The Sun.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1894.

*If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.*

*Advertisements for* THE WEEKLY SUN, *issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before 6 o'clock.*

## HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

**Scheme of a Genuine Constitutional Tariff for Revenue Only.**

I. Be it enacted that on every article imported into the United States from any foreign country there shall be levied an import duty of thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

II. There shall be no exception to this rate of duty, but it shall be levied and collected in the case of every article imported, saving only gold and silver coin or bullion, and the goods of foreign Ministers who may be accredited to the United States.

III. Whenever at the end of any fiscal year the aggregate revenues derived from import duties shall exceed by fifty millions of dollars the necessities of the Government, when honestly and economically administered, the President shall be authorized to issue a proclamation reducing the rate of import duty on all articles thereafter imported from thirty-five per cent. to thirty per cent. ad valorem.

IV. This act shall take effect on the first day of February, 1894.

### Davenport Is Still There.

One feature of the special election to be held in two up-town districts of this town one week from to-day, will be extremely distasteful and unsatisfactory, we dare say, to the 25,000 or more Democrats who will participate. We refer to the presence about the polling places of a small army of Federal myrmidons and mercenaries carrying commissions from little JOHNNY DAVENPORT.

There has not been a Federal election hereabouts since that memorable and important first Tuesday of November, 1892. Then, by a swingeing and overwhelming majority, the voters of this city gave their support to the Democratic ticket. Prior to 1892, the Democracy had achieved victories at certain points, but these victories were partial and conditional. At one time the Democrats obtained control of the House of Representatives; at another they obtained control of the Senate; but they did not gain power in both simultaneously. In 1884 they elected a President, but he had a hostile Republican Senate.

In 1892, however, on a platform rich in definite and explicit promises, and clearly stated pledges, the Democrats made a clean sweep for the first time in thirty-two years. They gained absolute control of the Presidency, and of both branches of Congress. At last the hated rule of Davenportism was to be abolished, and the statutes permitting this system of espionage, bulldozing, and forays upon the Treasury were to be wiped out forever, and control of elections restored to the respective States.

Instead of this, all Democratic voters in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Congress districts next Tuesday will again be compelled to witness the shameful spectacle familiar while the Republicans were still in power at Washington. The polls will again be manned by United States Marshals and Supervisors, and DAVENPORT will still occupy his old stand in the Post Office building, from which, as it was fondly believed, he had been permanently dislodged. Yet this is under a Democratic Administration; the Democrats have the power to do away with the abuse; and they are bound by the most solemn promises to perform that necessary and important public service.

Why has it not been done? There has been a Democratic President in office since March 4, and a Congress, Democratic in both branches, has been in session almost uninterruptedly since August. A bill to wipe out Davenportism was presented in the House of Representatives, was thoroughly discussed and considered, and was passed; but he is still on hand with powers unimpaired and a staff of followers not restricted in number by the present necessities of the Treasury. Perhaps, indeed, some of the proceeds of the bonds soon to be issued by Secretary CARLISLE may be used, not to defray the legitimate expenses of the Government, but to pay men for little JOHN, and to meet his fees and disbursements!

But we admonish all Democrats in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth districts to put aside the natural feelings of chagrin and resentment caused by the presence of the DAVENPORT hirelings at the polling places. If some men are disloyal to Democracy and forgetful of its pledges, the great party itself, the sheet anchor of the Constitution in the United States, is heart and soul with the people, and cannot be swerved from their service.

BILL BROWN, whom we hope to greet soon as the Hon. WILLIAM L. BROWN, Congressman elect, is no defender of Davenportism. Every hair on his bushy head stands erect in protest against the Democratic iniquity of irresponsible Federal interference with local elections.

Mr. STRAUS, too, the Democratic candidate in the Fifteenth district, is, we contend with confidence and full faith in his common sense and fairness, an opponent of Davenportism and all that the word implies.

Vote for BROWN and STRAUS, and may next Tuesday's election be the last to be held in New York city with JOHNNY DAVENPORT bossing the job!

### Our Ships at Honolulu.

Rear Admiral IRWIN, who was selected a few months ago to take command of the Pacific station in place of Commodore SKERRETT, is displeased with the newspapers of Honolulu.

He complains, in his last despatch to Secretary HERBERT, that they assume that he intends "to use force to restore the Queen," and yet also quote him as saying that he and his men would obey no order which they considered to be unlawful. He says that Mr. WILLIS has openly declared that "we would land solely for the purpose of suppressing riot, and to protect the lives and property of the defenceless. Were it not," he adds, "for the course of the newspapers in their endeavor to influence public opinion in the United States, no uneasiness would be felt."

Probably Admiral IRWIN will make no mistake if he lets the Hawaiian newspapers alone and refrains from expressing in his official despatches any opinion upon their peculiar motives. His trouble has really been that which Mr. WILLIS has also experienced. He has been looked upon as subject to the orders of Mr. CLEVELAND, and instructed to carry out "the President's decision" as to Hawaii, whatever that decision might prove to be.

