The Sun.

SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 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.

Why It Is Indispensable.

We have received this expression of opinion from a prominent clergyman of Massachusetts, and we publish it here with much gratification:

"To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I believe that THE SUN is indispensable to a clergyman who wishes to be candid and well informed. Sincerely yours,

"REV. F. HYATT SMITH.

"CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 17 LANCASTER STREET, MAY 29, 1893."

The great and constant aim of THE SUN is to make itself indispensable to every man and every woman who wishes to be candid and well informed. At great expense and with infinite pains it strives to present the facts of each day's history exactly as they are, and in its comments on them it is always influenced by the spirit of candor. It has no enemies except the enemies of the truth and of popular government, and the popular progress and wellbeing.

THE SUN is, first of all, a religious paper. It is bound by religious obligations to the truth and to its own convictions. It is free because the truth makes it free. It is independent because its only master is its own conscience.

With such principles, faithfully followed and honestly and ably maintained, THE SUN will always be indispensable to both clergymen and laymen who want candor, truth, accuracy, and sincerity.

A Very Inaccurate View.

We have been afraid that with the departure of our distinguished friend, Col. CHARLES H. JONES, from the direction of the *St. Louis Republic*, the logical insight into difficult subjects, which has given fame to that leading journal, might experience some discouraging decline; and this fear is changed into conviction by the doctrine which we extract from a recent number:

"Henceforth no tariff must be levied except with the view of allowing the people of the United States to acquire the largest possible amount of foreign wealth."

We are sure that in the days of Col. JONES such a delusive and utterly erroneous deliverance could not have appeared in the columns of the *Republic*. Therefore we urge upon Col. JONES's successor the truth that the Chicago platform does not permit any other purpose in levying the expected new tariff except revenue only. The acquisition of wealth, whether foreign or domestic, by the people of the United States, or any other people, cannot be taken into account. Such considerations belong exclusively to systems of protectionism; they cannot find entrance into the minds of thinkers or legislators, who are engaged in the preparation and enactment of a tariff free from protectionism, designed for the raising of revenue alone.

In the public interest it is really to be desired that Col. JONES should resume the control of the *Republic*.

Are Mr. Cleveland and the New York Democracy Likely to Engage in War Against Each Other?

The constitutional duties and powers of the President, the Senators, and the House of Representatives are so clearly prescribed that controversy regarding their limitations is almost impossible. The President names men and rejects or approves measures. The Senators reject or approve both men and measures; they do not name the former, or initiate the latter. The House of Representatives fixes the general policy of the Government, and controls the appropriation of money for carrying it into effect. This harmonious subdivision of power makes each branch of Congress as important in its sphere of action as the President is in his.

The Democracy of the State of New York, which honored itself and justified the confidence of the Democrats of other States by giving the Chicago nominees a plurality of 45,000 in November, is now represented in Congress by two Democratic Senators and twenty Democratic Representatives. The two Democratic Senators, DAVID B. HILL and EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., are party leaders and veterans in the service. Senator HILL has been since 1885 the responsible and acknowledged head of the party in the State, administering, for seven years, the office of Governor, in which he succeeded Mr. CLEVELAND. Senator MURPHY has been, during a period nearly as long, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, a victory-winner for the party, and in great honor among its members. Of the twenty Representatives elected as Democrats seventeen are unconditional, regular, full-term Democrats, in harmonious accord with the State organization, having, each of them, an approving Democratic constituency to back up his efforts.

The three other Democratic Representatives from New York are different. One is a Reform Club reformer, elected by the regular Democratic organization, and candidly committed to such sweeping tariff changes as will conform to the pledges made by the Democracy in Chicago. We refer to that frank and outspoken free trader, Mr. JOHN DE WITT WARNER.

The second unclassed Democrat from New York is an earnest and intrepid opponent of the JOHN SHERMAN system of finance, having been the leader of the successful fight against it in the last Congress. He comes from what the Mugwumps would describe in their hysterical dialect as the "ring-ruled" town of Albany, where Boss HERRICK alternately holds courts and primaries. An unswerving Democrat, the Hon. CHARLES TRACEY, to whom we refer, has as little use for enforced silver purchase at a ratio fixed by the Republicans, as his colleague, Mr. WARNER, has for the MCKINLEY bill, the culminating atrocity of class legislation.

Third and last, but by no means least, of the trio is the Hon. DAN LOCKWOOD of Erie, a well-seasoned and substantial Democrat, who is right in line with Mr. WARNER and Mr. TRACEY in denouncing, reprobating, and opposing with vigor and hostility the MCKINLEY bill, which the Chicago Convention arraigned, and the SHERMAN bill, which it denounced.

