The Sun.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1893.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION.

The President Stands on the Tariff Plank of the Chicago Platform.

From a Letter Accepting the Democratic Nomination for President, Written at Gray Gables, Sept. 26, 1892.

The dogma is now boldly presented that **tariff taxation** is justifiable for the express **purpose** and intent of thereby promoting **especial interests and enterprises.** *Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our Constitution,* and so directly encourages the disturbance, by selfishness and greed, of patriotic sentiment, that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

America Forever!

If the Spanish power in Cuba were abolished by people living there, and if they, after establishing an independent government, and maintaining it for nearly a year, then offered the Queen of the Antilles to the United States, what would be the answer of Secretary GRESHAM?

If British domination in Canada were abolished by people living there, and if they, after establishing an independent government, should ask us to make their country a portion of the American Union, would Secretary GRESHAM send American troops there to restore the power of Queen VICTORIA?

By the way, we did not take a vote of the people of Alaska before annexing it, or a vote of the people of the Louisiana purchase before annexing it, or a vote of the people of Florida or of California before its annexation. It is possible that many of the people who inhabited these vast regions before their admission to the American Union would have voted to remain attached to Russia, France, Spain, and Mexico. Yet these regions, which constitute more than half the area of our country, and which now have between ten and twenty millions of inhabitants, are placid, and their whole population are proud of the freedom which they enjoy under the Government of the United States.

They are not prouder of this freedom than would be the people of Hawaii and Cuba and Canada if their countries were a portion of the great American republic.

America forever! Let republicanism triumph! Let democracy rule the world!

Guaranteeing a Monarchical Form of Government.

President CLEVELAND might have favored the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States or the exercise of a protectorate over them by the United States.

If he did not believe that they should become a part of the United States, or be under our protection, the only logical course was to leave them alone.

Instead of adopting any of these alternatives, he has determined that the United States shall intervene in the politics of Hawaii, not for the purpose of maintaining or strengthening American interests there, but for the purpose of depressing those interests and advancing the interests of CLAUS SPRECKELS, by overturning a capable and an intelligent Government recognized by himself, and setting up a form of government odious to all his countrymen, and a sovereign odious to the better part of the Hawaiian people by her personal vices and her disregard for the Constitution.

What accursed maggot in the brain of GROVER CLEVELAND has made him believe that it is a part of the business of the United States to guarantee the existence of a monarchical government, and for that purpose to wipe out of existence the republican Government of Hawaii?

The Talk of Impeachment.

The intensity of the public sentiment aroused by President CLEVELAND'S assumption of the power to make and unmake foreign Governments, and to rebuke and revise the foreign policy of his predecessor, finds expression in more or less talk about impeaching him.

This at present is wild talk. It is against public morals and the general interest, for at present it cannot be anything but wild talk. The Administration's Hawaiian enterprise is not yet complete, so far as is known here at home; and the extent of the Executive's usurpation of powers not conferred upon him by the Constitution or the laws cannot yet be defined.

Mr. CLEVELAND has already shown that he is capable of correcting a grave misapprehension of his powers, involving a violation of the Constitution. Even in this Hawaiian affair he has already done that very thing once. When it was pointed out to Mr. CLEVELAND that he had gone beyond his constitutional powers in sending out to Honolulu a personal representative, not confirmed by the Senate, to exercise authority paramount over the constitutionally appointed and accredited representative of our Government, he withdrew from his false position.

It is too early to talk about impeaching President CLEVELAND. That is the last resort of outraged American sentiment.

A Speech for Mr. Willis.

When the steamer China, which arrived at San Francisco last Monday, left Honolulu, the Hon. ALBERT S. WILLIS, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, had not yet presented his credentials to President DOLE, but had sent to that officer a manuscript copy of the remarks which he intended to make at the presentation. Mr. WILLIS follows diplomatic usage in this matter, and this is praiseworthy; but the mission upon which he has been sent is so extraordinary, that it is hard to see how he could use any language that would express the feelings of the Administration without being an insult to the head of the Provisional Government, and to all its members. His speech, unrevised by President DOLE, would read somewhat like this:

"MR. PRESIDENT: I am commissioned by the Government of the United States as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Hawaiian Government for the purpose of overthrowing that Government. The United States as a republic cannot view without dissatisfaction the destruction of any monarchy, nor can they allow American interests to become permanent in these islands. I am directed to inform you that the United States gravely disapprove the resistance offered to her sacred Majesty Queen LILIUOKALANI, and the armed combination of white residents of Hawaii to prevent their disfranchisement and to protect their lives and property. I am ordered to assure you and your associates that it was your duty and itself duty to yield to the demands of her sacred Majesty the Queen, your and their lawful sovereign by the grace of God, and the good friend of Great Britain, for whose prosperity my country has an especial regard.