Admiral IRWIN declares that "as the perusal of the President's message has convinced every one that no force would be used to change the Government, it is criminal for any one to make the misstatement referred to." But the message in question did not reach Honolulu until Dec. 27. What about the weeks of anxiety that preceded the 27th of December? It was during those weeks that the apprehension existed, which Mr. DOLE depicted in his now famous letter, demanding of Mr. WILLIS whether he was or was not authorized to use force in restoring the ex-Queen. It was during this period that the newspapers gave voice to the public fear. What need is there of hypothetically accusing them of criminality, provided they shall hereafter express a fear of using force, now that the tardy announcement from Mr. CLEVELAND has come? The offence more pertinent to consider is that which had plunged the community into this state of terror.

There is one other point in Admiral IRWIN'S despatch that deserves mention:

"The commanding officers of the Japanese cruiser Naniwa Kan and the British cruiser Champion called on me to arrange for landing a force to protect the lives and property of their countrymen in case there should be any serious riot. They offered to cooperate with me, and to place their landing parties where, in my opinion, they would do the most good."

A fine business it would have been to see two foreign navies joining ours in suppressing a riot arising out of CLEVELAND'S interference to undermine a Government in peaceful operation, pledged to American interests, and seeking admittance into the American Union!

### "Her Majesty the Queen."

This official communication, signed by Mr. A. S. WILLIS as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, was addressed on the day after Christmas to Mr. J. O. CARTER, a private citizen of Honolulu:

"LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
"HONOLULU, H. I., Dec. 26, 1893.

"SIR: Will you inform her Majesty the Queen that on the 20th inst., in obedience to my instructions, I notified the President and Ministers of the Provisional Government that the President of the United States had reached the decision that she had been illegally deprived of her authority as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands, and that they were expected to promptly relinquish to the Queen her constitutional authority? On the 24th instant, I received in reply a written communication from the Provisional Government, which was of such a nature that it became my duty, as previously instructed, to submit it to the Secretary of State, the Hon. W. Q. GRESHAM, which was done on the same day. With assurances of high regard, I am, sir, &c.,

"ALBERT S. WILLIS, E. E. and M. P., U. S. A."

The woman referred to by Minister WILLIS as "her Majesty the Queen," is not Queen of Hawaii, and she has not been Queen of Hawaii for more than a year.

The "decision reached by the President of the United States," that this woman "had been illegally deprived of her authority as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands," is the volunteered personal decision of a single person in the United States, who has no more power or authority to decide whether LILIUOKALANI has or has not been deprived illegally of her throne than LILIUOKALANI has to decide that GROVER CLEVELAND, and not BENJAMIN HARRISON, was elected as President of the United States in 1888, and that for the ensuing four years GROVER CLEVELAND was illegally deprived of his authority as the constitutional Chief Magistrate of the United States.

The official letter of Mr. WILLIS to Mr. CARTER constituted a recognition of LILIUOKALANI'S sovereign authority in Hawaii, and at the same time an act of war against the actual Government of Hawaii, which the United States had fully recognized, and to which Mr. WILLIS was accredited.

Mr. WILLIS, at last accounts, therefore, acting under instructions from the President, was officially engaged in furnishing recognition to a pretender, and aid and comfort to a royalist conspiracy against the Government to which Minister WILLIS is accredited.

In this unprecedented, unparalleled performance of perfidy and infamy, Minister WILLIS, as he is careful to explain in his note of Jan. 5 to President DOLE, is acting, not for himself, but as the agent of the President of the United States.

### The Arid Lands of the West.

One of the things accomplished by the Irrigation Congress, which met at Los Angeles, was the setting forth of its views in an address to the people of the United States. The proceedings of the Congress showed that a great difference of opinion existed among its members in regard to what should be done with the arid public lands, and especially in regard to the proposition to cede them to the States and Territories in which they are situated. As a result, the Executive Committee of the Congress was asked to appoint Commissioners from each State and Territory in the arid belt, who should report at some future meeting of the Congress what the irrigation policy of the country ought to be.

Pending these investigations, the Congress in its address assumed that the desirable public domain in regions where the rainfall is sufficient to support agriculture, has been very nearly disposed of. West of the ninety-seventh meridian, however, there are tracts arid or semi-arid aggregating, according to the General Land Office, perhaps 542,000,000 acres; and the question arises what, if anything, can be done with these. A great part of this area can never be cultivated, although some of it may have a value for cattle ranges or forest reservations. Experience shows, however, that many arid tracts favorably situated for irrigation from water courses can be profitably reclaimed, and the question is now as to how far and in what way this policy can be judiciously carried out.

