The Sun.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 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.

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 March, 1894.

The Place for the Next Convention.

It will be more than two years before the next national council of the Democracy, but we observe that certain ambitious Western towns are already discussing the interesting question of locality.

Kansas City wants the Convention. San Francisco would be willing to take it. Chicago hasn't spoken yet, but on general principles it may be assumed that she, too, wants it; she wants all she can get.

Whether another National Convention of the Democratic party shall ever be held in Chicago depends on what is done in Washington before the end of the present session of Congress. The enactment of the CLEVELAND-WILSON protective tariff scheme means good-by forever to Chicago. It is inconceivable that a political organization not utterly lost to shame would dare, under the circumstances, to show itself again in that town and go through the farcical ceremony of adopting another "Chicago platform" to offer to the voters as its programme and its pledge.

If, in addition to this, the Democratic Congress and the Democratic Administration succeed in loading the Democracy with the responsibility for the Populistic income tax, as demanded by the Populists in their Omaha platform, then the next National Convention of the party should be held, not at Omaha, as might be supposed, but in the heart of the Dismal Swamp.

The dismalest corner discovered in the Dismal Swamp by the Violet explorers would be the proper place for that function.

Watterson's Explanation.

The Republicans continue to win elections throughout the North. Those held in the Empire State on Tuesday were somewhat of the clean-sweep variety. The only break in the accumulating burden of Democratic disasters was in Elmira and Troy.

Why do the Republicans continue to win elections throughout the country, and most conspicuously in the Northern States? Has the support of the unconstitutional tariff by some Democrats in Congress anything to do with the matter?

"Firecrackers have been changed from eight cents per pound to fifty per cent. ad valorem." They have? What of it; who cares? "Saltpetre is no longer to be half a cent a pound, but ten per cent. ad valorem." "The duty on glass slides for lanterns has been lowered from twenty-five to twenty per cent." The duties on licorice, on baryta, on oiled silk, and on paper kites are securing the attention of the Senate Finance Committee. The claims of Hoboken macaroni to a discriminating duty are now seriously considered, and dice hereafter are to be specifically taxed at fifty cents per gross instead of 32½ per cent. ad valorem as at first intended. What man cares a Mexican coin about such disputes when the settlement of a great principle is pending?

Are these the changes which were promised by the Democracy when by a thundering majority the Chicago Convention struck boldly from the shoulder a body blow against the robbery of the many for the benefit of the few?

Mr. WATTERSON, who gets in Louisville all the Eastern newspapers, and who knows, if any man does, what is going on in the United States, declares that the WILSON bill has "opened the door to all the disasters which the party is now encountering, to say nothing of the universal disappointment which has taken possession of the Democratic mind and paralyzed the Democratic heart."

It is true; every word of it. The Democracy is injured by such proceedings, and elections continue to go against its candidates, except where the popularity of some individual Democrat prevents any wholesale breaking of ranks.

What is the matter with passing a tariff bill, simple, honest, uniform, indiscriminating, revenue-raising, and Democratic? Why should not this be done, and the Democrats throughout the country be permitted to win a few elections on their own account, without reference to the present Administration and its foreign and domestic policies, errors, defects, and disasters?

Kill the Robber!

To kill the income tax, the robber astride of the WILSON bill, is the one paramount duty of Democratic Senators who are Democrats in fact. Club or shotgun, rapier or knife, no matter what instrument, so long as the deed is done. Any measure of obstruction or destruction is legitimate, though it involve the fate of the piebald creature on which the robber rides.

That would be true if the tariff part of the WILSON bill were the ne plus ultra of enlightened statesmanship, the last word of honest Democratic principle. The best tariff bill ever framed might well be doomed to death if the sacrifice necessary in order to be rid of this iniquitous Populistic attachment, made its inseparable. No consideration of the immediate success or failure of tariff reform could justify Democrats who are squarely opposed to the income tax in voting into existence the greater evil for the sake of the lesser good.

Fortunately for the consciences of the more squeamish, a delicate balancing of consequences is not required. There is no question of risking or sacrificing a good Democratic tariff in order to defeat an infamous socialistic income tax. The tariff measure tied up with the income tax satisfies nobody except its weak and fussy authors. It is not a respectable protective tariff, for the protection it affords is a matter of section and of favoritism. It is not a constitutional tariff, for it perpetuates unconstitutional protection. It is not a tariff for revenue only, for the import duties which it levies are laid for other purposes than revenue. It is not even a tariff for revenue to meet the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered, for it designedly creates an enormous annual deficiency. It is not a Democratic tariff, for the Democracy has pledged itself to enact a constitutional tariff, a tariff for revenue, and a tariff for revenue only.

Let it go to death, if need be, along with its rider. Honest tariff reform will gain thereby, in the long run. The main thing, the first thing, the present duty, is to kill the income tax, the robber that rides on the WILSON bill.

Where will the responsibility for any temporary delay of tariff reform rest? With the President who opened the way for the income tax by the recommendation in his message, the tariff framers in the Ways and Means Committee who consented to have the income tax fastened upon their own flimsy scheme, the Democrats of the House who, while abhorring the income tax, permitted themselves to be dragooned into voting it through; or with those Democratic Senators who have the question thrust upon them in its present shape, and who may now join hands to block the income tax, and to spare their party this final and fatal disgrace?