"Mr. President, I am authorized to declare to you that the United States Government, for the purpose of manifesting its intention of pursuing a policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of Hawaii, will restore her sacred Majesty Queen LILIUOKALANI to the throne, by extreme measures and force of arms if necessary; and it is now my duty to command the so-called Provisional Government of Hawaii to cease to exercise any public functions, and to restore within twenty-four hours to her sacred Majesty Queen LILIUOKALANI or her representatives, all crown or public property, lands, buildings, fortifications, revenues, arms, and munitions, and all appurtenances and insignia whatever by it now illegally held and detained.

"Mr. President, the United States Government, in taking the course which I have the honor to communicate to you, is animated by a firm purpose to reverse the policy of the previous Administration of the United States, and to encourage the abrogation of the Hawaiian Constitution, the disfranchisement of the whites, the prosperity of lotteries, the consumption of opium and ardent spirits, and all the earlier rites and practices of the Sandwich Islands.

"In begging you to accept the assurances of most distinguished consideration from the President of the United States, I should be faithless to the terms of the illustrious commission with which he has honored me, did I not seek to impress upon you that he regards you and your associates and everybody that opposes her sacred Majesty Queen LILIUOKALANI, as liars and frauds of singular fertility and ingenuity.

"In conclusion, Mr. President, I beg you to believe that non-interference, save for the purpose of restoring royalty and subserving the interests of CLAUS SPRECKELS and of English traders, is the policy of the Government of President CLEVELAND, from which I have the honor to be accredited."

If ever a diplomatist had a ticklish task, the Hon. ALBERT S. WILLIS is the man; and the Kentucky blood in him must make it more difficult for him to execute his orders.

The Last Trick.

Trick Number One of the CLEVELAND Hawaiian programme was the withholding of Secretary GRESHAM's report, written and signed on or before Oct. 18, until after the adjournment of Congress, in order that the Provisional Government might be overthrown by the American Executive without any knowledge or interference of the legislative branch of our Government.

Trick Number Two of the CLEVELAND Administration was the concealment from the country of the intention to overthrow the Provisional Government and to reinstate the Queen, until time enough had elapsed for the actual accomplishment of the infamy, supposing that Minister WILLIS's instructions were carried out according to the programme secretly planned in the White House. In this, as in every other move of the Administration, artful advantage has been taken of the fact that there is no cable to Hawaii, and that five or six days are required for the transmission of intelligence from San Francisco to Honolulu or from Honolulu to San Francisco. The time schedule has been cunningly arranged.

Trick Number Three was the postponement by Minister WILLIS of the execution of his instructions until after the departure from Honolulu of the steamer China and of Admiral SKERRETT. By this little dodge, the Washington conspirators against the Hawaiian republic have gained nearly a whole week of additional darkness, so far as public opinion at home is concerned, for the consummation of their enterprise. The delay also rid Mr. WILLIS of an inconvenient witness in the person of Admiral SKERRETT. It has, moreover, enabled the tailors of the burlesque Queen to complete new uniforms for the royal guards.

Trick Number Four is indicated in the Washington despatches of the New York organ of CLAUS SPRECKELS and LILIUOKALANI. This newspaper, the *New York Herald*, has enjoyed exceptional facilities in the way of early information as to the contemplated movements of the royalist group in the White House. It was able a week ago to announce that the Administration intended to restore the monarchy, and it had that information at a date when nobody else outside of the immediate possessors of Mr. CLEVELAND'S secret, including perhaps Mr. CLAUS SPRECKELS, was prepared to believe that an American Chief Magistrate would ever soil his hands in such a nasty undertaking. The early information of the *Herald* respecting other details of the royalist plot gives some importance to what it now alleges concerning the programme to be followed by Mr. WILLIS in the actual execution of Mr. CLEVELAND'S commands.

In the way of small cunning, this Trick Number Four and last is the masterpiece of the whole scheme. Even Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. GRESHAM must have felt that there would be some awkwardness in the position of Minister WILLIS when he should present his credentials to President DOLE as the duly authorized representative of the United States Government to the Provisional Government of Hawaii, and then should at once proceed to direct the marines to overthrow the Government to which he was accredited, and set up another Government in its stead. According to the *Herald's* information, WILLIS carrried out two sets of credentials, one addressed to the republican Government, and the other to the Queen. He was to present his credentials to President DOLE, and then to inform him that President CLEVELAND declined the Hawaiian proposition for union with the United States. That act, according to the theory imputed to the Administration by the *Herald*, would terminate the existence of the Provisional Government so far as the United States are concerned, inasmuch as the Provisional Government was avowedly established to effect a union with the United States of America. The Provisional Government thus being at an end by reason of Mr. CLEVELAND'S declination to negotiate further for terms of union, the old monarchy would become the existing Government, and Mr. WILLIS's second set of credentials could immediately be presented to Queen LILIUOKALANI.

