The Sun.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1893.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid.

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

Postage to Foreign Countries added.

THE SUN, New York city.

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The Democracy and the Tariff—A Digest.

1892—THE PROMISE.

Democrats say that protection is unconstitutional, fraud, robbery. Propose a tariff for revenue only. People elect Mr. Cleveland and Democratic Congress on distinct understanding that there shall be a tariff for revenue only.

1893—THE BROKEN PROMISE.

Democrats make a tariff full of protection. Mr. Cleveland certifies to the beauty of this unconstitutional and fraudulent bill, and applauds robbing the people for the benefit of the few, by means of a free list and protective duties; also applauds screwing up those other war taxes, the internal taxes, and robbing persons who have any income "derived from certain corporate investments."

1894—THE SETTLEMENT.

Is the settlement between the people and the Democratic party likely to be satisfactory to the latter, if the people believe they have been gulled, and that the Chicago platform was only a confidence man's flash roll?

The Dictator in Honolulu.

Hawaiian advices four days later than those by the last steamer, have been brought by a sailing vessel from Honolulu to Puget Sound. There had been published in Honolulu an interview with Mr. WILLIS, in which the United States Minister was reported as making the following statement of his intentions, pending the receipt of further instructions from Washington:

"No one need fear trouble and no lawlessness will be permitted."

"Until the time comes for me to carry out my instructions, the peace and good order of this community will be kept undisturbed in the interests of humanity."

"Any attempt made by any person or persons to make trouble will be promptly checked and punished."

"Even if the Provisional Government discharged all of its troops to-day, no lawlessness would be allowed for one moment under the present situation of affairs."

"The whole Hawaiian question is now in abeyance, and nothing that newspapers can say or do will alter the statement one iota."

"I make this statement on my own responsibility, and in hope that it will allay present excitement. No one need fear trouble, and no lawlessness will be permitted."

Incredible as it would be at any other time, this proclamation to a foreign people by a Minister of the United States is quite within the bounds of probability.

The language is that of a Dictator. A diplomatic representative of the United States, accredited to a foreign Government, our equal in the family of nations, recognized by us as an equal, and so recognized by the other Powers of the world, proclaims to the people of that foreign country that *He* will permit no lawlessness; that until the time comes to carry out *His* instructions to restore monarchy, *He* will be responsible for the peace and order of the community; that *His* purpose to police Hawaii is independent of whatever the Government of that country may do or may not do; that *He* will promptly check and punish violators of the laws of a nation which has its own Government, its officers, and its courts of justice.

Who is it that assumes thus in Hawaii functions involving the power of life or death over the people of that country? Not Mr. ALBERT S. WILLIS of Kentucky, for as a private citizen of the United States sojourning in Hawaii and attempting to play Dictator there, he would find himself very speedily either in a Hawaiian jail or in a Hawaiian lunatic asylum.

The Dictator who issues this manifesto through WILLIS to the Hawaiians, over the head of the Hawaiian Government, is the President of the United States. He has given WILLIS his instructions, and he is the sole source of WILLIS's assumed authority.

What Does the President Mean?

The ambiguous and shuffling tenor of the reference to the Hawaiian business in the President's message, makes it more imperative than ever that all the papers relating to the subject in the possession of the State and Navy departments should be submitted immediately to Congress.

On the face of it, the paragraph concerning the Hawaiian Islands looks as if it were first intended to be a truculent defiance, which at the last moment was diluted with a deprecatory afterthought. Until we come to the last two sentences, we seem to be reading the arrogant announcement of "my policy" by an autocrat, untrammelled by constitutional restrictions and regardless of international obligations. Mr. CLEVELAND begins with the preposterous assumption that his judgment is final and decisive, and that Congress and the people ought to say Amen, when he accepts the assertions of his envoy, BLOUNT, as embodying the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and dismisses the imposing mass of counter testimony as irrelevant or valueless. Having thus indicated the processes by which he makes up his mind, he says that, in view of the only evidence he sees fit to recognize, "it seemed to me the only honorable course for our Government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us, and to restore, as far as practicable, the status existing at the time of our forcible [?] intervention." There is not a little significance in the tense of the verb "seemed." Had Mr. CLEVELAND employed the present tense, the sentence would simply have amounted to a constitutional recommendation that Congress should take counsel in the premises, and should determine whether it would authorize the President to take the measures requisite to restore the Hawaiian monarchy. But Mr. CLEVELAND uses the past tense, and thereby acknowledges what is believed to be a fact, that he not only did not wait to consult the sole depositary of the war-making power under our Constitution, but deliberately seized the opportunity between two sessions of Congress to endeavor, by his personal fiat, to subvert the existing Hawaiian Government!