These earnest Representatives, who, without inaccuracy or offence, we may describe as a minority of three in a Democratic delegation of twenty, seek to provoke no hostile warfare against their Democratic associates, with whom they are agreed about questions of party policy. Yet a few disputatious Mugwumps, apparently desirous of stirring up trouble, are crying aloud for a quarrelsome outbreak among the Democratic forces, hoping in the strife to get more Federal offices than Mr. CLEVELAND seems disposed to allot. Those of them who hail from New York claim to count upon three of the twenty Representatives, and unwarrantably so, as we have shown. They make their usual amount of noise and disturbance, but it will not distract the party from the orderly performance of the duties intrusted to it by the people in November. The very first of these duties is the sweeping away of every vestige of industrial protection. Next will come the setting up of a new system of revenue-raising, within constitutional lines, in place of it. On that will follow the repeal of the cowardly makeshift, the SHERMAN act of 1890, and the enactment of a truer and a better coinage law.

When these things have been performed in compliance with Democratic pledges, the question of offices for Mugwumps who think they deserve them on account of political services rendered, will be in order. Then, we hope, Mr. CLEVELAND will give the Mugwumps a limited share of the odd Government jobs for which they are clamoring, and without which it does not appear to be possible that they should be happy. For the present, at least, and until the important labors to which the Democracy is pledged, are disposed of, no heed need be given to the outcry of the Mugwumps or their unseemly demands for office. And we may be sure that Mr. CLEVELAND will not in order to gratify them, embark in any unjustifiable war against the Democratic Senators and Representatives of New York. Not only would such a war create peril for all the interests and hopes of the Democracy, but it would especially endanger the success and the reputation of his second term as President.

What Is a Gentleman?

It is a task of great difficulty to select from the many definitions of a gentleman submitted to us the one best entitled to receive THE SUN'S prize; for, in truth, not one of them all really meets the requirements. This is not extraordinary, for a concise definition of the term lady or gentleman is almost impossible.

Etymologically, of course, a gentleman is a well-born man, a man of a family in which there is the inheritance of refinement. That is, he is of thoroughbred stock, as distinguished from the ordinary. Under the social classification of the old aristocracies, a man who bears arms, but has no aristocratic title, is denominated a gentleman. With that definition, of course, we have nothing to do in this republic, where there are neither heraldic arms nor ancestral titles. It means nothing to us. The other is of universal significance, and it assists us materially in arriving at a conception of what a gentleman is in the broad meaning in which the term can be used.

In this country the number of men who could satisfy the requirements of the aristocratic and feudalistic definition of a gentleman has always been few. Nearly all the many millions of immigrants coming hither since the beginning of the settlement of America by Europeans have been people of social grades below the aristocracy of their native countries. They have been yeomen, peasants, tradesmen, artisans, and common people generally, according to the aristocratic definition and distinction; yet the number of gentlemen among them, according to the broader and more scientific definition, has been large. Meantime the old aristocracies themselves have been extensively recruited and invigorated from people of the same social classification who remained at home. In England, more particularly, the aristocracy perpetuates itself with the blood of the democracy, and not a little of that blood is American. Actually, a great part of the present British aristocracy is of no better ancestry, even according to its own definition of good birth, than are multitudes of people in this country. Thus the artificial designation of a gentleman carries with it little real significance anywhere.

The other definition is of true and intrinsic significance everywhere and at all times; for necessarily a gentleman must inherit the qualities that make him a gentleman. He must be a gentleman bred in the bone; he cannot be made a gentleman simply by education. His quality as a gentleman must be the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; and all that the polish of education can do is to assist him in giving expression to this essential quality in accordance with the usages of polite society. You can no more make a gentleman of a man who is not born a gentleman than you can make a thoroughbred horse out of an animal of common stock. He must be a gentleman to begin with, a gentleman by the grace of GOD. Opportunity and education can only bring to practical fruitfulness the seeds sown in him by inheritance.

Neither does a man's satisfaction of the aristocratic definition of a gentleman make of him a gentleman in fact. He may bear arms and be well born, in the narrow sense of the term, yet have no title to the distinction under the true sociological definition. That, everybody knows. Gentlemen, by the more aristocratic classification, may be boors in reality, coarse and intrinsically unrefined men. An aristocratic inheritance may be essentially a very poor inheritance both physically and morally. A man may be of royal birth, with a line of known and cultivated ancestry reaching back for hundreds of years, yet he may be a cad, which is the slang term, borrowed from England, to indicate that a man has the outward form of a gentleman, but has not the interior and intrinsic quality. He may be a gentleman, no matter how low in the social scale his ancestry, according to aristocratic classification. He may not be a gentleman, however high his ancestry. It is not the social place of his progenitors, but the actual quality he has inherited from them, which makes him a gentleman under this profounder definition. It is the light shining in him, not the reflection of artificial and accidental position.