The existing laws on this subject are believed to be inadequate. The Desert Land law, according to the Los Angeles Congress, has become mainly an instrument of corporations that do not conform to its original aim and purpose. A fundamental principle is declared to be that streams rising in one State and flowing, by natural courses, through another must be "conserved and equitably divided under Federal authority;" and that water in natural channels and beds may, like private land, be taken for public uses under the right of eminent domain. But with these reliances for a complete public control of the irrigation problem assured, the question how to put them in operation is admitted by the Congress to be a difficult one. Among the steps which it suggested as requiring legislation are: to ascertain and define the drainage areas of the inter-State streams; to reserve from sale or permanent disposal all pastoral lands within those areas, leasing them, however, for cattle ranges, and using the proceeds for developing a water supply, so that they may ultimately be used for stock farms and homes; the limitation of the land that may be taken up by settlers under irrigation systems to forty acres.

It seems plain from the very statement of these preliminary steps that the wisest and best method of solving the whole problem is for Congress to cede the arid public lands to the several States and Territories within which they are situated. Take, for example, the proposed leasing of pastoral lands in the great drainage areas for grazing purposes, and the devotion of the rentals to developing systems of water supply for fertilizing those lands: certainly that is not the sort of business for which our Federal Government is constituted. It may sell to individuals at a very low and almost nominal rate fixed portions of the arid lands, so that they may be made fit for cultivation. Or it may cede hundreds of millions of acres, without any compensation whatever, to the States and the Territories, in order that these may develop them, derive the profit of that development, and be able to dispose of them to their people at very low rates. The glowing terms in which the Los Angeles Congress speaks of the real wealth to be drawn at some future day from these hundreds of millions of acres sufficiently show that they would form a noble gift from the people of the whole country to the people of the States and Territories in which they are situated.

The gain to the United States as a whole would be the removal from Congress of a business that does not belong to it or the Federal Government. With this in view, it could well afford to give up any price the lands might now or hereafter bring. In making this sweeping grant, Congress might convey the lands in trust for their ultimate development, so that they could be forfeited if the States and Territories neglected to make arrangements within a reasonable period for proper systems of irrigation. It could, in any case, take care that one State should not encroach upon the rights of another in streams common to both.

A former irrigation congress that met at Salt Lake City took strong ground in favor of this conveyance of these public lands in trust to the States and Territories for the purpose of making them fertile.

### The Needs of the New York Post Office.

We should like to hear that a fitting answer had been given to the persistent solicitation of Postmaster DAYTON for means to secure the betterment of the postal service of New York. For years no provision has been made to meet the enormous enlargement in the business of the Post Office here; and both the work of local delivery and that of forwarding the outgoing mails, domestic and foreign, have been obstructed in consequence, to the discomfort of letter writers, to the loss of the business community, and to the disadvantage of the periodical press. Postmaster DAYTON has repeatedly complained to the Post Office Department since he took office last year; he has submitted to that department practical plans for the immediate improvement of the service, and he has personally urged Postmaster-General WILSON S. BISSELL to furnish him with the facilities imperatively required, which would not be costly. Mr. BISSELL knows the facts, both from official sources and from commercial bodies which have sent addresses to him. But his policy has been that of negligence and delay, a most unfortunate policy in a case of this kind. At last he has appointed a Commission to examine the subject and make a report upon it.

This is the first point gained by Mr. DAYTON, if it be a point. The Commissioners ought to be able to get through with their business in the week after their appointment, and to send their report to Washington by the first mail that leaves here after the business is finished. They can procure all the facts in a day; they can make up their minds about Mr. DAYTON'S suggestions in an hour; and they can consider all objections to them in another hour. The Postmaster-General can read their report in a forenoon, and can render his decision upon it, with the aid of his first, second, and third assistants, and of Secretary CARLISLE, very soon after he has reached the end of it.

There is no obscurity in the case; there is no uncertainty as to the circumstances of it; there can be no doubt as to the nature of the judgment that ought to be formed upon it by the functionary in Washington.

It is not for the benefit of New York only that this matter should be attended to without further delay. Our Post Office is the central office for the postal service of the whole country; and the interests of Texas, Oregon, and Kansas, as well as of Virginia, Vermont, Michigan, and all the other States of the Union are affected every day of the year by the way in which its business is transacted.

In the language of coldest history, I say that Boston commands attention as the town appointed in the destiny of nations to lead the civilization of North America.—*A recently published essay of the late Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

"I love a prophet of the soul" said EMERSON long ago; but he himself was not of that kind when he made his prediction about Boston. Boston has fallen from the place which it held when EMERSON was young. It does not lead; it cannot have been appointed to the leadership of North American civilization; it has dropped to the rear; it does not command much of our attention while studying the destiny of nations. This is the language of coldest history. We cannot say that Boston will never be delivered from old fogyism, or win back its former fame as the centre of soulfulness; but we do not see any signs of promise for it. The "Modern Athens" seems to have been destined to fall as fell the other Athens, without hope of resurrection.

