more definite and emphatic the assertion of imperial supremacy in the Home Rule bill. What took place was this: Mr. T. H. BOLTON, the Gladstonian representative of a metropolitan constituency, and Sir EDWARD REED, who has been a staunch supporter of Mr. GLADSTONE all his life, expressed dissatisfaction with the explanation offered by the Government with respect to the supremacy reserved to the Imperial Parliament. It was apparently the stand made by these members which induced Mr. GLADSTONE to accept Sir HENRY JAMES'S amendment, although he considered it superfluous.

With this prof of the Premier's conciliatory temper, the incident might have been considered closed had not Sir EDWARD REED'S speech foreshadowed insubordination upon other grounds. The latter said, and he has since repeated the declaration in a letter to the London Times, that he would not assent to the modification of the ninth clause in the bill demanded by the Irish members. The change wished for would give Ireland the right to retain at Westminster for six years, at all events, her present number of representatives—108 instead of 80—and would allow them to vote upon all questions instead of those dealing exclusively with Imperial affairs. Such a change, according to Sir EDWARD REED, would be an act of treachery to the English people, who never would have helped to return a home rule majority had they not been told that Irishmen, while exercising self-government at home, would be deterred from interfering with the local concerns of Englishmen. The Welsh constituents of Sir EDWARD REED forthwith called a meeting to discuss his conduct, but adjourned without passing a vote of censure, and he subsequently told them that his convictions would remain unshaken by any protest upon their part.

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STON'S British followers nor his Irish friends can expect to have everything their own way. Men of good sense and honest intentions will recognize this fact and follow the example of open-mindedness, deference, and conciliation set by their veteran commander. To Ireland the one thing of paramount importance is that a Home Rule bill of some sort shall be carried safely through the present committee stage. It is literally now or never for Irishmen. Let them retain, if they can, 103 members. Instead of 80, in the House of Commons at St. Stephen's, and let them assure to these, if possible, complete instead of partial voting powers. But let them run no serious risk of breaking the Gladstonian ranks by insisting on a matter of detail. If, through ill-timed and exorbitant exactions upon their part—we do not say exorbitant in principle, but exorbitant in reference to the situation—the present bill be beaten in committee, Mr. GLADSTONE will have to give up the struggle, and the hope of home rule for Ireland will vanish into air.

They Cannot Vote. The anomaly in our American political system of popular representation is the situation of the people of Washington, who are absolutely and unconditionally excluded from any participation in the functions of electors. All officials in Washington, both executive and judicial, even down to notaries public, are appointed by the President, and Congress, which is the only legislative body of the district, makes all the important laws. The voters of Washington have no voice in the framing of them, or in the choice of the agents who are to execute them. More than that, not a dollar of the money raised by the taxation of the residents of Washington can come out of the Treasury for Washington's needs, except as appropriated by Congress. An instance of this was furnished in September, during the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at which a Commander-in-Chief was elected. It was the first encampment held in Washington since 1870. When it came to provide for the entertainment of their visitors, the people of Washington, who furnished the money, were obliged to secure an appropriation for that purpose from Congress. There was no other way, for the people of Washington have no vote, either in the selection of officials, or upon questions of appropriation or charter matters, or upon any subject whatsoever.

Prior to 1874 the voters exercised a limited right of suffrage, and had a Territorial Delegate in Congress to represent their interests. He was a member of the Committee on District Affairs, and thus his constituents had some voice in the legislation concerning them. In 1874 there was a change, and the regulation of Washington municipal affairs was intrusted to three Commissioners appointed by the President, with the approval of the Senate. One of these must be an engineer officer in the army, of the rank of Captain, or higher. The two appointed from civil life must be residents of the District for three years preceding their appointment. The Commissioners receive a salary of \$5,000 each, and the two appointed from civil life must give a bond of \$50,000. The term of office of these two Commissioners is three years; the army Commissioner is detailed at the President's pleasure. The chief of the Washington police force is called the Mayor of Police. He is appointed by the Commissioners. There is no Mayor of Washington.

The reason for this apparent discrimination against the citizens of Washington in the matter of voting is to be found in the apprehension of the founder of the Government that, if permitted to exercise political power, the people of Washington might be inclined either to take forcible possession of the capital for revolutionary purposes, or to exclude from the Federal offices the representatives of the opposing party. In Europe control of the capital city has meant usually possession of the Government; and to provide against such a catastrophe in the United States, party spirit was practically stamped out by denying the residents of the capital any exercise of electoral rights. For all political purposes they might as well reside on the steppes of the Urals as on the banks of the Potomac. Eight per cent. of the population of Washington are foreign born. Thirty per cent. are colored. The officeholders constitute a considerable class. As the city has few industries, and very little local wealth, the assumption by the nation generally of the great deficit in its annual running expenses was once decided advantages. But the total exclusion from the suffrage of 40,000 American citizens is a political anomaly, none the less.

An Island's Relationships. It is a curious fact that all the islands of the Greater and Lesser Antilles, stretching many degrees west and east, and then south, are recognized by their flora and fauna as being far more nearly related to the northern part of the Western world than to the South America. This fact holds until Trinidad is reached. At this island, which lies directly off the coast of Venezuela, South America begins, for its geological formation, as well as its animal and vegetable life, is as being an appendage of that continent.

