The Sun.

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Facts speak louder than professions.

Keep Your Charity at Home!

Farmers' Alliance leaders have issued an appeal to the "farmers of the West," in which they make these false and inflammatory statements:

"A cry of hunger and starvation comes up from the heart of the great metropolis, New York. It comes from the throats of tens of thousands of American citizens who are without bread. It ascends to heaven amid the noise of the call board on the Stock Exchange, and the jingling of gold on the money counters of Wall street. It is intensified by the tears and moans of starving mothers and famishing children; men are becoming desperate, and the gaunt spectre of famine stalks abroad, unheeded by those who have grown fat by the pillage of labor and the ravishing of industry."

The social incendiaries, accordingly, beg the farmers to send speedily corn, wheat, and potatoes to this city in order that "disorder and bloodshed may be averted." Though you yourselves are poor and miserable, they say to the farmers, it is your duty to endure further self-sacrifice for the benefit of those starving multitudes in New York. "You must feed them!"

The incentive for this appeal has been furnished by lying and seditious newspapers, which have been representing to the country that this city is in an alarming state of destitution, and which have been encouraging parades and angry demonstrations of the temporarily unemployed, and otherwise inciting the idle, the vicious, and the turbulent to sedition and riot. The tales about starvation in New York, of which these Farmers' Alliance demagogues have made such use, have been manufactured by the incendiary *World* more particularly, in its sordid and conscienceless efforts to gain circulation by stirring up the poor to enmity against the rich.

In order that the farmers of the West may waste neither their sympathy nor their charity on New York, we shall tell them the truth. There is no starvation here. There is no destitution which the vast and varied system of charities is not capable of relieving. No man, woman, or child in the town need go without food because of any deficiency in such provisions of philanthropy. It may be that many people are compelled to live more sparingly now than when employment was more readily obtainable; but they are not starving. Neither are they paupers who would accept charity from the Western farmers. As a whole, they are as well off as those farmers themselves. They may be idle now, but they are industrious, self-respecting, and self-supporting men and women, whose labor will be required by reviving enterprise in a short time. Up to a very recent period they were earning good wages; and not many of them now are absolutely without money.

If the Farmers' Alliance can discover any case of starvation or of destitution in New York, it has only to report it to any one of the many charities or any one of the multitude of benevolent individuals to obtain instant relief for the suffering. So far from neglecting opportunities for charity, New York is ceaselessly hunting for them. Competitive benevolent societies are eager to find them. The danger is that in their charitable zeal they may foster pauperism, rather than that they will pass by distress.

In the crowded Jewish district in the lower part of the town, are the most numerous instances of destitution; but the Hebrew Aid Society has found no starvation there. Even when the times were most prosperous, poverty was prevalent in that quarter. The Jewish immigration has increased enormously of recent years, with the result that the demand for the sort of labor it furnishes has been more than supplied. Those miserable creatures, the victims of foreign persecution, have been coming hither too fast. In chief part they have congregated in this city, and there are too many of them for the work they are competent to do; but such charity as they need at this time or at any other time is always ready for them. Instead of too little, there is too much of it, with the consequence that the spirit of pauperism is cultivated and the stream of pauperism is attracted hither.

So far, then, as New York is concerned, the Western farmers can keep their charity to expend at home. This town is not suffering from hunger. Neither is it hopeless of attaining a higher degree of prosperity than prevails at this moment without overturning the organization of society. It knows that before long the wheels of enterprise will be turning as swiftly and as merrily as ever before.

Italy and France.

The danger of war between France and Italy, caused by the massacre of Italian workmen at Aigues-Mortes and the reprisals on French residents in Italian cities, seems temporarily averted by expressions of regret and promises of reparation on the part of the respective Governments. It is said that the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the head of the French Foreign Office that, in view of the dismissal of the Mayor of Aigues-Mortes, Italy considers the incident as satisfactorily closed. If, however, the resentment of the Italian people at the slaughter of their compatriots continues to manifest itself in insult and violence, the relations of the two countries may again be severely strained; and it is therefore an interesting question whether, in the event of hostilities, Italy could count on the assistance of the other members of the Triple Alliance.

The text of the treaties which define the reciprocal obligations assumed by Germany, Austria, and Italy has never been published, neither has their precise purport been disclosed on any trustworthy authority. European newspapers have, however, been allowed, without official contradiction, to disseminate the impression that the provisions of the Triple Alliance are complex and intricate; the agreement between Germany and Austria, for instance, differing from that between Germany and Italy, which, again, is said not to be identical with that entered into between Italy and Austria. The belief has also been permitted to become current that none of the three powers has a treaty right to count upon the support of the other two in a war wherein it has been the aggressor. The latter stipulation, however, even if it exists, could obviously be evaded, or literally adhered to, according to the preponderant interest of the moment. Thus if the French Government had shown an unwillingness to punish the authors of the massacre at Aigues-Mortes, an outbreak of hostilities could hardly have been prevented, and yet, although the first overt act of war might be chargeable to Italy, it could be fairly argued that the provocation really came from France. Suppose, on the other hand, that Russia should notify Germany and Austria that, if they interposed on the side of Italy in a war with France, the great Northern Empire would endeavor to restore an equilibrium by espousing the French cause. In view of such a warning, might not the Berlin and Vienna Governments deem it prudent to stand by the letter of their agreements and leave Italy to face single-handed a conflict which she had technically begun?