Boston does not need to be told where to look for the great city that leads the civilization of North America under the appointment of destiny.

We observe that the *Financial Times* of London has entered a protest, in the name of the British mercantile community, against the further maintenance of the postal rule, under which the American mails are transmitted by slow ships carrying the British flag and not by fast ships flying the American flag. In a number of cases of recent occurrence the British rule has proved highly disadvantageous to the interests of American business men, but that fact is of slight concern to the Right Hon. ARNOLD MORLEY. Now that a London journal as influential as the *Financial Times* declares that the rule is disadvantageous to British interests, there is some reason for entertaining the opinion that the desirability of its withdrawal may be taken into consideration by the British authorities. The saving of three days in the time of carriage of the mails between England and America is something worth thinking of.

A gentleman of New Orleans asks THE SUN to explain why, in the case of Brooklyn, there has been an exception to the usual custom of making English the official language of American cities, under the order issued from the Brooklyn City Hall that Mayor SCHIEREN'S inaugural address "shall be printed in the English and the German languages." The New Orleans inquirer tells us in his letter that he cannot see why, if the Mayor's address be printed in the German, it ought not also to be printed in the Italian, Swedish, Hebrew, French, Erse, Polish, and Lowland Scotch, as there are in Brooklyn far more people who speak these languages than who speak the German. We can only say, by way of reply to our questioner, that we are unable to give a satisfactory explanation of the peculiar thing which he has brought to our notice. The German is a noble language, but not any nobler than some of the other languages spoken by Brooklynites in which Mayor SCHIEREN'S address has not been printed under official order. We should especially like to read that address in the broad Scotch which was made immortal by ROBERT BURNS, and which can often be heard over in Brooklyn, and is renowned for its saltness, pepperiness, quaintness, airiness, merriness, solemnity, breadth, and depth. The Scotchmen of Brooklyn would laugh from January to December if they could get the Mayor's address in the tongue of the gaberlunzies.

In the city of New York, official documents are printed officially in the English only. How could we put them in all the forty or fifty languages here spoken, including that rich and solid Jargon which prevails so largely on the east side of the city?

We do not know why Brooklyn should discriminate against the large part of its population unable to read either English or German.

The ST. GAUDENS medal for the World's Fair is a work of art in keeping with the splendid standard of the great show itself. It is dignified and beautiful. Let it stand.

This is the worst month of the year for pneumonia. The deaths from it here in the three weeks of January have numbered 461, which is far more than from any other disease. For reasons unknown to us, the mortality from it has risen very greatly in recent times. Up to two years ago the average annual number of fatal cases of it was under 4,000; but in 1892 the number was 5,841, and last year 6,476. The medical faculty ought to be able to give some explanation of this serious fact, and, we should think, might be able to find some more effective means of dealing with the most deadly of all the maladies with which the city is afflicted. While they are engaged in trying to discover an improved method of treatment, people must strive to secure their own safety against the disease by avoiding the causes of it, so far as may be possible. If it once gets hold of the system, there is danger in trifling with it.

There has not been any increase in the mortality from consumption, the next most fatal of the widely prevalent diseases, within the past ten years. Indeed, the deaths from it during the past two years were smaller in number than they had been for a good many previous years, and the death rate of the city was lower last year than it had been for years. Under the circumstances it is not easy to account for the increasingly and grievously bad record of pneumonia.

Ofttimes the black trail of bituminous coal smoke can be seen approaching this city from Brooklyn. We have suppressed the nuisance here, but the powers of our Board of Health do not extend to Brooklyn. What right has Brooklyn to defile the atmosphere of New York? There can be no hope of that perfect reform which we all desire, until Brooklyn and New York are one municipality.

The report that France is to send troops to Madagascar suggests that she is alive to the possibility of a war with the Hovas. Perhaps this would appease those who were disappointed by the submission of Siam.

The recognition by England and other nations of the French protectorate of Madagascar will assist the republic to carry out any plans that she may now have in the island. Ten years ago, the quarrel between Queen RANAVALONA III. and France resulted in open war. A strong squadron protected Tamatave and other coast towns occupied by French troops, and the Malagasy Queen, after seeking in vain to avert conquest by money indemnity, accepted the gage of battle. Operations were difficult, however, for both sides, and in 1885 a treaty was signed which gave France complete authority over the foreign relations of Madagascar. But there have been disputes as to how much the French protectorate includes. We had an example of them when Mr. CAMPBELL, the American Consul, applied for an exequatur to the French Resident, and the Queen insisted on her right to issue exequaturs. The controversies about the extent of French possessions on Diego Suarez Bay, about the Royal Bank of Madagascar, and about concessions to an English company in return for a loan may also be remembered.