The ensuing sentence bears all the signs of having been reluctantly inserted, under the resentful pressure of an aroused public opinion: "With a view," he says, "of accomplishing this result [*i. e.*, the restoration of the monarchy at Honolulu] within the constitutional limits of executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changed condition brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present Minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end." What would be appropriate instructions to that end? The utmost that Minister WILLIS could constitutionally do, without the previous authorization of Congress, would be to offer to the members of the existing Hawaiian Government the friendly and purely academical suggestion that they should voluntarily renounce their functions and with their own hands reestablish the semblance of a monarchy which, ten months ago, they thrust aside as at once farcical and mischievous. If by one hair's breadth WILLIS should transcend the limits of good will and amity, if behind his suggestion should loom the faintest shadow of intimidation, or if his advice should be reiterated in the face of protest from the Government, which we and other powers have recognized, he would be committing an act of war, and the author of instructions to that end would have broken his oath of office.

We shall not be at all surprised if when all the documents affecting this business are produced—and Congress will do well to see to it that nothing is withheld—it should turn out that the instructions originally given to WILLIS were anything but appropriate. We predict that the papers will disclose that, not only without waiting to obtain the sanction of Congress, but deliberately evading his sworn duty in that particular, Mr. CLEVELAND distinctly authorized his envoy to accentuate the advice, that the present Hawaiian Government should commit suicide, by a hint that in the event of resistance or delay, recourse might be had to the naval power of the United States. It is scarcely possible to put any other construction on Secretary GRESHAM's recommendations, which could not have been published without the President's sanction. It is scarcely possible to draw any other inference from the recent change of naval commanders at Honolulu.

It will be interesting to note whether the papers transmitted include an opinion of the Attorney-General, advising Mr. CLEVELAND that he can exercise the war-making power without previously gaining authority from Congress. We ourselves do not believe that any such opinion will be exhibited. We do not believe that Mr. CLEVELAND asked for it; and we are strongly inclined to doubt whether he knew much about the respective powers of the Executive and Congress relating to acts of war, until the people forced him to consider them by a sharp rap over the knuckles. His message concludes with a sanctimonious reference to his "intense feeling of responsibility;" but the document itself bears witness that his sense of responsibility has never led him to acquire even a schoolboy's knowledge of the Constitution he has sworn to observe. For instance, he either does not know or designedly disregards the fact that the Federal organic law is careful to make the "United States" a plural noun. Wherever in the message before us the United States are mentioned, they are invariably followed by a verb in the singular. This ignorant or contemptuous departure from constitutional precedent exemplifies, in a small way, what Mr. CLEVELAND's course in the Hawaiian business displays in portentous measure, namely, his ingrained propensity to recognize nothing in anything, geographical or political, except Number One.

Mr. Cleveland Judges Himself.

Mr. CLEVELAND'S message contains a beautiful illustration of the difference between the theory and the practice of political consistency and moral honesty. He says, not without a certain air of discovery:

"Tariff reform is a duty imposed upon us by our oft-repeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After full discussion our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform, and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it.

"*If there is anything in the theory of a representation in public places of the people and their desires, if public officers are really the servants of the people, and if political promises and professions have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long awaited will be sheer recreancy.*"

Having thus laid down a canon by which his own positive recommendations in regard to the tariff must be judged, he yet begins to hedge and dodge in the very next paragraph, and he is soon "stanchly adhering to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other Federal taxation" by enlarging upon the benefits of the free list and the importance of lowering the duty on the necessities of life! He passes over in convenient silence the fact that the emphatic mandate of the people was for a tariff for revenue only. He commends the WILSON bill, although it is full of that protection which his platform denounces as a robbery of the great majority of the American people. He commends the free list in that bill, although that list is "for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises," and therefore "clearly contrary to the Constitution," as he said in his acceptance.

In view of the promises made by the Democratic party in its platform, and the professions of attachment to the constitutional tariff made by Mr. CLEVELAND in his letter of acceptance, and in his inaugural address, this passage from the message deserves to be read again:

"If there is anything in the theory of a representation in public places of the people and their desires, if public officers are really the servants of the people, and if political promises and professions have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long awaited will be sheer recreancy."

Mr. WILSON has failed to give the relief so long expected, a constitutional tariff, and Mr. CLEVELAND approves the shameful failure and makes it his own!

The President's Contemptuous Opinion of the Federal Legislature.

The personal attitude of Mr. CLEVELAND toward Congress is illustrated in an extraordinary passage in his message referring to the Civil Service law of 1883.

"The law embodying this reform," Mr. CLEVELAND informs Congress, "found its way to our statute book *more from fear* of the popular sentiment existing in its favor than from any love of the reform itself on the part of legislators."