If the sole combatants were France and Italy, there could be scarcely any doubt about the issue of the contest. Even if the whole Italian standing army, including the reserves, could be concentrated in Piedmont and Lombardy, they would be outnumbered more than two to one by the French forces which might be arrayed against them in that quarter. It is true that the Italian side of the Alpine frontier, which stretches from Switzerland to the Mediterranean, is said to be strongly fortified; but this advantage would be more than compensated by the acknowledged superiority of the French in the matter of mobilization. Having once reached the valley of the Po, they would have the preponderance, not only in numbers, but in respect of military efficiency. They are at least as good soldiers as the Austrians, who made short work of the Italians at Custozza in the war of 1866. With the exception of the Piedmontese, the Italian rank and file have never in recent times exhibited remarkable military qualities, although the Lombard levies under Prince EUGÈNE BEAUHARNAIS rendered good service in the Napoleonic wars. We suppose that nothing would more astonish military experts than an Italian victory in a pitched battle with the French, where the forces engaged were nearly equal. As a matter of fact, however, the Italians would by no means be able to concentrate the whole of their standing army, including the reserves, in Lombardy. A considerable part of the effective land force would have to be detailed for the defence of the various seaports of the peninsula against the French fleet, which would have complete ascendancy at sea. So far, then, as the outcome of any war can be predicted, we may take for granted that, in a contest limited to France and Italy, the latter country would be overrun, and, unless eventually succored by the other central powers, would be exposed to grievous spoliation and dismemberment.

But if Germany and Austria would have to come forward in the end to save from ruin their nominal ally, a wise policy would, it seems, dictate an earlier interposition. This is why it is generally believed that, whatever pretext for neutrality might have been found in the letter of treaties and whatever threats might have been made by Russia, the Berlin and Vienna Governments would have felt constrained to side with Italy, had the Aigues-Mortes incident occasioned war. The existing balance of power in Europe would be seriously disturbed if any of the members of the Triple Alliance were to be dismembered or materially weakened. In a word, the practical outcome of the present state of things on the Continent is that war anywhere would mean war everywhere.

The Kansas Income Tax Bill.

Those Democrats who have one foot on the Democratic platform and the other on the graduated income tax plank of the Populist platform, are hereby congratulated upon their friend in Kansas. Out of the Great Crank Reservation of the Kaw comes a powerful plan for a graduated income tax, and with that plan go directions written in the best Populist-pathetical manner, such as makes eyes albeit unused to the melting mood to rain bitter drops. It is touching to think that at about the time when Gen. JAMES BOANERGES WEAVER and Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH LEASE, the Sunflower Blavatsky, were wailing at Sylvan Beach over the iniquities of the money sharks, the Lieutenant-Governor of Kansas was sending to Washington a sure hook for the jaws of those monsters of Populist mythology. Ah, Kansas, Kansas,

"Out of the old fields cometh this new corn"

Not precisely new, for it was sent to the last Congress, where it failed to take root. The Kansas Senate approved it then. All the Kansas State officers approve it now, and the Hon. PERCY DANIELS, Lieutenant-Governor, recommends it in a composition which sobs and drips like a gargoyle choking in the equinoctial rains. We cannot follow Mr. DANIELS in his sentimental voyage around the situation, but he finds the situation very bad. It appears that the United States have gone to the deuce on sea and land. Ten thousand millionaires have got agriculture and labor by the throat; a million idle laborers are companions in misery of the plundered farmers; and a Gaunt Spectre is stalking. Without stopping to consider whether the Gaunt Spectre is the ghost of the Farmers' Alliance, or merely the *eidolon* of JERRY SIMPSON, let us look at DANIELS's income tax:

Estates of a million will pay one per cent.; estates of from one to five millions, three per cent.; estates of from five to ten millions, eight per cent.; estates above ten millions, eighteen per cent.

If Congress doesn't pass Mr. DANIELS's income tax bill, he will see to it that the next Congress is more humane.

A Croak from the Northeast.

The Republicans of Clinton county held a convention last week, and consoled themselves by emitting a series of resolutions, of which these are perhaps the most jovial:

"The record of the past few months, and the commercial and financial condition of to-day, which are most sincerely to be deplored by all patriotic citizens, are in the nature of a complete justification and vindication of the enforced policy and principles of the Republican party. In the threatened attack of the Democratic party upon the protective tariff, so consistently espoused by the Republican party, is to be found the main cause of the present depression.