Indeed, over a year ago M. DE MAHY, a member of the Chamber of Deputies from La Réunion, declared that unless France exerted herself her protectorate would become merely nominal, while the revenues of Madagascar would be absorbed by English companies. One concession, he said, had given 2,000,000 acres of land containing precious metals, copper, and coal. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, however, replied that France could not control concessions, and that two English syndicates which had obtained them had failed. But the friction between the French Resident and the Hova Government at Tananarivo has not been removed and now, it appears, open hostilities are possible.

### How Wild Fowl Are Destroyed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I observe that Mr. W. R. Huntington, Fish and Game Commissioner of Ohio, calls attention to a desirable amendment of the McKinley law, or rather of its free list. The statement, as I have read it, is as follows:

Under the McKinley law birds' eggs at 5 cents a dozen and egg albumen is free. This has resulted in the gathering of millions of dozens of the eggs of wild pigeons, ducks, and like fowl that pass north for breeding, and their destruction for the albumen they contain, which is dried and imported in large quantities, to be used by the manufacturers of pepsin and other chemical preparations, and for adulterating some chemical compounds.

The evil effect of this stimulus is seen, Mr. Huntington declares, in the great falling off in the number of wild fowl of all kinds. The birds' egg hunters destroy tens of thousands of wild fowl where hunters kill one, and if allowed to continue can hardly fail to break up their breeding places and practically exterminate the wild fowl.

It is said that he has issued a circular to Congressmen and asks sportsmen all over the country to urge the necessity of prohibiting the importation of these eggs, or of albumen made from them, as a means of preventing the extermination of many species of wild fowl.

I hope that you will print the clipping sent herewith and then send it to some member of Congress who will take an interest in preventing the wanton destruction of our migratory game birds by the ruthless egg hunters. Unless something is done, and done at once, our game birds will go the way of the noble bison. B.

BRIDGEWATER, S. D.

### This One Burst Just in Time.

*From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A meteor as large as a man, with every inch of its surface as intensely white as an electric light, and a tail of fire 50 feet long, was seen by the officers of the steamer Essex of the Weems line, which arrived yesterday at Baltimore. When the boat was off Poplar Island, at 8:30 o'clock Sunday night, the moon and stars were out, and the bay was as calm as a pond. Mate Hollins was in the pilot house, and Engineer Young was standing at the gangway. Suddenly a light, like a flash of lightning, appeared above the eastern shore, and the two officers were blinded for an instant. It illuminated the heavens, outlined the shores, and silvered the waters. The two gradually regained their sight, and saw that the great ball of white light was making the night as bright as day and shooting directly toward the steamer. The interior of the boat was illuminated as if by electric lights. One of the officers, who had just gone to bed, arose and looked out, thinking some boat was throwing its search light on the Essex. The great glow entered the pilot house and lit up every corner. The meteor still approached the vessel, and seemed about to plunge through its sides. When apparently several hundred yards off it burst and dropped a shower of sparks into the bay.

### Sentiments of a Former Cleveland Man, Thick and Thin.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A friend of mine, who has always been a thick and thin supporter of Grover Cleveland, after following in the papers the Policy of Infamy, said to a party of gentlemen the other day, "What is the matter with Mr. Cleveland? THE SUN is right in denouncing the Policy of Infamy."

BROOKLYN, Jan. 22. B.

### Cantholletic Cooling Off in the Tropics.

*From the Kingston, Jamaica, Gleaner.*

We have in our midst a well-known Arctic explorer.

Mr. T. Johnson has made a very interesting etching of the head of Abraham Lincoln as he looked in 1860, after a photograph in the possession of the Hon. L. E. Chittenden. The likeness is much more faithful than is usual in such publications.

## CANADA'S POLICY OF IMMIGRATION.

**Its Failure and the Cause—Annexation the True Goal.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The Canadian Government pays to each head of a family who immigrates from Europe to Canada $10, and to each additional member of the family 12 years old and upward $5. If they settle upon lands west of Ontario within six months after landing in Canada they are paid $10 each additional, so that a family of six persons, 12 years of age and upward, are paid $95 in cash to assist them to come to Canada and settle upon land in the Northwest. The head of the family and each male member 18 years of age can enter 160 acres of land, and at the end of five years, if light settlement duties have been performed, they receive a free deed for the quarter section. They have the right to buy the adjoining quarter section upon five years' credit at a low price. Even upon these terms Manitoba cannot obtain and retain settlers. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has nearly 18,000,000 acres of the very best wheat lands in the Northwest, if not in the world, but cannot sell them at a low price upon long credit. The company was pleased to resell to the Government of Canada nearly 7,000,000 acres of its land grant at $1.50 per acre. Wild lands in Minnesota and the Dakotas of the same quality sell for $10 per acre. Why this great difference in the value of wheat lands north and south of the boundary line at an equal distance from tide water.