Mr. CLEVELAND'S private opinion of the honesty of the motives which led the Forty-eighth Congress to enact the Civil Service law is not a matter of public importance. He may tell his friends right and left, if he pleases, that civil service reform has never had more than one thoroughly honest and truly disinterested advocate and supporter; namely, himself. Nobody has a right to quarrel with Mr. CLEVELAND, as an individual, for his contemptuous estimate of the motives actuating the Senate and the House of Representatives.

But when Mr. CLEVELAND, as President of the United States and in an official communication to Congress, goes out of his way to attribute the existence of certain legislation to political cowardice in Congress, to an ignoble fear of public resentment rather than to a sense of duty, he is guilty of a piece of discourtesy as impudent as it is unnecessary and unjustifiable.

The gross impropriety of this slur upon the Legislative branch of the Government would be paralleled if the Fifty-third Congress should now adopt a joint resolution declaring that President CLEVELAND signed the Oleomargarine bill in 1886 more from fear of the farmer vote as affecting his prospect of reelection, than from any devotion to the principle that the taxing power of the Government may be used to promote one American industry at the expense of another. No doubt the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND would bitterly resent the passage of such a resolution by Congress; yet he has afforded a precedent for it.

Mr. CLEVELAND does not seem to understand that the Executive has no more right to question the honesty of the motives of Congress in matters of legislation, present or past, than Congress has to impute discreditable personal motives to the President in his ordinary official acts.

Indeed, under certain circumstances, Congress may investigate the President's motives and pass upon the honesty or dishonesty of his acts, while the President is not authorized to exercise any sort of censorship over the morals of the Legislative branch of the Government. The Constitution provides for the impeachment of the President by Congress. There is no provision in the Constitution for the impeachment of Congress by the President.

A Silly Resolution.

In the House of Representatives on Monday the Hon. WILLIAM H. HINES, a Democrat who represents the Twelfth Pennsylvania district, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five members to investigate the strike on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. One of the duties of the proposed investigating committee is to recommend legislation for the prevention of strikes, a commission about as practical as an inquiry into the feasibility of perpetual motion. The Hon. CONSTANTINE BUCKLEY KILGORE of Texas put his firm objecting foot upon Mr. HINES's resolution, and it was referred under the rules. Its proper destination would be the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics.

The interference of Congress in disputes between railroads and their employees is usually impertinent and always fruitless. Such interference gives an opportunity for demagogues, cranks, and agitators to air their buncombe, produces a voluminous collection of mostly worthless testimony, hearsay, and opinion, costs the Government a pretty penny, and settles nothing and amounts to nothing. Strikes will be stopped when human nature is changed, or when employers are angels and the employed perfectly satisfied. There is no need of using the wisdom of Congress to find a remedy; and there is no sense in having committees of Congress trotting about the country for the purpose of illuminating differences of opinion between employer and employed. The practice is one of the follies committed in the name of the power to regulate commerce between the States.

By consulting Mr. CLEVELAND'S message Mr. HINES will see that there will be a deficiency of $28,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. Obviously this is no time for going into unnecessary expense, but a time for good Congressmen to stay in Washington and attend to business.

The verdict of the people was unmistakable. By an overwhelming majority they declared in favor of a lower tariff.—*Evening Post.*

They declared in favor of a tariff for revenue only. Why not state the fact just as it is? What is the use of falsifying the record? You may hate the Democratic platform if you think best, but there cannot be any lasting advantage in misrepresenting it.

The most melancholy feature of the Brazilian news which we get from time to time is that about the indifference of the great mass of the people as to which side wins. It is only a very small fraction of the fifteen million Brazilians that takes even the slightest interest in the war, or that cares one milreis whether the government is republican or imperialist, or what may be the issue of the struggle between PEIXOTO and MELLO. The reasons for this general unconcern were made obvious by the intelligent Brazilian whose letter we printed last Sunday.

If the republic is to last in Brazil, the people must be brought to appreciate freedom; and they can never appreciate it until they are raised out of the slough of ignorance in which they have always lived. The American system of public schools ought to be established in Brazil.

All the doctors seem to agree in the opinion that the best way of protecting oneself against an attack of the grip is to keep the general health as good as possible, to be careful not to catch cold, to live temperately, to breathe pure air, to avoid bad habits, and to take enough sleep. The grip is a painful, harassing, harmful, and dangerous disease, affecting both the body and the mind.

We learn from the *Times* that "one of Father MCGLYNN's old assistants in St. Stephen's Church, the Rev. Father BECHGER, has renounced the Roman Catholic Church and embraced Protestantism." Well, Father BECHGER had a perfect right to make that change, and also had the right to inform the public of it last Sunday at the mission "conducted by the Rev. JAMES A. O'CONNOR, who was formerly a Roman Catholic priest in Chicago."