"Business enterprises are suspending operations, and hundreds and thousands of laborers are walking the streets in idleness because the Republican party has been deprived of power. Ripe statesmanship has been supplemented by gross ignorance of the needs of the nation, decision by cowardice, and a solid front with patriotic aims by chaos in legislative counsels."

Possibly Brandy Brook is not the best tower of vantage from which to get a bird's-eye view of the condition of manufactures and trade; and if the iron foundries in Clinton county are uneasy, the butter and potato industry still survives. But suppose that the Clinton county Republicans are right in their mournful review of broken business and idle workmen; and suppose that the fear of the destruction of the protective tariff is the cause thereof. What then? Is a baker's dozen of Saranac hawbucks to question the wisdom of their rulers, and the rulers of all of us, the American people? The people were told again and again last year, that industrial depression or ruin would be the consequence of the policy to which the Democracy was committed. The people paid no attention to these predictions. They were not to be frightened from their deliberate and settled purpose. They wanted protection killed. They wanted a constitutional tariff. It must be supposed that they weighed the cost and all the consequences. The surgeon's knife hurts, but we submit to it in the hope and for the sake of health and long life afterward.

The disturbances and uncertainties entailed by the fall of an industrial policy pursued for a generation, must be acute and severe. Many disasters and much suffering may attend that fall. They are not to be counted; for in the first place, the vindication of the Constitution is an achievement of inestimable value, and in the second place, the advocates of the tariff for revenue only have told us for years that prosperity and plenty are sure to come from a tariff for revenue only. If any man deems himself injured by the prospect of the change soon to be made, he will more approve his wisdom by waiting until the genial effects of the change have touched him for the better; nor should the Republicans of Clinton county let themselves be known as Republicans for croaking only.

No Favoritism in Federal Taxation.

The *Boston Journal* pretends to believe that the appointment of the Hon. WILLIAM L. WILSON as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee is a humiliation to the New England, and especially to the Massachusetts Democrats. Mr. WILSON opposed or delayed the bills for free coal and free iron introduced into the Fifty-second Congress by the Hon. JOHN FORRESTER ANDREW of Massachusetts. The free coal and free iron bills were supposed to be in the interest of the New England iron manufacturers. Upon this ground the *Journal* builds the surprising assertion that "if the Administration were deliberately seeking to chagrin and humiliate the New England Democracy, it could not do so better than by placing this marplot [Mr. WILSON] in the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee."

This is mere petulance and bile. Mr. WILSON showed that he was an intelligent and consistent supporter of a tariff for revenue only, by opposing measures for the special benefit of a class. Before the tariff for revenue only had been raised to the rank of the constitutional tariff, he stood in the way of the greed of the New England manufacturers for special legislation; and this fact is an earnest of his adherence to constitutional tariff principles in the high place to which he has just been called. A free list is as bad as a bounty. Both are forms of that robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few, which the Democratic party is commissioned to stop. The remission of taxes for the benefit of manufacturers is even worse than the imposition of taxes for the same purpose, because there is some revenue in a protective tax, whereas a free list is a total denial and violation of the constitutional principle of taxation.

The *Boston Journal* and the New England manufacturers should understand that the policy of favoritism and class legislation has expired. The Ways and Means Committee is bound to root out tariff robbery and to vindicate the Constitution.

Senator Voorhees's Five Points.

The Hon. DANIEL WOOLSEY VOORHEES, United States Senator from Indiana, has ideas on the subject of the currency, which he expounded at length in the Senate on Tuesday. The objects he aims at are summed up in these five demands:

"First: A sufficient volume of currency at all times, State and national, on practically a specie basis, guaranteed also by public honor, with which to transact the growing and expanding business developments of the country.

"Secondly: The absolute denial and destruction of all power in the hands of individuals, corporations, or syndicates to cause fluctuations in amount of the different currencies in circulation, thus rendering panics and business distress impossible for the future.

"Thirdly: Every dollar in circulation, whether gold or silver, State bank paper, or United States notes, on a strict parity and interchangeable with every other dollar, thus securing to the people the benefits and advantages of both a State currency and a national currency, circulating in harmony and uniformity, and performing all the functions of money at home and abroad.

"Fourthly: The settlement of the vexed question of silver money at once and forever by authorizing it to form its portion of the specie basis required by the Constitution for every chartered bank in the Union; by recognizing it when defining the powers of the States to make legal tender money, thus making the use of silver, coined into money, as imperative as it will be useful to the great body of the people.

"Fifthly: The total and complete overthrow of the dangerous centralization of the money power now existing at a few money centres and in the hands of a few individuals, by giving to the people of the States the right of home rule on the subject of money, and thereby securing to them a reliable non-fluctuating home circulation."