Under its contract with the Canadian Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had the right to select all of its land grant within the fertile belt, and to accept only lands fairly fit for settlement. As the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Government of Canada are practically one and the same thing, the railway company had no difficulty in securing only lands of the best quality.

In 1891 Manitoba produced 25,191,546 bushels of wheat, average per acre 25 3-10 bushels. Average yield per acre same year of oats 48 3-10 bushels, of barley 25 6-100 bushels.

The leaders of the Liberal party of Canada charge the failure to obtain immigration to the high tariff upon imports. This is a false charge, made to avoid giving the true reason.

The average duty upon imports into Canada upon goods entered for consumption for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, was 17 55-100 per cent., much less than the rate of duty collected upon imports coming into the United States. A less rate than even Prof. Wilson proposes in his so-called constitutional revenue reform, anti-American, deficiency-creating, highly moral, mosaic, bankruptcy-producing, Populist, Anarchist tariff. The fact that settlers have been coming for the past ten years into Manitoba, where land may be had for nothing, with a cash bonus added, to the Dakotas, where they must pay a large price for lands of no better quality, cannot be explained away upon the ground that the fiscal policy of incidental protection to Canadian industries prevents settlers from remaining in Manitoba.

It is a political lie with which the leaders of the Liberal party are attempting to deceive the electors of Canada.

To give no other as the real reason is to attempt to deceive the electorate. It is an attempt to obtain power upon false pretences, for which the leaders of the Liberal party deserve defeat. Revenue reform as proposed by them is a gross fraud upon Canadian industrial interests. If the Liberal leaders by any mishap did obtain power at the next general election and kept their pledges, they would simply destroy the manufacturing industries of Canada and enormously increase the present exodus of population. They are ridiculous fools. Their success would bring on a financial panic similar to that we are enjoying from proposed tariff reformation.

Sir John A. MacDonald was quite right in saying that only two practical courses were open to Canada, viz.: stand upon good terms with Canadian industrial investments, or political union with the United States. The electors agreed with him, and therefore in 1878, 1882, 1887, and 1891 repudiated the Liberal leaders with a full knowledge that the Tory leaders were corrupt, venal, and given to plundering chiefly. They decided that the loss from Tory corruption would be far less than from so-called revenue reform, and they were right.

Commercial union, unrestricted reciprocity, and revenue reform are all frauds upon Canadian industries.

Since 1878 the Canadian Government has expended not less than $150,000,000 to promote the settlement of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

The result, an increase in population in twenty years of 150,000.

The condition of the settlers may be fairly expressed by the terms "intensely discontented" and "an exodus of population to Dakota," where a far higher tariff is imposed upon imports. The population of Manitoba settled in Canada from 1871 to 1891 did not exceed 17½ per cent., while the average duty upon imports into this country was not less than 25 per cent.

As Manitoba has consumed less luxuries than the Eastern provinces it is safe to say that the average duty collected upon imports into Manitoba has not exceeded 12½ per cent. This fact should make Manitoba a veritable heaven for revenue reformers, and she should attract immigration freely without Government aid, if revenue reform is not a fraud.

The increase in the population in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories (in the fertile belt), area 728,000 square miles, was 150,000 from 1871 to 1891.

In the two Dakotas and Minnesota, area 215,000 square miles, the gain from 1870 to 1880 was 1,360,000.

The increase in the population of British Columbia, area 382,000 square miles, from 1871 to 1891 was 99,000, while in Washington, area 69,180 square miles, the gain in population from 1870 to 1880 was 325,000. Surely a low tariff has not done much for Canada as a promoter of immigration. As a promoter of Canadian industries its failure has been, if possible, still greater.

The first blast furnace for the manufacture of pig iron in Canada was erected in 1737 (156 years ago) and was in almost continual operation until 1883. A grand total of five furnaces was in blast during 1890. The same year 70,511 tons of iron ore were mined, 18,754 tons of it were exported to the United States, 57,757 tons were smelted in Canada, producing 21,772 tons of pig iron, or one ton of iron to two and six-tenths tons of ore. The grand total value of the exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (including scrap iron) for the year ending June 30, 1892, was $135,724, while the grand total of imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof was $13,835,493. It will be observed that upon a per capita basis the imports of iron and steel into Canada was equal to an import for the United States of $70,891,493, whereas the actual value of iron and steel and manufactures thereof into the United States for the same fiscal year was only $31,520,954, and the exports of the same $28,860,193.

In 1891 Canada manufactured one-twelve-hundredth part of the world's production of pig iron, while the United States produced 33 per cent. of the total product. The world's production of pig iron increased from 14,110,283 tons in 1878 to 25,124,544 in 1890, or 78 per cent. There was not any increase in production in Canada.

There were more than ten million net tons of pig iron produced in the United States in 1892, or about five hundred times as much as in Canada, although our population is only thirteen times greater than that of Canada.