This contemplated jugglery is quite worthy of the author, or authors, of the GRESHAM argument for the legitimacy of monarchical institutions in Hawaii. As a death blow to the Provisional Government, however, it is grotesquely insufficient. President DOLE'S Government was established "to exist *until* terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon;" not merely until a single citizen of the United States, whether temporarily holding the office of President or not, should express his personal preference for a monarchical over a republican form of Government in Hawaii, and without warrant in Constitution or law constitute himself arbiter, dictator, and Queen-maker for those islands.

A New Use for Our Navy.

The British war vessel Champion is on her way from Esquimalt to Honolulu, where she should arrive by next Sunday. She has a crew of several hundred men, and no doubt her officers will be happy to give any needed assistance to our Philadelphia and Adams in carrying out Mr. GRESHAM'S plan of reviving and protecting monarchy in Hawaii. It will indeed be a novel and an unprecedented experience for the royal navy of England to find Uncle SAM'S cruisers engaged in such work.

The spectacle will be the stranger in view of LILIUOKALANI'S utter lack of claims to the support or sympathy of the United States. Whatever right to reign she once possessed she risked in trying to destroy the Constitution of Hawaii by a lawless and despotic act. Constitutions are quite as sacred as kings in the eyes of Americans.

The attempt of LILIUOKALANI was the more outrageous since the Legislature had just decided against making any alterations in the Constitution, even through a proposed Constitutional Convention. Her native advisers had excited the suspicion and anxiety of the principal taxpaying and commercial residents, and among foreigners her warmest friends were English. There can be no question that the Queen herself prepared the way for her overthrow, and that those who accomplished it did so in defence of their political rights.

The instant application of Hawaii, under her new Government, for admission to the American Union established a claim upon the friendship of the American people. But even had she proposed to remain, instead, an independent republic, such a political system would have been entitled to our respect. To refuse her plea of admission to the Union, overthrow her existing Government, and resuscitate royalty, constitute a triple outrage of a sort never known till now in American history.

The Humiliation of the American Flag.

The Stars and Stripes were literally lowered in Hawaii some months ago; and now the Starry Banner has been practically humbled in the dust before all nations of the globe by the Secretary of State and the President. In his notorious manifesto, Mr. GRESHAM has announced virtually two new principles of Government policy:

I.—The abandonment of the MONROE doctrine.

II.—A willingness to aid in the restoration or reëstablishment of monarchical institutions in any territory subject to the influence of our arms.

In his seventh annual message, on Sept. 2, 1823, JAMES MONROE, then President of the United States, spoke as follows:

"*We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers (the allied powers of Europe), to declare, that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments which have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.*"

This, we believe, was the first declaration of what has become famous in history as "the MONROE doctrine," a doctrine which has found favor in this country with all parties for the last seventy years.

Mr. MONROE'S firm policy was spoken of by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, his successor, as "strengthening and consolidating the federative edifice of his country's union, till he was entitled to say, like AUGUSTUS CÆSAR of his imperial city, that he had found her built of brick, and left her constructed of marble."

The advocacy of a firm, if not aggressive, foreign policy by Mr. BLAINE, was one of the secrets of his great hold upon the people, and was probably that feature of his political life which most endeared him to his followers. It was in striking contrast to the tendency now developed by the Secretary of State to maintain the interests of Great Britain in the adoption of a policy toward the Sandwich Islands.

But aside from the question whether it be right or not to adopt an American and a patriotic policy in reference to the countries of this hemisphere, a question of grave constitutional importance is now presented, and that is, the right of the Executive branch of this Government to interfere for the purpose of restoring a monarchy.

The Constitution framed by our forefathers is a nicely balanced instrument, adjusting carefully the several functions of the Executive, the Judicial, and the Legislative departments; and a careful examination of its various provisions and of the amendments thereto fails to discover any authority or excuse for the exercise by the Executive department of its powers in favor of a deposed monarch. The Constitution gives the President power, by and with the advice of the Senate, to make treaties, but it gives him no power to declare war, which power is vested in Congress; and if there be vested anywhere in our Government any such power as that which Mr. GRESHAM now seeks to exercise, it rests alone with Congress. While Congress has considered at times the propriety of expressing the sympathy of the Government for new republics, we know of no instance in its history where it has sought to interpose in favor of the reëstablishment of an overthrown monarchy.

The power of the Executive either by proclamation or by the edict of a Cabinet Minister to expel intruders even from our own Indian reservations rests upon statute, and in the absence of any law authorizing such expulsion it could not be enforced.