It was an interesting statement that the ex-priest, BECHGER, made upon this occasion about Father MCGLYNN, whom he formerly assisted at the altar of St. Stephen's, when he said (we quote from the report in the *Times*) that "he did not believe that Father MCGLYNN, although he had gone back to his Church, secretly believed its doctrines any more than when he was denouncing the Pope from the platform of the Anti-Poverty Society." Here is truly a most serious declaration, and it is rendered all the more serious by the fact that it is made by "one of Father MCGLYNN's old assistants." It is an accusation of hypocrisy. It is an accusation of blasphemy, an accusation which, if ex-Priest BECHGER can give reason for making it, must result in the excommunication of the guilty party from the Church, and his degradation from the priesthood. The accuser did not speak as an enemy of MCGLYNN, but he spoke as a man friendly to him.

How dare MCGLYNN show his face until he has striven to refute the declaration publicly made by his former assistant?

There are sundry indications of a protracted legal battle between the South Park Commissioners in Chicago and the Exposition Directors concerning the delay in the closing of the Fair grounds, for which the Park Commissioners demand damages. The directors will offer a small sum in addition to the building and permanent improvements in Jackson Park, in payment of these damages. The Park Commissioners have a bill of $400,000 for them, which they expect the Exposition Company to pay before their release it from the contract. The Fair Committee believe that they have benefited Jackson Park instead of damaging it, and will make the offer of money in settlement, not because of damages, but to bring to an end the negotiations, save the expense of a lawsuit, and make it possible to close business. When the contract for the use of the park was entered into with the Park Commissioners, it was stipulated that the grounds should be, at the close of the Fair, in as good order as when turned over to its use; that any injury done should be paid for, and that free surrender of the grounds should be made as soon as the buildings erected by the Fair Commissioners, or under their authority, were removed. There have been, it appears, some technical violations of contract, most of them unavoidable, on the part of the Fair Commissioners. They have in hand a large cash surplus resulting from the success of the Fair, and it appears to be the judgment of the Park Commissioners that a portion of it should be paid over to park uses, as damages for injuries to the grounds.

Meanwhile, however, many of the distinctive features of the big Fair are now appearing in New York, and there is a promise of others before next spring. The Oriental dance of the "Rue du Caire" has, it is true, been stopped by the police, but the roaring lions of HAGENBECK's, from the Midway Plaisance, have been, since Thursday, enrolled among the winter amusements of the town; there are exhibits from the Liberal Arts and Fine Arts buildings at half a dozen places; "America," the Chicago Fair "spectacle," was presented at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, and arrangements are well under way for the duplication in Brooklyn of such features of the Midway as cannot be reproduced intact, under the guidance of "Buffalo Bill Cody." The Vienna street, the Dahomey village, and the Congress of Beauty will, it is said, be features. Before many months, we dare say, there will be an aftermath of Fair trophies and triumphs in New York, a sort of second edition. Meanwhile, we warn speculators and others that New York has no use for some of the features of the Chicago Fair—features which seemed likely at one time to cloud the success of the Exposition, but above which and despite which it turned out to be finally a great triumph of American ingenuity, confidence, handicraft, and sand.

A letter dated Jan. 11, 1804, to ROBERT MORRIS from Mr. ALEXANDER HENRY, an important merchant of Philadelphia at the time, submitted to us by Mr. LAWRENCE BOGGS of Newark, contains this very applicable observation upon the subject of direct taxation:

"Mr. Secretary GALLATIN, in his report, seems quite at a loss to meet the expected wants of the Government, and plainly intimates the necessity of loans being resorted to very soon. Direct taxes will not be attempted."

Direct taxes in any form necessitate class legislation, odious to Democracy. Down with class legislation!

Dr. HUXLEY, the English scientist, is a man of bolder, more suggestive, and more original genius than was his friend Prof. TYNDALL, whose death is reported. The two distinguished physical scientists worked together in the same fields and along the same lines; and both of them have made contributions of surpassing value to knowledge. TYNDALL'S rank in the scientific world can be properly estimated only by those who are familiar with his researches and their results; but we may say that very few men of this generation have held a rank higher than his in that world. Now that his life is ended, no one will dispute that the foremost living man of science in England is THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY. HERBERT SPENCER is a man of large scientific knowledge; but it is as a philosopher that he bears his fame.

We shall welcome that literary magazine which is to be started in Chicago as the "voice of the Western mind." We have been picking up information for some time about that Western genius, which, as we have recently heard, is unlike anything else in the world. We guess that it is rather rambunctious, but we shall be not a bit the less pleased on that account to behold its literary manifestations. "Give me something different from what is," cried the philosopher, "and which I am tired of." We need Chicago in the upper realms of the soul. We seek for the boundless and the bouncing. We must have that which is unlike the Greeks or Romans, the Germans, French, or English, the Bostonians, and especially the New Yorkers. Give us sixteen-story literature, which we can reach by an elevator, and stand on top of. Begone, ye effete old pretenders! Show us something that has just started out on the race track!