The stimulating effect of the blessed gospel of a "tariff for revenue only" upon the iron industry of Canada, and the very depressing effect of the unconstitutional American policy of protection upon the iron industry of the United States is clearly and most emphatically disclosed by these statements, all taken from late Canadian official reports. In 1890 there was 3,117,981 tons of coal mined in Canada and 3,269,026 tons imported; 752,441 tons mined upon Vancouver's Island was exported to the United States, and 172,000 tons mined on Vancouver's and Nova Scotia was exported to other countries (chiefly as ballast) for the year ending June 30, 1892. It will be observed that Canada consumed 1,126,416 tons more of imported coal than she did of coal taken from her own mines. Fifty-four thousand tons of the imported coal came from Wales as ballast, the balance from the United States. One million, eight hundred and nineteen thousand, two hundred and twenty-two tons of it was subject to a Canadian duty of 75 cents per ton. There was mined in the United States in 1890, 140,874,128 tons of coal.

In 1890 the United States produced 105,774 tons of copper. Canada produced 2,500, or 2½ per cent. of our production.

The value of gold produced in the United States in 1890 was $32,846,000, in Canada $1,485,000. Silver was produced in the United States to the value of $20,400,000, in Canada $480,000. There was consumed in Canada in 1890 10,250,621 gallons of Canadian refined petroleum oil and 1,000,000 gallons of American oil; duty upon American oil imported into Canada 7½ cents per imperial gallon, or about 100 per cent. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, there were 3,600 gallons of American oil imported. There were exported from Canada in 1890 428,402 gallons of petroleum oil valued at $18,154.

The value of the exports of petroleum from the United States for the fiscal year 1892 was $41,805,962 and for 1893 $51,461,083. Not a single ton of steel rails has ever been produced in Canada, although 15,000 miles of railway have been constructed. As Mr. Wiman truly said in THE SUN, "measured by every standard of comparison the experiment in Canada of self-reliance and self-development is a failure. The experiment has been tried for 120 years by Anglo-Saxons under a low tariff upon imports. The population of the United States in 1870 was eleven times that of Canada; in 1890 it was more than thirteen times greater. The prospect is that in 1894 it will be more than fifteen times that of Canada.

Why should the United States, with its present experience in respect to the policy of protection to American industries, occupying the southern half of the continent of North America, adopt a fiscal policy which, after 120 years' trial by the same race upon the northern half of this continent, has completely broken down, and, in the words of Mr. Wiman, "measured by every kind of a comparison, is a lamentable and humiliating failure"?

Why, after creating industrial institutions which are the marvel of the present century, should we adopt a fiscal policy which in Canada has created an enormous exodus of population, driven immigration from her shores to the United States, and prevented the development of her boundless natural resources?

The following article from the *London (Ont.) Advertiser* of the 8th inst., the most important, influential, and most widely circulated journal in western Ontario, gives a clear idea of the complete failure of the enormously costly immigration policy of Canada:

MANITOBA MOVES.

THE Manitoba Legislature will meet this week. A despatch from Winnipeg says that the Government of the prairie province has determined to cease all aggressive immigration work for the future, and to frankly inform the House that until the policy of "protection" as applied to this country is removed, and the high freight rates reduced, the Government is so seriously handicapped in its efforts as to render its continuance undesirable. The House will, it is understood, not be asked for any considerable appropriation for prosecuting immigration. This resolution is in accordance with the views promulgated by the *Northwest Review* Ad. Sale for January, which asserts that the "agricultural interests of the province are suffering from such universal depression" that the local Government will be warranted in legislating, as far as lies in its power, for the benefit of the toilers on the farm. Then the *Review* Editorial proceeds:

"The country needs population; both local and Federal Governments spend large sums annually to induce immigration. What is the use of bringing more people here when those already here find it next to impossible to make a living? Would it not be wiser policy to spend more of the people's money in enabling them to better their present financial and social condition, and then every settler would become a cheerful immigration agent and do more to bring in the right kind of settlers than all the 'energetic immigration policies' or World's Fair exhibits of our Governments?"

The great province of Manitoba, with an area of 64,000 square miles, was settled by a well-to-do colony of Anglo-Saxons, under Lord Selkirk, in 1816. A large area was sown with wheat soon after, and the yield was very large.

In 1891 it had a population of 152,000, or 2 4-10 persons to the square mile. The climate is healthful, the soil rich and easily cultivated, and produces the best wheat in the world. Since 1816 the average duty upon imports into Manitoba has not exceeded at any time 12½ per cent. The State of Minnesota, in 1845, had less inhabitants than Manitoba. In 1890 it had a population of 1,300,000. For the greater part of the period since 1845 Minnesota has had a war tariff upon imports averaging not less than 25 per cent.