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northern islands, though they are found in Trinidad and on the neighboring mainland. From his observations on the fauna and flora of Tobago, it seems proper to regard that island as connecting link between the West Indian Islands and the undoubtedly continental island of Trinidad. It is, however, more closely connected with Trinidad than with the Caribbean, and very likely will now be assigned with Trinidad to the South American continent. The current from the Orinoco alone accounts for the presence of many continental animals and plants; and the shallowness of the sea between Trinidad and Tobago points to a close geographical union between the latter island and the mainland.

Governor FLOWEN'S brief but neat speech at the parade of the Brooklyn Sunday School children will probably be remembered longer than any other speech he ever made in his life. Of the 65,000 boys and girls in the parade, many will be living in the second half of the twentieth century, and perhaps in the year 1973 some of them will talk about the Governor's speech of 1883 to children who may live till the year 2053. In view of this, the Governor did well to take note of the words he uttered in the hearing of the young paraders.

Chicago can find out just how to demean herself in presence of the Infanta by observing the demeanor of New York. We must hope that our Western contemporary will take heed of the example set by New York, that he will exercise self-restraint, and be careful not to go off the handle. In the case of the Duke of VERAGUA, New York gave a lesson which it did not seem able to copy. The conduct of Chicago was not mannerly in his case, and we are surprised that he was glad to get away from Chicago. The rights of the Infanta must be respected there, and must be guarded all the time by Mayor HANCOCK, with the assistance of the police, and even perhaps of the militia.

This is an excellent suggestion. Mr. HENDERSON has been dead some time, and his appearance on the witness stand before the Custom House Commission would enliven matters.

We do not wonder that the Bostonians are lonesome in these days, or that the Boston papers talk in a low voice while printing the names of the Galapagos Islands. Boston is dull as holiday right along. Boston reads of the review in our waters, and of our distinguished guests, including the lineal descendant of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, and of the festivities in their honor, and of the public processions, and of the arrival of the Garogassa band, Troop A, and all the other things of New York. Boston has none of these things. It seems to be of no account. It is flat indeed. It does not join in the fun that is going on. It feels as if they were away off on one side, where the bullrushes grow and the Frog Pond lies. No wonder that it is in a state of dejection, or that its papers are almost wholly given up to the daily news from New York, the merriest city in America.

Let us console the Bostonians. Their place is not far away from New York, and New Yorkers are always glad to see them.

The Vassar young women who have rendered the "Antelope" of SOPHOCLES in the Greek opera before an admiring audience in the Poughkeepsie Opera House ought to be invited to perform the play in this city. We are sure that many New Yorkers would like to attend their performance, hear them carry on a dialogue in the tongue of the ancient Athenians, see them clad as these Athenians were, and watch their motions through all the passages of the great drama. If Poughkeepsie could send 2,000 people to the play, New York ought to send tens of thousands to it; the performance ought to be in Madison Square Garden. New York wants all good things, and we are willing that the Vassar students should take into consideration the attractive suggestion here made.

Truly it was the Italians of New York that raised the monument in honor of COLUMBUS who was born in Italy; but this Italian could never have crossed the sea without the cash of the Spanish Queen, a status of whom our Spanish friends are desirous of raising here. It was not Columbus that got to this side of the Atlantic first; it was Christopher Columbus. COLUMBUS paid homage to the intellect of ISABELLA; ISABELLA confided in COLUMBUS, and our Spanish friends looked on a crank. It is not surprising that Americans who admire true womanhood are subscribing to the ISABELLA status fund.

One of the incidental arguments for enlisting Indians in the army was that they could 'herby take more rapidly the ways of white men; but we must expect some bad as well as good habits to be acquired. Trumpeter BEAN of Troop I, Third Cavalry, was recently convicted by court martial of attacking a woman in Western Bank and the Trust Company of Sturgis in South Dakota. The pennmanship of the aborigines, for the most part, so limited that they have not hitherto been expected to compete in forcery. It is a relief, however, to learn from the remarks of the reviewing officer that this soldier was not so astray with his sword as the persuasive influences of white men. In view of his being "young and easily subject to bad influences," and that the Judge Advocate and all the members of the court, save one, asked clemency for him, Gen. MERRITT mitigated Trumpeter BEAN'S sentence of four years in the penitentiary and dishonorable discharge to three months in confinement for good. Here and there we find an Indian soldier picking out for imitation the vices and crimes of civilized life rather than its good features; but this fact will not determine the final verdict on the present experiment at Indian enlistments.

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to the big criminals, but leniency to the small offenders. As for the gory-handed Texas boys, the best remedy is in the hands of the army in jail, he is held to await the decision of our Government upon the Mexican demand for his extradition. How was conveyed a month ago by the Federal Court in Texas, and we do not know why the State Department has not yet taken action in his case. We must suppose that Secretary GRESHAM is waiting to attend to it in connection with the pressure put upon him by the multitude of office seekers.