In 1836 certain intruders entered upon the lands belonging to the Chickasaw Indians and dispossessed the lessees; and the question whether the President had the power, under the existing laws, to expel the intruders by military force was submitted to BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, then Attorney-General of the United States. Mr. BUTLER held that by virtue of the fifth section of the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved March 30, 1802, the President had power to expel them.

The act of 1802 provided that "it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to take such measures and to employ such military force as he may judge necessary to remove from lands belonging to or secured by treaty as aforesaid to any Indian tribe, any citizen or other person who has made, or shall hereafter make, or attempt to make a settlement thereon."

There is upon our Federal statute book no law authorizing the employment of military force to remove the Provisional Government of the Sandwich Islands.

Our esteemed chromatic colleague, *Puck*, usually presents its ideas with accuracy from its point of view, but it makes a signal failure in this respect in its condemnatory drawing of a certain group of "spoilsmen." The Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND belongs to that party as much as any one, but his figure is excluded.

In reference to Col. INGERSOLL'S "hope for immortality," which has been telegraphed to us from Boston, we may remark that any other than blissful immortality is infinitely the most undesirable thing that can be conceived by the soul of man. The thought of immortality in hell, of eternal torment among the damned, is awful. Even the prospect of suffering for ages in purgatory is terrifying. There was a Frenchman who once said that he would rather that his soul should be damned after death than annihilated at death, but that Frenchman was a fool. Let any one read the Scriptural descriptions of hell, and conceive of living there through eternity! The late M. RENAN talked nonsense about damnation, but then he did not believe in it.

We repeat that when the unbelieving INGERSOLL hopes for immortality, he must mean immortal bliss. In other words, he must hope for heaven, a glorious hope!

We doubt whether most people would like the prospect of everlasting life, even on earth, if all the vicissitudes from which man suffers in this life were to continue forever. There is a cry that often comes from the depths of the human heart: "Rest for the weary soul!"

MCKANE may be a great manipulator of ballots, but probably a still greater power in that line is the Hon. D. CADY HERRICK, the political Supreme Court Judge and Boss of Albany county.

When the unhorsed managers of the Republican local machine are overturned in December, and their places and prerogatives are assumed by ambitious and inexperienced newcomers, there will be much chilliness in the atmosphere of the Grand Opera House Hall. Twenty of the thirty Republican district leaders are, it appears, marked for decapitation. Their faces will be turned to the wall. GIBBS, the man of guile; SIMPSON, the "little shiner," as he is called on the east side; JACOB M. PATTERSON, opprobriously described by envious rivals as "Hungry JAKE;" DENNIS SHEA, the lone philosopher of Canarsie; FRANK RAYMOND, the last of the Harlem Kickapoos; "Johnny Smoker" REISENWEBER; CHARLES MURRAY, the fake census man; DALY, JOHN REILLY'S understudy; jeering JACK COLLINS of the Seventh ward; GEORGE HILLIARD, the missing link; BILLY HENKEL, the Don RODERICK of the gas-house district, and HELIOGABALUS CANTOR: all must go, we are informed, on good Republican authority. The Grand Old Party has no further use for their services. The edict of political deportation has been pronounced against them by TOM PLATT, and they must soon prepare to depart.

Where shall the wanderers go? What door will fly open at their approach? Where shall they obtain a haven of refuge? Who will seek their coöperation? Not Tammany Hall, surely. Tammany Hall seeks leaders who carry their respective districts, rewards them, and unflinchingly stands by them: it has no use for those who are continuously defeated. There is no other Democratic organization in town for the Republican exiles to join, and their former colleagues will disclaim all political connection with them. Whither shall they go? There is but one party open: the A. P. A. Let the turned-down Republican district losers, with GIBBS as their color sergeant, join the American Protective Association. It is just now very short of recruits. Let them go in for victory, and the traditions of 1844, and insist upon a midwinter canvass.

They would not be missed from the Republican fold. Their enforced retirement from the cares of unsuccessful leadership would not be disagreeable to the Democrats; and by joining the A. P. A. they would perform a valuable public service. The shock following their enrollment would snuff out, and totally destroy, the most sanguine hopes of the A. P. A. projectors, and eliminate that movement promptly and absolutely from the open, honest, and distinctively American politics of the biggest cosmopolitan constituency in the world, in which the people choose their own official servants.

Exiled and proscribed Republican machine leaders, join the A. P. A.