The Government of Canada and Manitoba have expended enormous sums to promote the settlement of that province, while Minnesota has not had any Government aid. Tens of thousands of emigrants who have settled in Manitoba have left it, deserted their farms and improvements and settled in the high tariff State of Minnesota. The population of Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) in 1820 was greater than that of St. Paul and Minneapolis combined in 1850. Winnipeg in 1891 had a population of 25,042. St. Paul and Minneapolis combined had a population in 1890 of 290,894. Winnipeg has water communication with the Interior by the Red River for 300 miles; by the Assiniboine for nearly 400 miles, and by the Saskatchewan for 800 miles.

Its natural advantages are greater than those of St. Paul and Minneapolis, yet to-day it has only one twelfth of the population of those two cities.

There is not a single city or town in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories (area 782,000 square miles of good wheat lands outside of Winnipeg with a population of 3,000). The Government of Manitoba has decided that it is useless under present conditions to continue the struggle to obtain and retain settlers. It throws up the sponge under a low revenue tariff in competition with Minnesota and the Dakotas under a war tariff. It is a humiliating confession for Anglo-Saxons to make, with 100,000,000 acres of the best wheat land in the world open for settlement.

It makes manifest the drawing power of republican institutions, when compared with monarchical institutions. It also shows that revenue reform as applied to North America is a lie and a fraud upon its industrial development.

It cannot be defended by experience upon this continent. Its failure in Canada by Anglo-Saxons after a trial of 120 years is decisive. The marvellous success upon the contrary of the policy of protection to American industries is the wonder of the nineteenth century.

Our good Canadian cousin, Erastus Wiman, tells us in his most interesting book, "The Dawn of Success," that "Blessed as Canada is, with a Government responsible to its people, with the ballot box open to all Mr. Wiman forgot to say who have the requisite property qualification; and with the freest of institutions, a political revolution is unnecessary and impossible." Why then should the greatest of all failures in history, to obtain and retain population by any intelligent free community? Mr. Wiman will please explain.

If we should annex Hawaii it would be densely populated long before Manitoba will be if she remains an appendage to a monarchical Government with a revenue tariff.

The only practical and final cure for the ills that retard Canadian development is continental union upon honorable terms, thereby creating one vast Anglo-Saxon republic extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Sea and from Newfoundland to Vancouver. To continue to resist the inevitable is to make the failure to maintain monarchical institutions upon this continent more apparent and more humiliating.

Before revenue reformers tinker with the McKinley tariff schedules, they should explain why it is that lands upon which the best wheat in the world can be successfully grown, offered for nothing with a cash bonus added, in a vigorous and healthful climate upon this continent in a community of Anglo-Saxons enjoying the blessings of a revenue tariff, are being neglected, refused, and deserted for lands in a country cursed, as they declare, by a war tariff.

The stupid criminal blunder of the Administration in respect to Hawaii and its repudiation by all true and intelligent Americans of both political parties should suffice for one Presidential term. When we have completed the Nicaragua Canal, Hawaii, as part of the republic, will be of the highest importance to our commerce in the Pacific, and if it is lost to us by the wilful blundering of the present Administration, Mr. Cleveland's name will rank in history lower than that of any President who has preceded him.

If an earnest and sincere effort is now made to promote continental union, it would do much to mitigate the great wrong done the nation by rejecting the overtures of Hawaii for annexation. Continental union cannot be promoted, but upon the contrary will be endangered by pressing revenue reform at this time as proposed in the Wilson bill. Continental union is a hundred thousand times more important to ourselves and our children than revenue reform. To neglect it and press revenue reform at this time, is simply another instance of Nero's fiddling while Rome is burning.

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 22, 1894.

### How London Streets Are Cleaned of Snow.

*From the London City Press.*

After a heavy snowstorm during the night the city man comes to his place of business and finds that in the principal thoroughfares nearly all traces of the snow have disappeared. The preparations for the coming winter are begun early in the autumn. For the extra labor required reliance has to be placed on the "unemployed." Work is found each winter for some 2,000 or 3,000 men out of employment. Snow first made its appearance in London late on Tuesday night, and it continued to fall until 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Some 200 extra men were taken on, and by 10 or 11 o'clock the city streets were cleared, the snow being carted away, as, for the most part, shot over the bridges into the Thames. There was a heavier fall on Wednesday night, beginning about 6 o'clock, and continuing with more or less severity throughout the night. Men were at work all night salting and clearing the streets for traffic, while early on Thursday morning some 300 "unemployed" men were engaged to help in the work of clearance. On Thursday night and on Friday between 500 and 600 more men were engaged. The extra men are paid at the rate of 6d. an hour, and although several consecutive hours' work could often be found for large numbers of them, it is found that in many instances they desire to "knock off" after an hour or two's labor. This they are allowed to do, and they are paid according to the time which they have worked.

### The Triumph of the Machine Guns.

*From the London Pall Mall Gazette.*

The interesting account of the fighting in Matabeleland