False to the Platform Pledge.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

The platform upon which President Cleveland and the Democratic Congress were elected declared that "the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only."

That declaration was wise. And yet, though the tariff tax on raw wool and iron will be removed by the new Tariff bill, a high tax will be imposed by that bill upon the articles made of those materials, solely for the purpose of protecting them.

The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives evidently agree that political platforms are "glittering catchwords."

An Admirable Society.

The Society of Decorative Art received four medals for their display at the Columbian Exposition; also the following testimony from the Illinois State Review: "The New York exhibit outreached all other States as seen in the Society of Decorative Art. Where handiwork embroidery, fabrics in common use, showed a thorough grounding in old classical patterns, and a masterly art in their application to new combinations, developing thereby a style as well as technique, unknown before, which may justly be called American; and considering the short time of this stage of development gives great promise for the future."

While such appreciative testimony is a matter of congratulation to the ladies who have given faithful service to this good work, yet there has never been a moment in its history when the Board of Managers could make an earnest an appeal that the public remember the origin of this society as now.

Fifteen years ago, when a wave of disaster had swept over the country, this society was formed for the purpose of teaching gentlewomen how to help themselves.

The same of charity has not been written on their banner, yet no other than the most tender, philanthropic motive, has been the underlying purpose of this generous work. For of all the sad notes that fill the air in times like these, what is so pathetic as the condition of the helpless woman "who has seen better days," and as a rule "can neither toil nor spin."

An organization which compels the luxury of the rich to pay tribute to the demands of the needy has not only a practical reason for its existence, but an important mission to fulfil.

This is the work of the Decorative Art Society, which, at the present moment, has nearly 5,000 contributors, many of whom, through the educational advantages they receive, as well as the provision made for the sale of all they successfully produce, are able, in the quiet of their simple homes, to keep the wolf from the door and the household unbroken. Let it be remembered at this Christmas season that every order given to the needlework department and every article bought from the inviting tables lifts the cloud from anxious hearts and lights up the future with a ray of hope.

M. A. SCOTT.

A Driver's Cruelty to Horses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: You have always been a defender and admirer of the horse, and I hope that in the horse's interest, as well as to bring the subject to the attention of companies employing drivers, you will see fit to publish this letter. There occurred this morning in Eighty-second street one of the most brutal exhibitions I have ever seen in the streets of New York. The driver of wagon No. 40 of the Hygeia Ice Company, Fifty-second street and East River, backed his team up to the sidewalk in front of the Eighty-second street entrance to the Hotel Berresford. The team seemed to behave better than most horses, and surely worked well enough. The driver, however, evidently thought they did not back as fast as they could. Although he did not have to turn and back, go ahead and back again, as is so often the case, he jumped from his wagon after the horses were in place, and with the butt of a whip he lashed the poor horses over the nose, eyes, and head with all his might for several minutes. He chastised first one then the other, and then repeated the operation. He was very angry, and the more he struck the horses over the nose the madder he became. When he had finished his dirty work the horses showed ridges on their noses as high as a man's finger. I can bring reliable witnesses besides myself to prove what I say is not overdrawn.

Do you not think such cruelty should be exposed? If somebody does not take the initiative, these beasts of drivers will never learn that there are laws to punish them.

I have written to the Hygeia Ice Company, and also to the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and I should be very glad if I could be the means of teaching at least one of these dirty drivers a lesson. If I could have found a policeman I would have tried to have the fellow arrested on the spot, and I would be glad to appear against him.

The incident was simply a disgusting exhibition of temper. Yours, very truly, GEORGE C. FRASS.

6 WEST EIGHTY-SECOND STREET, Dec. 5, 1893.

Read More and Quoted More.

From the Nova-Graphic, Hamilton, Mo.

THE NEW YORK SUN is the ablest, the greatest, and most consistent paper published. It is read more and its opinions are quoted more than any other newspaper in the United States.

"Administration Editors."

From the American Times-Reader.

He belongs to that favored class known as Administration editors.

INDIGNANT AT THE PRESIDENT.