The eulogies of the late EDWIN BOOTH delivered at the memorial service on Monday by the three eminent players, JEFFERSON and SALVINI and IRVING, were excellent, and each of them was naturally and properly suffused with sentiment. The commemorative discourse of the venerable PARKE GODWIN was of high quality, thoughtful, and philosophical; but perhaps less discriminating in its praise than it ought to have been, even upon such an occasion. The most worthy eulogy is that in which the words compass and duly exalt the subject's virtues or powers, without ever going beyond the line of judgment. Mr. GODWIN'S delivery was even finer and more impressive than that of any of the three professional actors who spoke from the stage; and we say this, though the rich and mellow tones of the great Italian tragedian are yet in our memory. The scene in that concert hall was striking indeed, when, upon its stage, the spectator beheld PARKE GODWIN, HENRY IRVING, JOSEPH JEFFERSON, and TOMMASO SALVINI, as well as Prof. WOODBERRY, who read the elegy, which was very high strung. We think that any person in the audience who did not know the men on the stage would, in judging by appearances, have picked out the seventy-seven-year-old PARKE GODWIN as the greatest tragedian in the lot.

It does not appear that any of the candidates, Republican or Democratic, in last week's elections in this State spent much money in election expenses. We now have the itemized statements, made under oath, of most of the candidates, State and municipal. Several of them, both winners and losers, were under no expense at all; in some cases the expense was but a few dollars; in others it ran up into hundreds, and in a few others into thousands. Col. FELLOWS, for example, the successful candidate for District Attorney in this county, expended only $239 in the election. The expenditure of candidates for both Houses of the Legislature and for the Constitutional Convention was not large in any case. Mr. BARTLETT, the successful Republican candidate for the Court of Appeals, paid out $1,205. Capt. PALMER, the successful Republican candidate for Secretary of State, paid out $2,568, nearly the whole of which was given to two committees of his party.

The elections in this State do not seem to have been expensive to the candidates who were put in nomination, neither the Democratic nor the Republican candidates.

We cannot discern from the itemized accounts put on file by candidates that any of the expenditures were unlawful or improper.

Since the Columbian Exposition came to an end a fortnight ago, Chicago's behavior is much better than it was during the half year of the Exposition. She seems to be tired and rather glad to hold up for a while. She must have had enough of blowing and boasting and tearing around, and the jamming of people, and the general confusion, and the Midway odors, and the slamming of things. She must be fatigued with being the "cynosure of all eyes," for that is one of the roughest of life's experiences. She must be weary of abusing New York, in return for compliments, and of saying that she is as big as New York.

There are signs, and we say it in happiness, that Chicago is recovering her reason, and may yet learn manners. She never was modest. She has always strutted and blustered and flattered herself, and spoken ill of others. It is full time for her to try to reform and to understand once for all that she is but a dot on the surface of the American continent. We shall admire Chicago more if she will admit that there is a good-sized world apart from her. The best of all signs in this case is to be seen in the Chicago papers; they are trimming their language.

How much New York has borne from Chicago this year, borne it all with patience. If she will strive to behave herself hereafter, and refrain from glaring at us, and put a bridle on her tongue, we shall forgive her misdemeanors of the past. We like her for many things. She has a real heart. She has a sizable brain. She has American blood in her veins. She has hopeful features. She is rich. She is big. Oh, if she were only good!

This Style of Folding Bed Catches Two at a Time.

From the Philadelphia Record.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 13.—C. H. Van and his wife retired last night in a folding bed. The bed, by some movement, began to close up. Mrs. Van started to leap out, but was caught, and Van was crushed so badly that he will be a cripple for life. His spinal cord was strained, and he is paralyzed in the lower extremities. It is thought he will die. The wife is also badly bruised.

THE POLICY OF INFAMY.

Public Feeling About It at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Mr. Cleveland and all the Administration are deeply anxious about the fate of their Hawaiian policy. For the first time Mr. Cleveland shows feeling. He seeks approval, and in vain. Democrats, with very few exceptions of inconsiderable consequence, tell him plainly he is wrong, and his Administration cannot survive the act. So much has he been exercised since public opinion began to come in that there is good reason for saying he would have headed off Minister Willis had there been any way to do it.

THE SUN'S article on the "Policy of Infamy" has been universally read and approved as the right thing said at the right time. The course of the Administration is the universal topic everywhere. What will Congress do, is asked by every one. Impeachment is a word as frequently spoken as any other. No man of note has yet stood up for the Gresham document. It is pronounced by jurists false in equity, false in law, and damnably false in sentiment. There was no voice raised against it at the Cabinet meeting because Mr. Cleveland's plan of action admits of no opposition to his own views and purposes. Here is the answer to THE SUN's question: Was there not as much as one man's voice raised against the Policy of Infamy?

The question, what will Congress do, is asked, not in heat, but with grave concern.

THE THREATENED INCOME TAX.

A War Tax in Time of Peace Enough to Break the Back of Any Party.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—That an income tax shall be part of this Administration's financial plan has been as good as agreed upon by the Committee of Ways and Means. This is conceded by men speaking for the committee and the Administration.