The exact qualities which distinguish the gentleman are recognizable rather than definable. The basis of them all is genuineness, self-respect, and respect for others, consideration, and the love of truth, kindness, and goodness for themselves. It is doing to others as you would have them do to you, in itself the best definition of the essential quality of a gentleman to which we can point. This quality may be subdivided and extended indefinitely, but the essence is the interior spiritual grace. It is the fountain from which the whole come.

The gentleman who is a gentleman both intrinsically and by the polish of social intercourse, simply gives more graceful conventional expression to this inbred quality than the gentleman who has the quality, but has not acquired the artificial cultivation. That form of gentlemanliness can be obtained by education. It is simply a matter of special training to which he adapts himself quickly, so long as he has the basis on which to build. In this country we see innumerable instances where this inbred and essential grace enables persons to pass rapidly from humble social places to places of high social distinction without stumbling against the strictest conventional requirements of the politest society. They do not get distinction as they go along; they carry it with them. Of such people the great mass of the refined and cultivated society of this new country is made up. Of course, since the gentleman is such by birth, by his original constitution, the quality which distinguishes him may be made more perfect from generation to generation. It is the same as in the breeding of horses; but in both cases there is the danger of over-refinement in breeding, strength being sacrificed. Instead of solid quality you may produce mere fastidiousness and the sensitiveness which indicates a tendency to decay; yet the law of the transmission of traits applies specially to the breeding of gentlemen.

Who, then, is entitled to the prize in THE SUN'S competition? The best definition out of the whole number submitted seems to us to be this of G. J. A.: "An honorable man of perfect breeding, whose courtesy is but the flowering of a kindly heart." It is not satisfactory, but it suggests the true meaning of a term which can only be defined by suggestion.

Parents and Children.

Mr. PALMER of Palmer's Theatre spoke at the meeting of the Actors' Fund Society of the outrageous injustice done to children by the law which prevents them from the exercise of their abilities on the stage.

Under the unsupported and unsupportable theory that the hours and associations of the theatre tend to their physical injury and moral contamination, they are debarred from the means of making a living which they delight to use, of which their natural guardians approve as proper and wholesome. Children may look on theatrical exhibitions, but this law forbids them to take part in the plays as performers. They may go to dancing school and to singing school, but they must not dance and sing in public. There is no law fixing the time at which parents must send their children to bed, but they are not permitted to let them remain up until they have appeared on the stage for an hour in the evening. There is no law defining actors as disreputable and dangerous characters, yet this law treats association with them as morally contaminating for children.

At the meeting of the Actors' Fund about one hundred of the children of the stage, as they are called, sang in chorus, and they are described as remarkably bright, healthy, happy, and handsome specimens of childhood. They are the children of parents who are proud of their accomplishments and tenderly regardful of their welfare, and presumably have as much desire and fitness as any other parents to regulate the manner of life, the education, the associates, and the associations of their children; but because, in the exercise of their right of guardianship, they would allow the children to display their accomplishments on the stage, the law forces itself between parent and child, and, as Mr. PALMER said, punishes them almost as criminals.

That is an outrage on the institution of the family. Is there to be no parental discretion allowable? If it is restricted thus far, why may it not be destroyed altogether by cranky and meddlesome philanthropy?

Of these children of the stage a part are singers, who ought to be earning, Mr. PALMER said, from $15 to $30 a week on the stage; and nearly one-quarter are dancers capable of earning from $30 to $50 a week; but under the law not any of them can earn a dollar by use of their special abilities and accomplishments. They are compelled to hide their talent in a napkin, and forbidden to put it to profitable use by appearing on the stage for a few minutes in the evening.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw Deal.

The payment outright of nearly $3,000,000 on an Indian claim, in the present condition of the Treasury, naturally attracts attention. The amount voted to the Cherokees is far greater, being $8,595,736, but, fortunately, only $295,736 of this sum was payable in 1893, and that they have received. The entire $2,942,652 of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, given for a release of their rights in certain lands, was to be cash down, the act having been passed more than two years ago, when there was less need than now to postpone outgoes.

Some talk, however, has been occasioned by ascertaining that prodigious fees are to be paid to attorneys and lobbyists out of this appropriation, and until the last moment it was thought that this fact might delay the delivery of the money.

The simple truth is that this whole matter of the exorbitant amounts to be paid to agents was put before Congress by President HARRISON in a special message, and that body disposed of it. The Fifty-first Congress had made an appropriation of $2,991,456 in the Indian Appropriation bill, three-fourths to go to the Choctaws and one-fourth to the Chickasaws. Mr. HARRISON would not allow the payment to be made, as the wording of the appropriation gave him the power to delay it, and he laid his objections before the Fifty-second Congress. His reason for not resorting to the veto power was that he would have had to veto the whole Indian Appropriation bill in which the item was contained, and the session was in its last hours.