Many Democrats Who Think He Has Handicapped the Party.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Members of the Ways and Means Committee are inclined to think that the President has put them in a very embarrassing situation by prematurely announcing in his message that the committee had incorporated in the new tariff bill a provision for a tax on incomes derived from corporation investments. There seems to be no doubt that the committee did, at the President's suggestion, agree to such a provision, but several Democrats on the committee, and nearly all the Republicans, are very much opposed to it, and think the President is very unwise in taking the question out of the hands of the committee by announcing in advance what is to be done, so that, whether they like it or not, they must now abide it. The President's action on this question, together with certain other misunderstandings mainly in regard to the proposed tax on whiskey and tobacco, has tangled up the work of the committee until it is now impossible to tell upon what date the bill will be reported to the House. It will probably not be forthcoming for at least a week. In the mean time the House will occupy itself with the Bankruptcy bill and other measures of that kind that are always used to kill time with. The Bankruptcy bill is one of the historic legislative chestnuts. At the beginning of each session it starts off under most favorable auspices, but never succeeds in coming to a vote.

Democrats who are criticising the President for his premature announcement with regard to the income tax are also indignant at his recommendation for legislation authorizing a new issue of bonds. Judge Holman voiced the opposition of a large class of the Democratic members a few days ago when he said it would be a most unpopular thing for the Democratic party to increase the public debt at this time, and he thinks, as do many of his colleagues, that such a policy as this will greatly weaken the Democratic party in the country. The more these recommendations and others of a like nature contained in the President's message are considered, the more undemocratic and unstatesmanlike they appear to the members generally. The Democrats, for obvious reasons, will not consent to be quoted, but many of them are indignant at the President and declare that he has badly handicapped the Democratic party at the outset of the new Congress.

NEW YORK'S AGRICULTURE.

Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Gives Some Facts to the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Joseph Nimmo, Jr., to-day submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, as the result of a careful investigation, the following facts in reply to specific inquiries propounded to him by the committee.

The cost of agricultural production in the State of New York is 44 per cent. higher than the cost of such production in Canada, and from 10 to 20 per cent. in excess of the duties laid on the agricultural products of Canada. The Dominion Government imposes highly protective duties on the agricultural products of the United States. That Government has also for years maintained a policy of aggression against American interests from the Banks of Newfoundland to Vancouver Island. This now justifies retaliatory measures. The State of New York is first in wealth, first in commerce, first in manufactures, and among the first in agriculture. The agriculture of New York is absolutely dependent upon the home markets of the State and very largely upon those created by its manufactures.

In replying to an inquiry in regard to the effect of protective duties upon the interests of consumers Mr. Nimmo in a somewhat spirited manner reviews the various objections to protection. He discusses the commercial and political aspects of our Canadian relationships, and closes with an earnest plea in favor of submitting the whole tariff question to the test of the results of protection during the last thirty-two years.

HOKE AT ODDS WITH HIS CHIEF.

His Organ Prefers an Individual Income Tax to One on Corporations.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 5.—An editorial in Secretary Hoke Smith's paper to-day revives the story that the Secretary is becoming restless under the yoke which President Cleveland has placed on his shoulders. The editorial represents the Secretary as being widely at variance with his chief on important points in the late message. It goes on to say:

"It seems to us that a tax on individual incomes would be better than the proposed tax on the incomes of corporations, and we believe an effort will be made at the present session of Congress to impose an individual income tax.

"The President's counsel that financial legislation should not be rashly undertaken is sound, but it was very generally expected that he would advise the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on State bank circulation. That he did not do so does not convince us that he is opposed to the repeal of the tax. The Democratic platform distinctly and unequivocally demands that this tax be abolished, and we trust that Congress will repeal it at an early day."

IT WAS RIGHT ONCE ON A TIME.

But "You Was" Has Had Its Day Along with Other Gothic Forms.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: If it is right to say you was, why not "youse was?" Moved by the contagious enthusiasm of Mr. Seecomb of Chicago, I have hunted up a Webster's Unabridged edition of 1847, and this I find on page 51 of the introduction:

"In the substantive verb our common people universally, and most persons of better education, unless they have rejected their traditionary language, retain the Gothic dialect in the past tense.

I was,	We was,
Thou wast,	Ye was,
He was,	They was.

"However people may be ridiculed for this language, it is of genuine origin, as old as the Saxon word *were*. In Gothic the past tense runs thus:

Ik was,	Weis wesun,
Thu wast,	Yus wesuth,
Is was,	Eis wesun."

Weis and *yus* are as plainly the ancestors of *youse* as *was* is *wesuth*, the progenitor of *was*. Will Chimmie Fadden, by kindly explaining his use of this archaic language, throw some light upon a subject already illumined by the independent spirit of a Salem and the proud erudition of a Slupsky.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2. E. D. D.

Haggis—Defended and Explained.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: On page six of your issue of Sunday, Dec. 3, you refer to the Scotch haggis as a "fearful dish."

Having, as a member of several Scotch societies, attended their dinners, where the haggis was a principal feature, I will admit that when this "pudding" is improperly made it is fearful indeed, but when properly compounded it is really fine eating.