How these results are to be attained Mr. VOORHEES does not explain; and herein he deprives the world of an immense boon. We all, without distinction of party or financial theories, want everything that he says he wants, and would be very glad to be taught how to get it. We would like: 1, plenty of sound money; 2, the abolishment of panics; 3, the parity of every dollar of our money with every other dollar; 4, the settlement of the silver question; and, 5, the overthrow of the dangerous centralization of the money power, whatever that may be. The trouble is: 1, to define what would be a sufficient volume of money; 2, to prevent individuals, corporations, and syndicates from causing fluctuations in that volume; 3, to keep our numerous kinds of money at par with each other in the face of fluctuations in demand and supply; 4, to make people accept silver who are not willing to accept it now; and 5, to endow the people of the several States with that financial wisdom which is now wanting in the people of the whole United States.

Senator VOORHEES has laid out a magnificent programme, yet it is nothing but an array of glittering generalities, and serves no practical purpose whatever.

The Holman of Texas.

The Republican deskman in the *Tribune* office, who edited the despatches about the appointment of the committees of the House, put this headline to the announcement that the Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS of Texas was made Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in place of the Hon. WILLIAM STEELE HOLMAN:

"A SETBACK FOR ECONOMY AND REFORM."

This is an unworthy gibe at Mr. SAYERS, whose zeal for reasonable economical expenditures we do not doubt. He must be known to Mr. CRISP as a more rigid enemy of extravagance than even Mr. HOLMAN has shown himself after twenty-eight years of faithful and fruitful service. The Government is running behind at the rate of at least a million a week, and a continual decrease of imports and of revenue must be the inevitable result of this period of commercial and industrial depression. The Democratic party is pledged to collect from imports by means of a tariff for revenue only, the money necessary for the expenses of the Government economically administered. As the imports decrease, the economy of administration must increase.

We take it, therefore, that the substitution of Mr. SAYERS for Mr. HOLMAN is not a setback, but a promotion, of economy. We have always regarded Mr. HOLMAN as a consistent and persistent economist; but if he is not equal to the emergency of the great industrial revolution, if he, the old, shrewd economist is not economical enough for the present demand for economy, our congratulations shall not be refused to the Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS. We hope he understands that he is imperatively required to out-Holman HOLMAN.

The Best Boat, the Best Yacht.

Although we could scarcely imagine anything seemingly more ungracious, we must rejoice at the failure of the two new yachts so patriotically and generously built by the gallant tars of Boston and its provinces, the Jubilee and the Pilgrim. The myth that began to be whispered around after the four sloop wonders of this year had taken to the water, that, fast as the Colonia and Vigilant from hereabouts might be, the two fin-keels from the other side of Cape Cod would make tubs of them, and that of the two fins the Pilgrim was an unapproachable ghost, was happily dissipated by the Vigilant leaving the Pilgrim behind on Tuesday like the forsaken offspring of an unhappy union.

Science knows no prejudice, yet where is the true yachtsman who will not in his heart rejoice that such a monstrous eccentricity as the Pilgrim, a pleasure yacht drawing twenty-two feet of water and prohibitory of the thought of ocean voyages, fit or at least intended for speed alone, turns out to be not the highest type of racing yacht after all? Such a boat, if triumphant, would have created an impassable division between racing and cruising yachts, and the grand sport of racing would have suffered accordingly. We should rather see the noble class of cup defenders corrupted by the extreme forms and boy's-play customs of the twenty-eight foot sandbaggers, or the Delaware Bay Hike-overs, than a model of an outrigger racing shell mounted on a gigantic knife-board become the champion yacht.

Too much cannot be said in appreciation of the gentlemen who have made this experiment. They have given their money freely for a result against which their every instinct must have rebelled. In the desire to keep the America's Cup American, they bravely proceeded to build boats that none of them could have liked or wanted. We salute the Massachusetts yachtsmen with the highest admiration, and we tip our beaver to Gen. PAINE especially as the Dean and Boss among our sailormen wherever found. But our happiness at the beautiful and staggering-rigged Vigilant's proof of superiority, assuming it to be proved, is swelled by the conviction that in their hearts they are glad with us.

In the able and courageous speech which the Hon. FRANKLIN BARTLETT made on Monday, in the House of Representatives, in favor of the repeal of the SHERMAN act, we find one point presented which deserves special commendation. The advocates of free silver pretend that they are seeking the good of the working people of the country, but Mr. BARTLETT exposed this false assumption in a few trenchant words:

"It would be a narrow view to assume that the only laborers in our vast territory are upon the farms of Nebraska or in the mines of Colorado or Montana. The blacksmith at his forge, the mill hand at his loom, the carpenter, the mason, and all the higher classes of mechanic, artisan, or artificer, the banker, the merchant, the clerk, the clergyman, the doctor, the lawyer, the editor, the reporter, in fact, every one who is not an idler, all are laborers in the broad, generic sense of the term; all earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and they are entitled to just as much consideration as the miner who drills the hole for the dynamite cartridge or swings the pick in the mountains of the far West.