In the first place, he objected to the right of the Choctaws and Chickasaws to have the appropriation at all; but on that point both branches of Congress overruled him. Next he pointed out that a mistake of nearly $48,800 was made, to the Government's detriment, in the calculation of the allotments; but this was disposed of by a separate bill, deducting that amount from the total appropriation and leaving it $2,942,652, as now. Finally he declared that the Choctaw Legislature had agreed to give three citizens of the tribe, as agents, 25 per cent. of any amount that might be recovered from the United States, and that this sum would reach $560,896. The Chickasaws were to give only 10 per cent. on their interest, or about $75,000, in fees and expenses. The total would be about $635,000 for these purposes.

But apart from the question of protecting the Indians from extortionate demands, Mr. HARRISON made this statement:

"Within a month after the passage of the law, R. J. WARD, one of the agents who was to divide with his two associates the enormous sum to be paid by the Choctaws, presented to me an affidavit dated April 4, 1891, which is herewith submitted. It appears from his statement that the action of the Choctaw Council in this matter was corruptly influenced by the execution of certain notes signed by WARD for himself and his associates in sums varying from $2,500 to $15,000. His associates deny any knowledge of this, but the giving and existence of these notes is not refuted. The statement of the two associates of WARD, denying any knowledge of or participation in this fraud, are also submitted, together with other papers relating to the matter.

"Whatever may be the fact as to the use or non-use of corrupt methods to secure this legislation from the Choctaw Council, I do not think the Congress of the United States should so legislate upon this matter as to give effect to such a contract, which I am sure must have been unnoticed when the measure was pending. If the relations of these Indians to the United States are those of a ward, Congress should protect them from such extortionate exactions. We cannot assume that the expenses and services of a committee of three persons to represent this claim before Congress could justly assume such proportions. The making of such a contract seems to convey implications which, I am sure, are wholly unjust."

It is very clear, therefore, that the statements now made in regard to the enormous fees payable to the attorneys were in the possession of Congress, and that they did not influence the action of that body on the main question before it. A resolution that the President's message furnished "no sufficient reason for interference in the due execution of the law referred to" was passed in the House by a vote of 163 against 47. The negative votes must have included those that were influenced by the argument against the justice of the claim as a whole as well as by the suggestions of the President in regard to the over-payment of agents. In fact, the debate in the House does not show the remotest allusion to the latter point, that part of the President's message being practically ignored.

Possibly Congress did not care to discuss "implications" which even the President himself thought were "wholly unjust." It was not obliged to consider why the Choctaws had devoted upward of half a million dollars for services and contingent expenses in getting a claim through Congress. Probably it thought that the fees paid by the Choctaws were their concern, and not that of Congress. Perhaps also it may have been influenced by the President's statement that when the Choctaws learned that the matter might be brought to the attention of Congress, its General Council passed an act declaring "all contracts made by the Choctaw delegates with any attorneys in connection with this appropriation void and of no effect." But this latter act was pronounced by the Choctaw Attorney-General unconstitutional and void, and in fact, as has been seen, the large fees are to be paid. Indeed, since the Choctaw share of the appropriation has been divided into two parts, one of $1,514,081 deposited at St. Louis, and the other of $692,956.50 deposited in Washington, it is suspected that the latter, which, under the contract, is to pay "for the employment of attorneys and legal talent, political influence, public press, and for the engagement of such other agencies as shall be necessary," may cover a far greater sum than Mr. HARRISON spoke of.

However, the practical result is that, with financial stringency prevailing elsewhere, money may be easy in the southern part of the Indian Territory.

Cholera.

We know of the falsity of the prediction, which was so often repeated in the months between last October and March, that the cholera would be here in the spring, brought over by immigrants from the infected regions of Europe. We know also of the falsity of the prediction made in the spring-time, that it would be here very early in the summer. It is now pleasant to entertain the hope that the disease may not appear here at any time this year. It is possible to indulge in this hope, even though the alarmists predict that we shall have it early in the fall, or at least before winter sets in. We have found out that fortune tellers and foretellers are not to be trusted.

The news from Europe is of very good promise. The prediction was made there also, a half year ago, by plenty of doctors and sanitarians, that cholera would surely be epidemic in several other countries besides Russia, in the months of the spring and the early summer. The prediction was founded upon the assumption that the cholera germs, paralyzed by the winter's cold, would be quickened when warmer weather came and prompted them to renew their ravages among mankind. The assumption was plausible, and it created widespread apprehension in the month of April and again in the month of May. Up to this time, happily for both Europe and this country, the prediction has not been verified. Even if the disease should at any period become epidemic in one or more of the countries of western Europe, we hope to keep it out of the United States. The precautionary measures that we have adopted give reason for this hope.

Perhaps there is less danger to us from immigrants this summer, than from the ship loads of rags sent here from infected districts. It is the duty of the Marine Hospital Service to see to it that all bales of rags sent from any of these districts, without thorough disinfection, shall be kept out of this country.