Among the Russian immigrants of this year there have already been cases of small-pox, typhus fever, and that malignantly contagious disease, fava, a species of typhoid, or scall of the scalp, almost unknown in this country. These immigrants come from a region in which Asiatic cholera is but one of the many infectious diseases now prevalent. Guard the port, Dr. JENKINS!

Now, how silly was that old fellow about "walking backward" in leaving the presence of the Infanta. How foolish were those people who spent their time in trying to practice the crab step before she came here. How vain was their terror of being awkward, or of capsizing, when on the retreat.

The Extension of Manhattan. From the Brook Daily. THE SIX, of all the great daffies of New York, is the only one to recognize, as we pointed out a week ago, that in voting against the propositions for extensions of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company a minority actually voted against an immediate scheme of rapid transit. The Duke of VERAGUA did, and further than strict justice really calls for, and intimates that the motives of the two minority members were not wholly creditable to them. We are not of that opinion. In fact, all the members, with possibly one exception, were somewhat influenced by the serious danger of the newspapers company, and did not give the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company the proper consideration; nearly all of them came to believe that any sort of concession to that company was a conciliatory course would be misconstrued as a corrupt one. Unfortunately this cowardly provocation to the end which Messrs. Starin and Bushe; and as a consequence they are stigmatized in THE SUN precisely as they would be if they had acted otherwise than they did.

One of the most persistent in urging conditions of the proposed extension of the city, which the company has come to regard as a reasonable and fair one, has been Mr. A. and all the other things of New York. Boston has none of these things. It seems to be of no account. It is flat indeed. It does not join in the fun that is going on. It feels as if they were away off on one side, where the bullrushes grow and the Frog Pond lies. No wonder that it is in a state of dejection, or that its papers are almost wholly given up to the daily news from New York, the merriest city in America.

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New Yorkers are beginning to feel that the entertainment of distinguished guests, the glory of naval and military parades, with grand balls out of season, and dinners, banquets, and gauds of honor, while they may relieve a little weariness of the flesh, and under a tropical sun are perhaps somewhat of a bore. A great many of them are very tired just at present, and the Infanta and her suite will be passed on to Chicago with the same contentment that filled many many breasts when the last of the foreign war ships sailed out of the harbor. A proud sense of duties well performed, however, and the delightful consciousness that full justice has been done to the dignity of guests as well as to the honor and credit of the country as a host, imparts a peace which religion is said to be powerless to bestow, and rest will come with Newport breezes, the delicious idleness and the softness of the White House, and the other thousand luxuries and enjoyments that are always standing ready for the rich.

New Yorkers as well as Washingtonians should be well satisfied with the honors and attentions paid to the Spanish Princess. In Washington she had an opportunity of seeing society under the most favorable conditions, and the fact that the White House and the ball at the British Embassy combined all the taste and refinement of private entertainments with the display attendant upon official functions. The ball given here on Friday night by the Spanish residents, cordially seconded by the leaders of society, was in every respect most satisfactory. It is true that there was but a small section present of those who are usually seen at a Patriarch's ball, the promenade being of a week ago having driven many out of town. But Mrs. Parvan Stevens was at her post as usual, ably supported in the matter of dress and jewelry by Mrs. Bradley Martin. It was a lucky accident that the Princess, who is now in New York en route to her home abroad, and her rubies and diamonds made a famous glitter in the ballroom, and the two rows of brilliants around the top of her corset, broken here and there by long jeweled tassels, was wonderfully effective and becoming. Some little disappointment was felt that the Infanta was not present, and many an opportunity was lost to display their powers than in Washington's masterpieces; but the massiveness of the chaperones, which were admirably given, and the tremendous climax reached at the close were fully appreciated and enjoyed by the audience, even with the thermometer among the nannies, which was giving a great deal.

It is said that all the other changes nothing ever stands still. It either progresses or retrogrades. But, of all the social institutions of the present day, the coaching club comes nearest to standing still than anything that society brides itself upon. There are rarely now to be seen at the annual parade more than those of the four-hands in line, and in the olden times the President of the coaching club would lead the procession, and would display his power than in Washington's masterpieces; but the massiveness of the chaperones, which were admirably given, and the tremendous climax reached at the close were fully appreciated and enjoyed by the audience, even with the thermometer among the nannies, which was giving a great deal.

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It is well we are desirous that the people of every race living here shall take a part in the government of the country, and shall be genuine American patriots.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

New Yorkers are beginning to feel that the entertainment of distinguished guests, the glory of naval and military parades, with grand balls out of season, and dinners, banquets, and gauds of honor, while they may relieve a little weariness of the flesh, and under a tropical sun are perhaps somewhat of a bore. A great many of them are very tired just at present, and the Infanta and her suite will be passed on to Chicago with the same contentment that filled many many breasts when the last of the foreign war ships sailed out of the harbor. A proud sense of duties well performed, however, and the delightful consciousness that full justice has been done to the dignity of guests as well as to the honor and credit of the country as a host, imparts a peace which religion is said to be powerless to bestow, and rest will come with Newport breezes, the delicious idleness and the softness of the White House, and the other thousand luxuries and enjoyments that are always standing ready for the rich.

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