"Let us see how this system would operate even with the miner, who, at the end of his week's work, when he, the creditor, appeared for his wages before his employer, his debtor, should be told, if not in words in substance, 'Here, take your pay in this silver which is worth in purchasing power 50 per cent. of gold. Take it because I am your debtor for your labor, and to me belongs the choice of mode of payment. I know that the purchasing power of our currency has been so scaled down that you cannot now buy half the food and drink and clothing for the same nominal amount of wages, and that your wife and children are on the verge of starvation, but remember that you are a wage earner, and that wages are the last thing to advance, although the cost of living has been much enhanced. Do not complain, for the great cause of free coinage has triumphed.'"

Mr. BARTLETT closed his speech with this admirable sentiment:

"The gentleman from Colorado asks: Can you afford to vote to increase the value of the dollar? I answer: We do not vote to increase its value; but we vote not to degrade or depreciate it. We can never afford to do that which is wrong; we can always afford to do that which is right."

Can there be a nobler truth than this?

The German Government has now joined the British Government in providing a subsidy for a cable line between Australia, Hawaii, and British Columbia, or from Sydney to Honolulu and thence to Vancouver. The advantages of this enterprise to Germany will be in the establishment of telegraphic communication with Samoa and the German naval station there, and in providing means for the maintenance of German interests in the Pacific. It is reported that the German subsidy is sufficient to meet the expenses of those sections of the cable to be laid between the Fijian, the Samoan, and the Hawaiian groups of islands.

We had understood that the projected trans-Pacific cable would terminate on the American side at San Francisco, not at Vancouver. We are aware that the British company has surveyed a line to the Canadian port of Vancouver, but why should its western end be there, when all the advantages are with San Francisco? Over 1,000 miles of cable will be saved by preferring the American to the Canadian terminus, and it is certain that a great part of the business of the line will be American.

We shall yet have an American cable from San Francisco to Honolulu. The distance between the two points, in a direct line, is but little more than 2,000 miles. We shall need it both for commercial and for defensive uses. The annexation of Hawaii and the enlargement of our relations therewith, will make the need of it imperative. The bottom of that part of the Pacific lying between the islands and our Western coast has been surveyed under American authority; and, though there are mountains and other obstructions in the way, the surveyors have made report that a good bed for the cable can be obtained. The American line is very sure to be laid yet by an American company; and there is reason to believe that the line will prove profitable as a business investment, and very advantageous to the United States as a naval and commercial power in the Pacific.

The most promising piece of news we have got from Brazil since the founding of the republic is that the Military Club of Rio de Janeiro has resolved to discourage the presumption of army officers in politics. It would certainly be to the advantage of Brazil if this discouragement could be made effective. It has been the curse of that country and of all other South American countries, and also of Central American countries, that their political fortunes have been under the control of military leaders, ambitious Marshals, or Generals, or Colonels. Most of these leaders have gained power by the sword, by stirring up strife, by playing upon the popular passions, by overriding the laws, by undermining liberty. Among the four or five hundred of them who have figured during the present century, there have not been more than two or three, all told, who were statesmen, or who were able to govern their countries in a way deserving of respect. Nearly all of them have been swaggering swashbucklers, incompetent and arbitrary, mercenary and corrupt, and despicable. At this time the Presidents of nearly all the fifteen republics of South and Central America are military men, the rulers of the worst governed countries in the world. The military power is supreme in every one of them. They are engaged in civil war or international wars a great part of the time. There is no security for peace in any of them. Poor old Dr. PEÑA, who does not pretend to be much of a soldier, is the most peacefully disposed man in Spanish America, but even he cannot keep his Generals from fighting each other, to the ruin of Argentina.

If the patriotic "Club Militar" of Rio could succeed in curbing the political presumption of army officers, it would be a great thing for Brazil.

The horrible experiences of the Spanish-American republics would justify all of them in enacting a law that no military man shall ever be allowed to hold any civil office.

Yes, it really looks as though Judge MAYNARD would be nominated by the Democratic State Convention; and, what is more interesting, he will be elected by the voters afterward.

Those people, men and women, who have been carrying superfluous currency in their pockets, or locking it up in bureau drawers, or hiding it in the garret under the rafters, or corking it tight in a bottle, or sewing it in their clothes, or secreting it in a hole in the ground beneath a stone, or wearing it in a belt around the waist, or shoving it down the upper part of the stocking of the left leg just below the garter, or putting it under the carpet in a corner on the sly, or confiding it to the care of somebody in a whisper, might as well now fetch it forth and let it pass into the general body of the currency of the country, through which business is partly conducted and industries are carried on. That substitute for currency which bears the name of "confidence" is returning, and the people who help it along will profit by it.