We have not a doubt that the exhibit of the State of New York at Chicago is superior to that of any other State of the Union, superior in natural products, in useful machinery, in manufactured articles of all kinds, and in works of art, all the arts. We admit that the Empire State makes no such display out there as it would have made if the Columbian Exhibition had been held in the Empire City, but we must rest satisfied with the fact that it surpasses in variety and value that of any other State represented there. The building erected by the State of New York on the Exhibition grounds is the proudest and most attractive of all the buildings there. Even Governor FLOWER, who is a most exacting critic, speaks exultingly of New York at Chicago.

A man who loved dogs as Dr. JOHN BROWN loved them, and who wrote of them with such sympathy, appreciation and original charm, was a man whom one would walk far to see.—CHARLES DE KAY.

Dr. BROWN's dogs loved him as warmly as he loved them. They returned his every smile. They liked to frolic with him. Their souls were responsive to his soul. Several of them were ready to fight to the death for him. They wagged their tails when they looked at him; they cuddled in his lap when he invited them; they pawed him gently at his will. They knew his moods. They were always happy in his company. His voice charmed them as their voices him. He and they seemed to understand each other's language. Oh, what a dog was "Rab"!

The eminent German historian, Dr. VON HOLST, who is now in this country, has recently favored several of our colleges with discourses upon themes of special concern to the American people. In one of them he speaks with gravity of the danger to the American community from some of the alien elements that may be seen every day now at Ellis Island. In dwelling upon the fact that these elements do not assimilate with the American body, but are separated from it and antagonistic to it, he says:

"Wonderful as the assimilating power of the American people has thus far proved itself to be, there is danger that it may be worsted by an invasion of an unprecedented kind under circumstances which make success for you well-nigh impossible. The character of the immigration of these years, rather than its bulk, is the cause for apprehension. The vista seems appalling to a bystander. Immigrants are coming here in solid blocks of thousands, who have little more in common with the American people than the human shape; they come with the set purpose of forming and remaining separate races or colonies amid the community; they do not assimilate with the American stock; they do not enter into social or moral union with it; they are neither able nor willing to do so. Every such colony, whether in a city, in a mining region, or anywhere else, is a portent of evil to American democracy, and of woe to the republic."

Dr. VON HOLST raises a voice of warning while enlarging upon these ideas. He thinks that the problems which the American people have solved already were easy in comparison with those now before us, which seem more difficult than any ever yet presented to any nation in the world. "The child," he says, "is already born who will live to see this American Union with a population of one hundred and fifty millions; but whether democracy will run as smoothly then as it runs now, cannot be foretold."

Dr. VON HOLST is an eminent scholar and author, a man of thought and forethought, who has studied American institutions and affairs for many years; but we apprehend that he is not fully imbued with the American spirit, which is preeminently hopeful, has a firm faith in the democratic principle, and reserves its strength in days of quiet so as to be able to confront difficulties and emergencies as they arise from time to time.

The Open-air Horse Show which closed yesterday was far more successful in every way than the first of these shows held last year. The concourse of animals was excellent; the practice of many of them was fine; the prizes were inviting; the weather was satisfactory through the week, a single day excepted; the grand stand and boxes were filled nearly every day; the receipts must have been large; and we cannot suppose that there is a money loss, as there was last year. The managers have received a satisfactory measure of encouragement; the horse breeders and owners have been fairly recognized; and the horse-loving community has been very well pleased. Under these favoring circumstances, there is good reason to look for the permanent establishment of an annual open-air horse show in New York, supplementary to the winter show in Madison Square Garden.

A letter containing a peculiar request has been received by us from an eminent Democratic citizen resident in Washington, who is not an officeholder:

"I wish you would write a reply to this question: Who is the most popular man in New York?"

We are happy to say that we are able to give to this most interesting question a direct and decisive answer, which we shall back up with that kind of evidence known as "proof positive," not to be challenged by any man in the city. We can demonstrate mathematically who is the most popular man in New York. If our Washington friend supposes that we are about to trifle with him, or to give him the name of some one of the old familiar speechmakers, or even of Dr. DEPEW, Superintendent BYRNES, or Col. HAIN, let him wait a second. He may not have heard in Washington that the question was recently submitted to the people here for decision, and that a vote upon it was quietly taken, with results satisfactory to nearly the whole population. There is but one way of determining who is the most popular man in New York, and that is the way of universal suffrage, which was adopted here. It is easy enough to say, without ever being able to demonstrate, that some man or other is popular or a popular favorite; but let the case of any such man be taken to the polls; let there be a free ballot with a fair count, and we shall find out how the thing stands beyond mistake. There are surprises in elections sometimes, and lots of men who supposed that their popularity would sweep the field have found themselves laid low when the polls were closed. About a half year ago the people here had a chance to pick out the most popular man in New York when they voted for Mayor, and there has not since that time been any doubt as to their choice of Mr. GILROY. No other man who ever ran for the office had his popularity. He got 173,510 votes; his chief rival ran nearly 76,000 votes behind him, and his three other rivals got less than 12,000 votes between them. Here, then, is the most popular man in New York at this time, according to the choice of its citizens. If Dr. DEPEW, who is a popular man, had run against him, would the Doctor have won? If he thinks he would, or if any other man thinks that way about himself, let the trial be made at next election.