The rate of the tax on incomes and what incomes shall be exempted form the only question. It is understood that the favorite idea is to exempt incomes under $5,000, and tax stiffly all over that figure.

Data to show what sum could reasonably be counted on at certain different rates of taxation are now getting worked up in Mr. Carlisle's department. On the question of amount and rate a radical difference of opinion is found to exist among the committee.

Sandwich Island Missions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—For more than half a century the Sandwich Islands have been the one spot on the face of the globe in which the churches of the United States have felt a great, peculiar, and an active interest. The American missionary work converted the people of those islands from barbarism to Christianity and civilization. For half a century there has not been a neighborhood in all this country that has not actively identified itself in some way with this work. Vast sums of money in a continuous stream have flowed into the treasury of missionary societies to sustain it. Hundreds of American men and women have given the best part of their lives to the cause of Christianity in the islands, and the name of Missionary Bingham is still a familiar and venerated one in thousands of households in the United States. In this way the islands, in the triumph of civilization and growth of Christianity, are in an important and almost literal sense the offspring of the United States. It was through influences set at work years ago by missionaries gloriously sustained by the churches of America, that this new republic of the Pacific—almost if not quite a republic, at least—came to exist, and it is this that Grover Cleveland, by turning the wheels of progress backward, by hauling down the American flag that had been raised by liberty-loving people, has handed over to the deposed Queen of bad form, when by as much as the weight of his finger he might have helped the islands to become a republic indeed. He hauled down the Stars and Stripes, and if the islands do not become a monarchy itself or a dependency of a more powerful monarchy, it will be because his plans will fail.

This will be bad news in all the churches of the United States. Whether the Sandwich Islands will become a monarchy or a dependency of some more powerful monarchy, and in this way a menace to the United States, or whether the spirit planted there by those who gave the islands an existence in civilization will be strong enough to rescue them and prove itself master of the situation, is the present question of great gravity. There is reason for hoping that the American spirit will prove strong enough there to save the islands from the fate to which Mr. Cleveland has done what he could to consign them.

Wanton Slaughter of Game by Indians.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Nov. 12.—The people of western South Dakota are protesting against the wholesale destruction of deer and antelope in that section by the Indians from the agencies, who are out at all times on agency passes. A party of about 200 Indians passed through Edgemont, Fall River county, the other day on their return from a hunting expedition in the mountains. They boasted of having killed 700 deer and antelope, besides other wild game. The whites claim that the Indian agents are doing absolutely nothing to stop this fearful slaughter of game, and while the white settlers are prohibited by law from killing deer and antelope even for their own use, the beef-fed Indians are permitted to kill all they want and more too.

A Warning to Humorists.

From the Chicago Herald.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Bertha Pruett, aged 20 years, laughed herself to death Friday night. She was entertaining a number of friends, one of whom, a young man, is noted as a wit. One of his remarks threw Miss Pruett into a violent fit of laughing, which lasted some minutes, when it suddenly changed to a cry of pain, and she fell to the floor. Blood gushed from her nose and mouth and medical assistance was summoned, but before anything could be done to relieve the young girl she was dead. The young man who cracked the fatal joke is prostrated with grief.

Loyal to the Democratic Platform—A Tariff for Revenue Only.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

The manufacturers who want free raw materials are not eager to contribute any of their own profits to the general plan and purpose of a revenue tariff. They want to be protected against Sheffield and Manchester, but they do not want to see the growers of long-staple cotton protected against the Egyptian product, or the coal mines and iron furnaces protected against foreign competition. A tariff for revenue, impartially levied, will sacrifice no interest; and the interests of all sections ought to be treated alike.

Supposing Willis is Persona Non Grata!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Minister Willis has been accredited to the Provisional Government of Hawaii. Should he be at once regarded as *persona non grata*, what will his standing then be and how will he act? Has not the Provisional Government the right to refuse to receive him and to escort him off Hawaiian territory? Would Admiral Irwin, in such a case, turn his guns upon Honolulu and massacre the inhabitants, the sons of American citizens and of American pioneers?

NEW YORK, Nov. 14. ONE WHO KNOWS.

She Would Probably Break the Engagement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have the offer of a place as detective for a religious association, to get evidence to break up houses of assignation by going to them and drinking malt and all kinds of alcoholic liquors and dancing and caverting with the female inmates. Do you think, in case I accepted the place and my sweetheart found it out, she ought to break our engagement?

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1893. A READER OF THE SUN.

The Poor Outsiders of Washington.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The editorial in THE SUN of Nov. 8, saying that life is abundantly worth living simply to be an American citizen, is all very pretty, and the Lord knows it is true, every word, but how about us benighted residents of the District of Columbia? Two hundred and forty thousand of us would like to inquire of THE SUN where we come in and what we are?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13. INSIDE OUTSIDE.