As there seems to be a number of Scottish cooks who lack the necessary knowledge to enable them to prepare this dish, and as THE SUN meets the eyes of all classes, I beg leave to submit the recipe for properly preparing a haggis. I have had the dish prepared according to this formula, have found it very fine eating myself, and I pronounced it "excellent" by those who have eaten it without any prejudice in favor of Scotland, her customs, or her cookery:

HOW TO MAKE A HAGGIS.

Parboil a sheep's pluck and a piece of good lean beef. Grate the half of the liver, and mince the beef, the lights, and the remaining half of the liver. Take of good beef suet half the weight of this mixture, and mince it with half a dozen small, firm onions. Toast some finely ground oat meal before the fire (or in an oven) for hours, till it is throughout of a light-brown color and perfectly dry; less than two teacupfuls will not do for this meal. Spread the mince on a board, and strew the meal lightly over it, with a high seasoning of pepper, salt, and a little cayenne, well mixed. Have a haggis bag (sheep's stomach), perfectly clean; one that has been soaked in brime for about twelve hours. See that there be no thin part in it, else your labor may be lost by its bursting. Put in the meat with as much good beef gravy or strong broth as will make it of the consistence of a thick stew. Be careful not to fill the bag too full, but allow the meat room to swell; add the juice of a lemon or a little vinegar, press the air out, and sew up the bag. Prick it with a large needle when it first swells in the pot, to prevent it from bursting. Let it boil, but not violently, for three hours. GEORGE A. SCOTT, M. D.

OYSTER BAY, Dec. 4.

Neglige Cigars.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune.

"AW—have you such a thing as—as a full-dress cigar?" inquired Fussby, who was on his way home from a reception.

"I think not, sir," said the tobacconist reflectively, "but we have some in very elegant wrappers."

Some Things Can't Be Translated.

From the Newsboy.

Det Forslag til en Revision af den nugjeldende Toldtarif, som den demokratiske Majoritet i Repræsentanternes Hus er blevet vedtaget om, kan i Nødsage givet til tilfredshedsen, og dermed begraedet hvad Republikanerne har indsigt som en vanskjering af den.

SIDE LIGHTS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

A Lively Editor in His Describes Events as They Appear to Him.

Some interesting glimpses of life in the besieged capital of Brazil are contained in the news columns of a late copy of the *Rio News*. The *News* is a bright little weekly newspaper in the English language. It endeavors to print all the news, which is against the wishes of the Government, and comments freely on men and affairs, which gets it into endless trouble with its native contemporaries. Still, it apparently has, as it asserts, the support of many Brazilians of high standing, because it continues publication and prints the news. In the present issue it spits the Government organ, *Pais*, over a hot fire for an alleged attempt to have the *News* suppressed.

It says that "by order of the Government" all communication with Nictheroy and Paquota, by water, is interrupted. The cause of this was the insurgent shots. Orders were also issued forbidding any one to cross the bay without a special permit from the Captain of the Port. The comment is made that besides this permit the permission of the insurgent squadron would also seem to be necessary.

The fighting in the neighborhood is not spoken of with much respect. The only casualties mentioned in this issue of the newspaper, covering a week of hot engagements, are the death of one non-combatant and the injury of another. The latter was a public carriage driver, who found an unexploded shell in his garden and decided that the best thing to do with the dangerous thing was to throw it, lighted fuse and all, into his garden. He carefully laid the shell in it, and then accidentally kicked some of his tools in on the shell, which exploded and wounded him. A citizen was killed by a stray shot in one of the daily "bombardments." The *News* speaks of these bombardments as though they were target matches at a Schützenfest. It explains:

The marines frequently come over the hill to the Laboratory to fire on the picket, while the land forces stationed in an intrenchment in Rua da Gloria, about three minutes' walk from the ferry station, make it a practice to fire on every launch that passes between the vessels and the Armacao slope. These attacks are the cause of the frequent bombardments of which we hear so much. They are generally provoked, and are confined to an effort to dislodge the land forces gathered at the approaches to the Armacao. As for the destruction to property, it is very small in comparison to the vivid descriptions given in the press.

Describing one of these tremendous fights, which, it says, was "one of the hottest engagements thus far experienced," it says:

And the most singular feature of the whole affair is that not a soldier has been reported hurt! The fire directed at the two batteries on the hill led to some slight damage in the city, as nearly all the firing on both sides is high. Perhaps a majority of the discharges, both of cannon and small arms, is made without an effort to take careful aim. The soldier who blew his own hat off is not an isolated case; a very large percentage of the shots are wasted above the enemy.