Thus our Washington friend can tell by the figures who is the most popular New Yorker now in New York.

Bicyclers will hereafter be required to obey the law which prescribes the rate of speed for their vehicles in the city. The Captains of police have received orders to apply this law, which was enacted six years ago, but has hardly ever been enforced. We have had grievous examples of the danger to pedestrians from the hot and reckless running of some wheelmen. They now have a warning that they themselves are in danger when they violate the law. It is a good and proper law.

A delegation of our Jewish citizens recently visited the State Department bearing a request that the American Government make demand upon Russia that she shall recognize the passports issued to Jewish-Americans desirous of visiting Russia. We should be pleased if the Russian Government could be induced to make this concession, if it would grant to our naturalized Jews the same privileges upon its territory as are granted to our other citizens, and if it would refrain from discriminating against any people on account of their race or religion. We must trust that the CZAR, who has somewhat modified the severity of his policy toward his Jewish subjects, will acknowledge the reasonableness of the concession here spoken of, and cause his officials upon the frontier to recognize all such passports as may be presented under an American signature, even as our Government recognizes all papers given in his name. There is no diplomatist in the country who is better aware of the limitation of our powers in this matter than our accomplished fellow citizen, Mr. OSCAR S. STRAUS, formerly American Minister to Turkey, who accompanied the Jewish delegation to Washington. He knows that we cannot make a demand upon Russia in a matter of the kind, and that she would resent any word from us about her internal policy as an impertinence and an affront. We do not suppose that Mr. STRAUS presented to Secretary GRESHAM any solicitation out of accord with diplomatic usage, or asked for any action on the part of our Government which it is incompetent to execute, or failed to give heed to the terms of the treaties which exist between the United States and Russia.

It was through ingenious processes and powerful efforts that Burglar MEYERS worked his way out of his dungeon in the Tombs and won his liberty, as described in yesterday's SUN. The mental qualities of this skilful burglar and jail-breaker, his astuteness, energy, perseverance, and pluck ought to be valuable to him in life, and give him success in any honest pursuit. MEYERS should hereafter put his talents to better use than in plying the vocation of a burglar. It is a hard business, is dangerous, involves night work, and rarely over pays.

SHALL WE HAVE INCOME TAXES?

A Fair View of the Question.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

If incomes are to be taxed, let them all, each for itself, contribute a fair share and part of the general amount. Under no other condition can a tax on incomes be justified. It is the first law of all equitable taxation that it shall be without discrimination, that it shall be uniform.

An income tax levied only upon a single class, and that class largely distinguished for its achievements in building up the wealth, power, and dignity of the nation, and especially for providing incomes to the millions to whom it gives employment, is a tax which only the most forbidding spirit of socialism can defend in a country like this, the Government of which is of all the people, by all the people, and for all the people.

Class legislation is native to the monarchical, not the democratic, form of government. Class distinctions of any kind are not wanted here, and there can be none which is more out of sorts with American institutions than an income tax imposed solely upon those who achieved wealth by honorable, useful efforts, all which are of advantage to the country.

A Peculiarity of Cornell.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Nearly every Cornell student wears his trousers in the style introduced by the Earl of Craven at Grace Church. Do they want to create the impression that they are farmers? Yours truly,

J. A. NEWELL.

ITHACA, June 9.

M'KINLEY AND HIS CHANCES.

The Result of the Ohio Election Depends on President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—An influential Ohio Democrat, when asked his opinion as to the political outlook in that State, answered as follows: "With the right man in the field against McKinley, with the Democrats united, and with Cleveland doing his duty to the party in his appointments to office, especially the fourth-class Postmasters, the State would go Democratic next fall. All depends on the President. His conduct down to the present moment is not satisfactory to the Democrats of Ohio, and consequently they may not come out at the election in November in force enough to win the battle. The only trouble proceeds from Washington. Were the election to take place next month McKinley would win. Whether we have a different result in the fall will depend on Mr. Cleveland's course."

The Republican managers are confident of McKinley's election. Some of their reasons do not differ much from those enumerated above. There is no disputing that they are hopeful of conclusions favorable to their return to power at this fall's elections.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DEATH TRAPS.