LARRY NEAL is a native of West Virginia, and it is unfortunate for him that he is not running for Governor in that State.—*Washington Post.*

Don't believe it. When you see the majority he will roll up in Ohio, you will hasten to congratulate the Buckeyes on having elected so good a Governor.

UNDERDOG POLITICS.

Thoughts and Rumors from the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—"Anything peculiar about Pennsylvania politics this year?" Yes! "Does any one ask what it is?" The answer is, it is the state of business, the closing of the mills, the tens of thousands out of employment, and countless kindred things, out of which may come something beyond the control of party leaders; a cry and a leader that will gather together the numberless fragments aggregating vastly more than the main body of any or all parties. There is just this possibility. Perhaps it is this that has called Senator Quay "into the country for a little fresh air."

It is not about Pennsylvania alone that Republican leaders are stirring. Ohio in particular is receiving their attention. "Should Gov. McKinley be reelected by the tremendous majority which some predict, look out for McKinley and the Republicans in 1896," said one of the old guard.

It is contemplated by a number of Republican Senators, as soon as a vote is taken on the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law, to offer a joint resolution embodying a declaration against disturbing the present tariff law within three or five years, on the ground that the prospect of such disturbance, conformatory to declarations of the Chicago platform, has in a large measure brought about the present financial distrust and contraction.

Hoke Smith's Patent for Becoming a Lawyer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In the edition of the "Official Congressional Directory" issued by Congress, the compiler has added the "Autobiographies" of the Executive and members of his Cabinet. That of the Secretary of the Interior reads as follows:

"Hoke Smith of Atlanta, Ga., Secretary of the Interior, was born in Newton, N. C., Sept. 2, 1855; was educated by his father, Dr. H. H. Smith; was admitted to the bar at Atlanta, Ga., when 17 years old, and began at once the practice of law; after being admitted to the bar devoted himself to the study of law, carefully reading all the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the decisions of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the leading text books; did not wait for a case to study the law applicable to it, but studied law to be ready for any case in which he might be employed; preferred the practice of law to office, and never held a political office until appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Cleveland, and entered upon the duties March 7, 1893."—Congressional Directory, p. 210; special edition, August, 1893.

MAY THE SUN which shines for all publish the above for the special benefit of the army of law students of the country, in order that they may understand that the modern system of legal education is now twisted round. First, be admitted to the bar when 17 years of age, begin to practise, and then study law carefully, reading all the United States Reports, Supreme Court decisions of their State, and the leading text books. By following this course of legal education it will not be necessary to study the law applicable to cases the fledgling may be retained in, as he will "a priori" be ready for any case, as all elementary legal preparation has been discounted by his admission to the bar at puberty. The diligent lawyer of a lifetime now finds that to be admitted to the bar at seventeen, and then to practise law before you have read it, is the new way of becoming a lawyer and commencing a legal career.

There can be but one solution of this phenomenon, and that is physiological. Modern science has discovered that certain diseases of the spinal marrow cause abnormal growths of the feet, hands, and other extremities, and it is said that there are certain diseases of the medulla oblongata and cerebellum that cause an increase or a swell of the cerebrum, without accretions of gray brain matter, by the inordinate use of animal fats; and as this "new Daniel come to judgment" has an intense appetite for marsupial fat and its usual esculent tuber, that may be the cause of his wonderful precocity and over esteem: "Stuck on himself."

HENRI BERTON.

Tom Reed's Titled Private Secretary.

From the Portland Daily Press.

The Hon. Amos L. Allen of Alfred, who was private secretary to Speaker Reed during the Fifty-first Congress, is again in Washington as Mr. Reed's secretary, under the recent resolution of Congress, allowing private secretaries to members of the House.

Col. Abe Slupsky Asked For.

From the Saturday Truth and Sunday Ely.

We sincerely hope that our highly esteemed contemporary, THE SUN, than which there is not a brighter luminary in the universe, will give the anxious world some definite tidings of Col. Abe Slupsky, the distinguished school reformer of Missouri.

THE SUN has been its earlier and able champion. We therefore naturally look to this intellectual lighthouse upon the shores of the nineteenth century to relieve our anxiety about this unique character and gifted genius.

During all the panical excitement of the present stringent state of the money market Col. Slupsky has not raised his voice to exclaim: There is corn in Egypt yet. He has uttered no syllable of disrespect for silver nor has he shouted epithalamiums from the house tops and praise gold as a true monetary standard.

The public would know the sapient views of this sage of Missouri. His erudition has served him well in his great reforms, and now would that this great prophet might lead us from the slough of despond.

Rather Premature.

From the Albany Argus.

A gentleman who wished to make a favorable impression upon the President committed the same error as Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee in believing the announcement that "a little Grover" had appeared at Buzzard's Bay. He wrote a congratulatory letter at once, and has been engaged since mailing it in a frantic effort to stop the letter from reaching its destination.