Genius Appreciated.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"Say," said the business man to the detective, "some fellow has been running around through the country representing himself as a collector of sure. He has been taking in more money than any two of the men we have, and I want him collared as quick as you can."

"All right. I'll have him in jail in less than a week."

"Great scott, man! I don't want him put in jail. I want to hire him."

REPUDIATED!

Mr. Cleveland's Hawaiian Policy Produces a Storm of Indignation.

From the Hartford Courant.

The date of Mr. Gresham's "report" is Oct. 18. It is morally certain that Mr. Cleveland had fully decided upon his Hawaiian policy at that time—nearly four weeks ago. Congress was in session on Oct. 18, and for more than a fortnight thereafter. The Senate of the United States, which shares with the President the responsibility for the conduct of the country's foreign affairs, to which he is required by the Constitution to submit every proposed treaty negotiated under his direction, and without whose advice and consent he could not so much as appoint a new Consul at Honolulu, was sitting at the other end of the avenue, within a mile of the White House, ready to receive and consider any executive communication Mr. Cleveland might see fit to make to it. Why, in a matter so important, did not Mr. Cleveland seek the advice of the Senate? Why did he keep to himself his decision to overthrow the Provisional Government of Hawaii—recognized by this country during ten months and more—and to restore the deposed Queen, Liliuokalani of unfragrant repute?

From the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—There seems to be a remarkable unanimity among both Republicans and Democrats in condemning the action of the Administration with reference to affairs in the Hawaiian Islands.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Party lines are almost obliterated in the general chorus of indignation that has greeted the publication of Secretary Gresham's letter. With a few conspicuous exceptions, Democrats as well as Republicans denounce the policy of the Administration as outlined in the letter of the Secretary of State. At first the announcement was received with a gasp of astonishment and expressions of incredulity.

From the New London Day.

It's a pretty state of things, indeed, when a republic sets a rotten monarchy on its feet again. It's sickening.

From the Washington Post.

We do not find in Mr. Gresham's statement of the case—and we imagine that it is about as unfavorable a statement as could be made—the very smallest warrant for the hypothesis that the present Government of Hawaii is destitute of inherent strength and incapable of maintaining itself. On the contrary, it seems to us that it has sufficiently contradicted such a proposition by exerting its authority and commanding the respect and obedience of the Hawaiians ever since the day on which Mr. Blount called off the United States forces and somewhat ostentatiously left it to stand alone. There may be a question as to the means by which the revolution was accomplished originally, but there can be none as to the present reality and substance of the de facto Government, or, in our opinion, as to the impropriety of foreign interference in a situation which the parties chiefly concerned appear to have accepted with entire satisfaction. If, as Mr. Gresham insists, the deposed monarchy is backed by an overwhelming public sentiment, it will reëstablish itself without aid from us. If not, and if the existing Government be rooted in the people's sympathy, and inherently capable of self-support, the employment of the United States forces to overthrow it would be an act of the grossest and most wicked tyranny.

From the Philadelphia Press.

It is the de facto and de jure Government of the islands. It is recognized by all the world. No native force will ever overturn it. No foreign force can, unless by the wanton usurpation of President Cleveland. The able and courageous men making up this Government have only to refuse to yield to the reckless readiness of President Cleveland to make war in defiance of both law and right on a peaceful and independent country to bring to naught this attempt to deprive the Americans living in Honolulu of the privilege of self-government, self-protection, and self-control. They have only to stand their ground at all hazards until the universal voice of the American people requires a reversal of the infamous policy which proposes to restore a queen by American bayonets.

From the Philadelphia Record.

We do not get rid of an American protectorate in reëstablishing the old order of things in Hawaii. Having intervened to put Queen Liliuokalani back on her throne and to maintain the sugar monopoly and the system of coolie labor by which it is made profitable, we continue our responsibility without the satisfaction of knowing that we have contributed to the moral or material advantage of the Hawaiian people.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The people are seldom wrong in their general verdicts, and their verdict in the present case is that the position of the Secretary of State is not yet sufficiently fortified by conclusive evidence, and that it is not in accord with good policy.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The Provisional Government of Hawaii sent commissioners to Washington to move for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, but we have never heard that Mr. Cleveland was asked to act as an arbiter or umpire between the Provisional Government and the deposed Queen. It is well known, and has been for months, that the rule of the Provisional Government has been accepted by all the Hawaiians, except a very small personal following of the ex-Queen, and that a revolution in her interests was as hopeless as an attempt would be to restore a Bourbon monarch to the throne of France. What business, then, has the President of the United States to interfere, and, if he does interfere, how will he carry out his wishes? Is the United States to declare war against Hawaii in order to reseat upon her throne an ex-royal wanton, who continually disgraced the position she held?