Every One Who Has a Ramshackle Building Expects Uncle Sam to Buy It.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The collapse of the old Ford Theatre yesterday, whereby scores of Government clerks were killed and injured, illustrates a fact of interest to the public. It has for years been the business of operators to rent or sell to the Government buildings at a big percentage on their cost, the Government agreeing to make all repairs and return the property in as good condition as when first occupied. The Ford property belonged to the Government. It had been condemned as unsafe when bought. The collapse was in the line of the plan on which the Government does this sort of business. There are other buildings rented or sold to the Government concerning some of which, if they do not collapse, all predictions will fail.

Only lately an outlying province of the Post Office Department was "shored up" just in time to prevent a calamity similar to that of yesterday. There is still another, the largest of the acquired rat traps that people look upon, wondering when it will fall in. It was sold to the Government at a price no individual operator would have looked at. The Government apparently waits for its collapse.

It is a common remark that the Government occupies more buildings rented or sold to it by operators, who lie in wait for such chances, than it owns. Frequently they are unsafe. Selling to the Government buildings more or less worthless has been reduced to a system. Renting them to the Government is usually the first step. There have been a number of remarkable transactions of this kind within the last few years. It is a matter well worthy the attention of Congress. The collapse of the Wilder building was because of management that any one would say was criminal. There are other cases ready to develop at any time. Persons in the general Government and the District Government deserve the blame.

A STATE FOR THE FIVE TRIBES.

Overtures to Be Made to the Red Men for Home Rule Within the American Union.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—One of the important subjects of investigation during the present recess of Congress is to be that of the capacity and willingness of the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory to form a State and be admitted into the Union. A Commission of three persons was provided for by Congress, with a view to this investigation, and also to that of the willingness of these tribes, at all events, to accept severalty allotments and to conform in other respects to the ways of white men.

A few years ago, it would have seemed wholly premature to conduct this inquiry. The Indians were known to be wedded to their race isolation, as well as to their system of holding lands in common. One of the five tribes, in fact, only a short time ago endeavored to discourage the entrance of its members into full American citizenship, by putting restrictions in tribal matters upon whoever should obtain it. The Interior Department was forced to interfere, and explain that such legislation was against the policy of the Government. Again, in a Convention of the five tribes held some years ago, very strong ground was taken against yielding to the new movement for allotting lands in severalty or weakening race allegiance.

But of late there have been signs that the tribes are recognizing that a critical period in their history has been reached, and that they cannot be sure of maintaining their present status. There are two parties on this subject, and hitherto the conservative has been the stronger. Many of those who have become members of the tribe through marrying Indian wives, are among the strongest advocates of holding to the old customs. This is largely due to the fact that they are able to use the tribal land for their own benefit to an extent which might not be possible under a system of individual ownerships. They are reenforced in many cases by the wealthier and more influential of the chiefs, who are actuated by similar motives. But against them is growing up an opposition, based upon the desire to secure some of the prosperity that white communities achieve by the use of means similar to theirs.

Some of the Indians probably recognize also that the existence of Oklahoma as a Territory soon to become a State is a warning to them. From time to time efforts are made to bring the Indian Territory proper, as it now exists, under the jurisdiction of Oklahoma, with a view to its ultimate absorption in the latter. The Indians cannot fail to see that in a choice between being merged in Oklahoma and forming an independent State of their own the latter course has incomparable advantages. As a part of Oklahoma they would even now be outvoted and reduced to the position of a constantly dwindling minority, exposed to all the perils of race prejudice. But in a State of their own, capable of electing its Senators and Representatives in Congress, as well as of governing itself by members of the Indian race, there would be no such peril.

Of course there are safeguards in the laws against an enforced merging of the Indian Territory in Oklahoma. The Severalty Allotment statute expressly exempts the civilized tribes from its operations. The treaties made with some of the tribes also pledge the faith of the United States that no Territorial or State lines shall be drawn about their domains. Yet it is felt by some of the Indians that it is time to consider what further security and privileges Statehood might offer them.

One point very obvious is that the five tribes have been for many years accustomed not only to the rudiments, but to some of the advanced forms of American representative government. They have their Legislatures, composed of two houses, their Governors, their judicial systems, their militia forces, their stated elections, and the vote by ballot. Accordingly, their entrance into the Union as a State has already been prepared for by some political education and experience. A second point to note is their capacity for self-maintenance as a Territory or State through their tribal funds. These latter, in some cases, are quite large. The Cherokees have just increased theirs by between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000, and the Choctaws and Chickasaws combined by about $3,000,000, through land sales. The Osages, one of the smaller tribes in the Indian Territory, who would go with the five larger in a scheme of Statehood, are the richest of all.

But perhaps at first a Territory, with Indians as officials, and the abolition of the tribal land system, is as much as could be looked for. The work of the three Commissioners has yet to be performed.

Part of a Talk with Edwin Booth.

From the Utica Observer.

"Did anybody ever tell you you looked like Edgar A. Poe?" I asked.