The Best New-paper.

From the Corsuna Daily News.

The best newspaper printed is THE SUN.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN CUBA.

Conservatives and Autonomists or Liberals—Checks to Free Speech.

HAVANA, Aug. 12.—Broadly speaking, there are two political parties in the island of Cuba: the Constitutional Union and the Autonomist party. The former is a distinctively Spanish organization, conservative in its methods and loyal to Spanish rule; or rather blindly and stubbornly in favor of Spanish misrule. To this party belong the heads of Spanish commercial houses and some cheap Cuban aristocrats, whose titles date since the late war (1878), and are the price of their indifference to their country's independence.

Among the Autonomists are ranged the friends of Cuba, and all who entertain liberal views with regard to the colony's rights. Many Spaniards belong to this party who formerly were affiliated to the Constitutional Union. It lately acquired great prominence when, during the unsettled period immediately succeeding the Sartorius uprising, the Autonomist party declared itself against the crazy venture and urged the people to strictly refrain from aiding that abortive movement which was doomed to speedy collapse. Time verified the political acumen of its leaders, and the people of Cuba have, as it were, manifested new interest and increased faith in them. The Autonomist party has passed through alternate periods of inactivity and influence, and even through a series of names; but for some years past it has been the voice of Cuba within the Spanish council halls. Its constitution is necessarily narrow and its demands not excessive; nothing else would be tolerated by the existing laws governing the island, and it is an open secret that many of its chief men hold bolder views than the policy of the party will permit them to utter; but it cannot be gainsaid that in its ranks are found Cuba's best orators, her ripest scholars, and most successful merchants.

The Constitutional Union of late has been undergoing a change, and, in imitation of French political nomenclature, it is now divided into *Derechistas* (the right wing) and *Izquierdistas* (the left wing). The former represent the ultra-conservative element, and have lately been manifesting great opposition to Señor Maura's projected colonial reforms, though it is by no means certain that the Colonial Minister's good promises will ever materialize. Indeed, a Spanish Minister may be defined as a mixture, equal parts, of good intentions and liberal promises. The promises serve to fill out his term of office, and the good intentions go to pave a populous region, whose temperature is reported to be high.

Outside of these two parties there are a number of well-known persons who, though they belong to neither of them, yet when elections come, their approval or dissent from either organization is reflected in the votes cast. There is still another group of distinguished Cubans, whose ideas are too radical to be contained within the party's platform, but whose influence is exercised against the typical Spanish organization. These men have the advantage of being eloquent orators and finished writers, and their familiarity with the historical problems of their country gives to their utterances a cogency and force that are irresistible. Moreover, these men own newspapers, and hence find no difficulty in bringing before the public what timid journals would, perhaps, not dare to publish.

The labor of this group has not been in vain, and to their persistent propaganda, perhaps, may be traced the disruption of the constitutional party into two wings, and the further subdivision of the left wing into two parts. Within the past fortnight a third party, sprung from the conservative ranks, has come into existence; and its début has been so startling and its tone so bold that it may be said to have jumped, fully matured and in complete steel, into Cuba's political arena, as did Minerva from Jupiter's head.

Señor Don Pedro González Llorente seems to be the leading spirit of the new party, which is called "the Reform Circle." In his address on the night of its inauguration he boldly proclaimed that the party was formed to secure for Cuba her rights; that the time for prevarication and hollow promises was past, and that should the Spanish Government place any obstacles to thwart the realization of the Colonial Minister's good promises, the country would be forced into a desperate struggle; and though he had grown gray in the service of the Spanish flag, which he still loved and revered, he did not hesitate to declare he would be found on the side of justice when the hour came, and would join the Cubans in their demand for their inalienable rights even if the path led to the bloody chasm of war.

The audience was wonder-struck for a moment; then an uncontrollable wave of enthusiasm swept through the hall. The newspapers teem with opinions on Señor Llorente's address. The Cuban papers hail the words with enthusiasm, and protest they were uttered, not as a threat, but as the key to the situation. The Spanish journals, however, build a great many objections to the Colonial Minister's reform measures upon this address, saying that liberties granted now will serve to pave the way for bolder demands, and will in the end weaken Spain's power and help to secure Cuba's independence.

The tone of Señor Llorente's address is the more remarkable, because during the Cuban revolution he was President of the Municipal Council, and he has always been associated with the most pronounced Spanish element.