From the Indianapolis Journal.

We have the humiliating and disgraceful spectacle of an American Secretary of State recommending that the Government of the United States shall lend itself to the destruction of a Government formed by the best elements in Hawaii and the restoration of a monarchy with a tyrannical and half-civilized woman for Queen. This is the most disgraceful recommendation ever made by an American Secretary of State. It is a cowardly abandonment of American ideas and American interests and a base betrayal of American citizens.

From the Washington Evening Star.

That the course of the Administration is indefensible must be evident to all reasonable people. It matters not now how the revolution was brought about; that it occurred is history, but with those causes the President can have nothing to do. Both President Harrison and President Cleveland have recognized the Provisional Government as a power, the latter having sent to that Government two representatives. President Cleveland might withdraw the American Minister if he simply desired to let the two factions fight it out among themselves—that would be an unfriendly act. But to drag the throne from out the royal woodshed, and, after dusting it off with the frazzled hopes of honest Americans, to replace the low comedy Queen on its cushions, is an act of hostility toward a friendly power which neither the Americans of Hawaii nor those of the United States are likely to forget. Responsibility for the destruction of American interests and influence in Hawaii, and for bloodshed and loss of life which may result from this effort of the great republic to bolster up a rotten, pro-English monarchy, will be upon the Administration of President Cleveland, and the burden will be heavy.

From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean.

This report is a humiliation to the American people, and a rebuke to those aspiring residents of Hawaii who have done more for the advancement of the Hawaiian Islands than all the kings and queens that ever ruled there.

From the New Haven Register.

For the first time in the history of the United States we have a President in the White House who refuses to let the most important strategic point in the Pacific become American territory, and proposes to restore it to barbarism and disgraceful misrule by there after the people have overturned it. Was ever a more shameful or humiliating spectacle presented in America?

From the Baltimore American.

Not even the President nor the Secretary of State ventured to question the word of Capt. Wiltse while he was alive, and this may account for the long delay in making known the intentions of the Administration.

From the Springfield Union.

Secretary Gresham has taken a very long time to reach a wrong conclusion in the case of Hawaii.

From the Albany Morning Express.

The readers of THE SUN are being treated to some good old American doctrine on this Hawaiian matter.

SUNBEAMS.

—According to latest reports, collected in San Francisco, Seattle, Victoria, and other sealing ports on the Pacific coast, the total number of sealskins taken in the Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea during the past season is 120,241.

—Love apple, the early name of the tomato, is a translation of a French misapprehension as to the Italian name of the vegetable. The Italians received the tomato from Mexico, and called it *pomo di Mori*, "apple of the Moors." The French, deceived by the sound, translated it "pomme d'amour," and the English translation from the French spread the original error.

—Bears are unusually plentiful and audacious in some of the southwestern counties of Washington this fall. They raid the farms, carrying off hogs, sheep, and young calves, and doing great damage to crops. Bear hunting up in the mountains is ordinarily a popular autumn sport there, but the mere trying to keep bears out of the farm yards is just now a serious business.

—California's vintage this year will be about 18,000,000 gallons, some 3,000,000 gallons more than last year's yield, and the quality will be good. It is expected that the vintage of the State will show a decrease during the next ten years, owing to the ravages of phylloxera, and to overplanting. The low prices caused by overproduction tend also to place a check on the industry.

—The women of the West are taking ample advantage of their new political privileges. They took an active part in the school elections in Seattle, Spokane, and other Washington towns this month, going to the polls in companies of from a dozen to a hundred. Candidates of their own sex were nominated in several districts, which helped greatly to enlist the interest of the women.

—Lumpkin county, Georgia, is having an exciting gold-mining boom. The mines are not new discoveries, but since the silver trouble began attention has been redirected to old diggings and gold deposits known to exist there. Colorado mining capitalists and capitalists from other regions have been looking over the Lumpkin gold fields during the past two or three months, with a view to investment.

—Studio life in New York is still a somewhat feeble imitation of the same thing in Paris, though there is a constantly increasing number of artists who eat and sleep in their studios. A few young women art students have so far braved the conventionalities as to set up housekeeping in their studios, while others, although lodging, dining, and breakfasting elsewhere, prepare their own luncheons in their working apartments.

—Mrs. Rosa Veloso, a native of Chili, died at San Jose, Cal., a week ago at the age of 109 years. She had four great-grandchildren, one of whom is 15 years old. Two days before a colored woman, Mrs. Dorcas Morris, whose age of 105 years was well authenticated, died in Portland, Ore. Two other centenarians, Mary Page, 104, and Har