"No," replied Booth, "but the other day, in passing up Broadway, I was attracted by a portrait in a window which I took for mine, but which was Mr. Poe's. I am a great admirer of him. By the by, do you know that he was a grandson of Benedict Arnold?"

"No."

"Well, he was, or at least he claimed to be. In a conversation between Poe and Tom Placide, an old actor, Poe asserted that his mother, whose maiden name was Arnold, was the illegitimate daughter of Benedict."

"But Poe was greatly given to romancing about himself," I suggested.

"But would a man romance in that way about himself?"

"Most men would not, but Mr. Poe would."

You can break up a bad cold by the timely use of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an old and popular medicine for sore lungs and throat, and the best of all cough remedies.—Adv.

Through sleeping cars to Thousand Island points, via New York Central.—Adv.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Newport is filling up rapidly, country houses by mountain, stream, and sea are open and occupied, and yet New York is as gay as ever. The restless young hunting and sporting set from Meadowbrook and Westchester have been all the week on the go—from Morris Park to the Open Air Horse Show, thence to polo games under their own vine and fig tree, and from Delmonico luncheons, dinners, and suppers back again, with a few choice spirits of their own set to enjoy a quiet day or evening at their luxurious homes.

The Open Air Horse Show has enjoyed sudden and well-deserved popularity. The managers showed good judgment and much liberality in their buildings and arrangements. Comfortable seats were provided and excellent music, and to look past the field and the horses, across the blue waters of the Hudson to the bold bluff of the opposite shore, is an enjoyment in itself, even without the excitement that the equine race seems destined to create for the pleasure and enjoyment of man. Trotting races, four-in-hand contests, judging of thoroughbreds, hackneys, hunters, high steppers, saddle horses, indeed, a general display of all the high-born and well-bred dwellers in rich men's stables, have filled up the days, and given unqualified satisfaction to onlookers.

Conspicuous among exhibitors and showmen have been Mr. W. G. Tiffany and Reginald Rives, who introduced an amusing feature into Wednesday's exhibition, called the coachman's pocket. It consists of an enclosure, into which four-in-hand teams were very cleverly driven, with indifferent success, however, in backing them out. Mr. Rives and Mr. Carman were the only whips who performed the feat successfully, the former taking first place.

The attendance of pretty women, considering the lateness of the season, was remarkable. Even the brides, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany and Mrs. Archie Bell, were on the ground nearly every day, while Mrs. C. G. Francklyn, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. David King, Mrs. S. S. Howland, Miss Eleanor Robinson, Miss Flora Davis, Miss Anne Cameron, Mrs. Fred Neilson, Mrs. Roche, and Miss Amy Townsend were frequent visitors. And as for the men, they were there in shoals, from Mavroyeni Bey and the Marquis Imperiale, Col. Jay, Mr. W. C. Whitney, and other dignified veterans, down through a long line of dudes and dandies to Jack Ritchie, J. G. Beresford, and others of the butterfly type.

The horse show has interfered somewhat with Morris Park races, at least as regards the club house contingent, although there has been a fair attendance every day. On Thursday, when Chorister, Mr. Foxhall Keene's colt, won the Fleetwood Stakes, that lucky young fellow, upon whom fortune always beams, was not present, but his father, James R. Keene, received congratulations, both upon the return of his son and the triumph of his horse, from William K. Vanderbilt, John Hunter, Pierre Lorillard, De Courcy Forbes, and other well-known turfmen. Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene arrived in the Majestic, with the settled purpose, it is said, of returning to England every year for the hunting season, as they have greatly enjoyed the sport over there, and have made many warm friends.

Jockeys and knowing ones say that Chorister has greater triumphs before him than those he won at Morris Park. He will go among the few colts sent from here to run in the great American Derby at Chicago—and if he comes in winner his owner will be the richer by $60,000. But horses are uncertain as well as women, and turfmen can be sure of nothing till the winning post is reached.

Betting men, as well as all who love the sea and the beautiful craft that men spend time, money, and brains to float upon her, are interested in Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll's Navahoe, which sails to-day to carry the Stars and Stripes victoriously, as we all fully believe, in English waters. Mr. Carroll takes with him a ship's company of about thirty men, besides himself and his friend, Mr. Woodbury Kane. The Navahoe's racing spars and sails, which are said to be of enormous size, have been sent forward by steamer, and she will make the voyage with an ordinary outfit. Mrs. Carroll is to sail in the New York on the 17th, and has taken a cottage at Cowes, the great yachting centre of England, commanding a magnificent view of the Solent for the summer.

The wedding of Miss Sarah Carnes Weekes and Mr. Francis Hoppin, which was celebrated a week ago at Oyster Bay, had some rather unusual features, and was a very pretty affair. The bridal party was an extremely picturesque one, and included as bridesmaids Miss Mary Potter, Miss Lydia Emmet, Miss May Dickey, and Miss Martha Draper. The ceremony took place in a large room