The reason Admiral Saldanha da Gama, commanding Fort Villegagnon, went over to the insurgents was because the Government refused to pay the garrison the money due to the men, and then turned off the water supply of the fort in order to compel the men to "do something," as up to that time the fort had remained neutral. The Admiral did something and went over to the enemy. The Admiral is spoken of as the ablest naval officer in the service. The surrender of the fort added 700 men and much valuable war material to the insurgent forces.

A story of a great feat of bravery on the part of a Lieutenant and six students of the military school is copied from the *Paiz*. The party went down the coast on a reconnoitring expedition. They discovered the insurgent steamer Pallas off the coast at Gavea. The heroic youths ran down to the edge of the beach, knelt down, and discharged their carbines at the vessel. Then they rode back again and recounted their exploit. The Pallas was well out to sea, but the party couldn't help that.

When the republic was established in 1889 an "academic battalion" was formed by enthusiastic schoolboys. These companies have been treated by the Government as a regularly enlisted body of soldiers, and have been assigned to posts of assumed great danger. They have guarded the arsenal at Rio and have garrisoned the forts at Nictheroy, the places most exposed to the fire of the fleet.

The price of provisions in Rio was moderate a month or five weeks ago, considering the circumstances, but fresh meat was then uncontainable in Nictheroy, and all provisions there were becoming scarce and dear. Private reports from the interior towns were that provisions were becoming scarce and dear there, too. This, says the *News*, is proof that Brazil depends largely on the outside world for her daily food, and is a strong argument for a greater spread of agricultural industries.

The information published abroad in regard to occurrences in Rio simply appals the *News*. Most of it is manufactured at Buenos Ayres from rumors, while much is based on discredited official telegrams. The wild reports circulating in Europe and elsewhere are referred to as "the natural outcome of the Government policy of closing the cable to news despatches." The Government is spoken of as suppressing all news.

Strong complaint is made of the difficulty experienced in leaving the city and returning to it, on account of the restrictions imposed by the Government. A long story is told of an American's experience in trying to get permission to make a business trip to some interior towns. He had to negotiate through brokers for a safe conduct, and, after paying over considerable money, was unable to go to the three places he wanted to, although no good reason was apparent. The streets of Rio were said to be full of foreign flags, hoisted for the purpose of protection in case of disorder. The German, French, and English Consuls had taken the precaution, also, to advise their compatriots to get away from the city.

An item in the Buenos Ayres *Southern Cross* confirms a truth often mentioned in THE SUN:

Telegrams from Montevideo inform us that at a meeting held in the house of Gen. Leon, in that city, to support the candidature of Gen. Tales, several generals and "an infinite number of Colonels and all the superior officers were present." That is just the evil in Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, and other South American cities. The Generals, an infinite number of Colonels, and all the superior officers are constantly interfering in affairs that should not at all concern them.

AS THE SUN has often said, this is just the trouble with all the southern republics.

Speaking of Luck.

From the Buffalo Express.

"Now, luck," said the sporting man, "luck is a curious thing. There's them that have it and there's them that don't have it, and the worst of it all is that nobody has it any more regular than a man has chills and fever, and most everybody not so regular by a long shot.

"But, speaking of luck, I saw a case of it a while ago that nearly made me crazy. I was in a pool room down in Baltimore, and I was playing close to the cushion. Nothing came my way, and I had but a few dollars between me and the touching of some friend for a stake. I saw a little fellow come in there with a $2 bill and get out with $1,402 in cash. I wasn't next, and I didn't get a cent of it. After it was all over he told us his system, and it almost made me daffy to think that any such fool scheme would go through.

"There were five races that afternoon and he played them all. He parlayed his money and $1,402 is what he pulled out. If he'd had a good sized roll when he started, he'd have broken the room sure, and every other room in the city. And what do you think his system was? You couldn't guess in a thousand years. He placed the seventh horse in every race. He started at the top and counted down to the seventh, and she won. Then in the next race there were but four horses, and he counted one, two, three, four, and then started at the top again and counted five, six, seven. He played that horse and won. That was his scheme. His sick son every race. And what do you think made him do it? His girl told him to. Luck? Why, some people have it to burn, and he was one of that kind. Not again in 10,000,000 years would that scheme work. I tried it for a week, and I know."

More Light Wanted.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune.

The professor of the chair of political economy had talked to the class an hour and a half. "I have tried to make this whole question of the tariff perfectly plain to you," he said, wiping the perspiration from his glowing face, "and I trust I have succeeded. Still, if there should be some among you who desire further light on the matter I am ready to answer any questions you may ask."

"I think I understand the most of your lecture, professor," spoke up a deeply interested young man on the front seat, "but I'd like to know whether this Ad Valorem you've been talking about is a man or a woman."

A Fasting Hog.

From the Atlanta Journal.

DALTON, Ga.,