The preaching of radical measures, however, has its dangers. On July 25, Don Ernesto Usatorres, editor of the *Ecos de Cuba* (Echoes of Cuba), a weekly publication, at Cienfuegos, was arrested at his house. The police demolished his furniture and searched all his private papers, and while some of the band went to the printing office and took possession of the papers and broke the plates with which they had been printed, the corporal ordered that Señor Usatorres's hands be tied. The cord was drawn so tight that the veins stood out like whipcords, and the man's arms were then wrenched behind his back and pinioned in a peculiarly cruel manner. In this condition he was dragged through the streets like a common felon, at a time when the whole city was out of doors, for it was the feast day of Santiago, the patron saint of Spain, which is observed here as a holiday. He was put into jail, where he is still locked up, and all communication with the outside denied him. It is said some friends of Señor Usatorres intended to telegraph the facts to THE SUN in the hope that the publication of this outrage in the foremost American newspaper would have some effect on his captors. Perhaps they have done so, but at any rate I now send the details.

It may be asked how the Spanish Government has allowed Señor Llorente's address to pass unrebuked and has permitted the newspapers to comment on it quite freely? This is an evidence of the cunning and duplicity of the authorities. They have hit on the plan of allowing the papers to say a great deal, looking upon these great effusions as a sort of safety valve for pent-up feelings, on the principle that "barking dogs never bite;" and there are many here, as elsewhere, whose battles are all fought on paper.

The ruling authorities know full well that the island is not in a contented mood, and it would not be safe to keep too tight a rein on the high-spirited Cuban people. The bravery and heroism of the Cuban people cannot be called into question by any student of history. In fact, their valor, by reason of its very recklessness, has led them into their previous disasters. They rushed pell-mell at the first call to arms, without due preparation or even a thought as to the necessary resources, and a lamentable failure, after innumerable acts of heroism, was the inevitable consequence. Their repeated disasters have made them cautious, and the miserable state of the South American so called republics has been an object lesson to patriotic Cubans and taught them prudence. Hence they heeded not the latest appeal to arms, a few months since. The Cubans knew too well that meeting a thoroughly equipped and merciless enemy under disadvantageous conditions would serve only to consign a few distinguished citizens to a horrible death by garrote, thousands to savage mutilation on the battlefield, whole districts to poverty, and the entire island to worse evils and more crushing taxation. Hence, they turned a deaf ear to the Sartorius appeal.

By letting the newspapers, then, enjoy periodically a form of free speech, the appearance of liberality is kept up, and a high-strung people is not goaded into revolt. The authorities, however, are neither deaf nor blind. The editors and contributors of these newspapers are kept under close surveillance, and we can get a glimpse of the tremendous enginery at the back when the Government declared a whole province in a state of siege, put 15,000 men under marching orders, blockaded the port of Havana, and drew $2,000,000 for secret expenses, and all because 23 men with 11 guns shouted "Viva Cuba libre."

However, the papers have been enjoying their liberty long enough now, and I look for some press censorship ere long. Indeed, *Hojas Sueltas* (Stray Leaves), a monthly paper edited by Señor Manuel Sanguily, Colonel in the Cuban army during the war of 1868, *Union Constitucional*, the official organ of the right wing of the party of that name; *El Diario de la Marina*, the mouthpiece of the Spanish element in the island, and *La Igualdad* (Equality), edited by Señor Juan Gualberto Gomez, have, it is said, been seized by the authorities.

OF INTEREST TO COLORED PEOPLE.

A Traveller From British Honduras—Banana Plantations at a Low Price.

Mr. James Currie, one of the leading mahogany merchants of the Queen's colony of Belize, or British Honduras, whose place of business is in the city of Belize, has been here this week, and was seen by a reporter of THE SUN. In Mr. Currie's service, as mahogany and logwood cutters, are thousands of the natives of the country, men of African or mixed blood. He gave the reporter an interesting account of the colony and its people and its industries and its business relations with the United States. The inhabitants are mainly of the negro race, but a considerable portion of them are a mixture of that race with the aboriginal Indians and with the Spaniards who settled there centuries ago. Among its products are bananas, coffee, cotton, sugar, plantains, and sundry fruits and grains, besides the chief staples, mahogany and logwood, which last are largely exported to this country, mostly to New Orleans, with which there is regular weekly communication by a line of steamships, which receives an annual subsidy of $30,000 from the colonial Government, and by which Mr. Curry takes his departure for Belize this week.

In reply to questions about the opportunities for the settlement of our own colored people in the colony, he said that there is room for tens of thousands of them, who would be guaranteed in the possession of their rights and liberties under the protection of the British Government. They can obtain land at an annual rental of ten cents per acre, or they can purchase it outright and obtain a full title to it at the price of $2 per acre. They can engage in the cultivation of any of the products of the country. They would find it advantageous to engage in the raising of the semi-tropical fruits that grow there, especially bananas, which are a profitable crop, and for which there is always a ready market in the United States and in Canada and elsewhere. Colored people going from this country to settle there ought to be possessed of a few hundred dollars, or enough money to put them through the first year, until they are able to raise something marketable upon their land. He believed that these settlers, if industrious and prudent, would be sure of success, and would be able to live satisfactorily.

Mr. Currie had