It is now time for the independent courage of honest Democracy to show itself in the Senate. Obstruction? The name of Obstructionist should be welcomed in such a cause, yea, gloried in as a title of honor!

Lord Rosebery and Imperial Federation.

The Canadian loyalists are showing a good deal of elation at the accession of Lord ROSEBERY to the leadership of the Liberal party. Knowing that he has been an advocate of what is called imperial federation, they assume that he will miss no opportunity of tightening the bonds between the Dominion and the United Kingdom.

It is one thing for a relatively young and ambitious man, while he is out of office, or holding a subordinate place in a Cabinet, to cherish the dream of welding the whole British empire in a federation resembling the American Union. When the same man becomes Prime Minister, and feels upon his shoulders the weight of undivided responsibility, he becomes alive to the difficulty of formulating a definite and practicable federative system. The essence of a federative system is that the largest possible measure of State rights shall be conceded, that is compatible with the delegation of the protection of collective interests to a central legislature and executive. The experience of the Swiss cantons, of the United Provinces, of the United States, and of the German empire has demonstrated that, aside from the recognition of the principle just mentioned, two other things are indispensable to the smooth, efficient, and permanent working of federative institutions. One is that the cost of protecting the collective interests shall be distributed, as nearly as possible in proportion to the population, among the constituent States; the other is that the money needed for imperial purposes must be exacted in the form of taxes by the central power directly from the people, instead of being the outcome of contributions from the members of the confederacy. Under the Articles of Federation which preceded the adoption of our Federal Constitution, the necessity of depending wholly on such contributions came near proving fatal to the Union; and in the German empire the central power has recognized the need of minimizing the fraction of the imperial revenue derived from so-called matricular contributions. Now, every English statesman who has made a personal study of the state of opinion in the British dependencies, has admitted that neither Canada, nor South Africa, nor the Australian colonies, nor New Zealand, nor the West Indies would agree to pay from their own revenues a sum on account of imperial defence proportional to their population. Why should they, seeing that at present they do not pay a penny for that purpose? It is equally certain that neither the Dominion of Canada nor any of the Australian colonies would do what the members of the American Union did in 1787-9, namely, give up in favor of the central power the right to tax imports, which they at present possess. Indeed, it is well known that Canada would refuse even to tax British goods at a rate lower than that imposed on similar American commodities, unless Great Britain in return would discriminate to an equal extent in favor of Canadian food products.

It is when one examines the practical conditions of federation, conditions verified by past and actual experiments, that the impossibility of applying the principle to the widely scattered sections of the British empire becomes patent. If the colonies seem, on the whole, content with the present state of things, it is because they do not pay a penny to defend themselves against foreign attacks; the whole burden of protecting them is assumed by the United Kingdom. It is only in Canada, and perhaps, we should add, the British West Indies, that the British connection, as compared with annexation to the United States, imposes positive pecuniary loss upon the colonists. Elsewhere the British dependencies have much to gain and little or nothing to lose by maintaining the existing relations with the mother country. When, however, the British artisans, operatives, miners, and agricultural laborers make their voices heard in the House of Commons, and ask why they should be taxed in order to defend Australians or Canadians, the latter will answer that only on such terms can they perceive any profit in adhering to the British empire.

Nobody has yet suggested a practicable scheme of federation for the British empire. Until such a project is put forward, the sentimental talk upon the subject should provoke only a smile from the young statesman who has emerged from Mr. GLADSTONE'S shadow and taken into his own hands the guidance of public affairs.

Silica Coxey's Parade.

The Hon. SILICA S. COXEY of Massillon has horses and sand to sell, but it might be unjust to attribute to the mercantile instinct and the genius for advertising the wonderful capers in which he is now indulging. He is the bosom friend of a Theosophist, and the Mahatmas must have been holding a business meeting lately. But even the Mahatmas couldn't have given so thick a coating of crankery to the Massillon plan if one CARL BROWNE had not become the prompter and coadjutor of COXEY. CARL BROWNE is that untamed son of the woolliest wilds who made his appearance at the Silver Congress in Chicago, and subsequently filled the sand lots of that town with harangues as sane as Bedlam. He used to wear the skins of wild beasts, we believe, for the purpose of indicating his own nearness to nature. Like ROBINSON CRUSOE, "he made him a coat of the skin of a goat" and was generally primitive and simple. He is a Theosophist and so forth. He got to be a good deal of a bore in Chicago, and his employment as private secretary to SILICA COXEY must have been a boon to both parties.

The COXEY-BROWNE programme is for a procession or army called the Commonweal to leave Massillon for Washington on foot at 12:30 P. M. on Easter Sunday, March 25. The march will be by easy stages, with frequent stops for refreshments, sleep, and meetings. Marchers will carry their own blankets. Their prospects of food and drink are not bright. CARL BROWNE, who says he is working for COXEY for nothing, urges "every farmer and townsman along our line of march to bring with him something he can spare, bread, butter, bacon, ham, fruit, grain, and hay. Our commissary wagons will call at the stores. The size of the procession will be measured by the size of the commissary department." As the procession is not to carry arms, it is possible that the farmers and townsmen along the route will meet the proceeders with clubs instead of loaves of bread. But Americans are good natured, and a crank may have some character of sanctity that entitles him to a free meal.

CARL BROWNE says that clothing and boots are particularly desired for the COXEY paraders. COXEY has already provided them with the indispensable phonographic hats. COXEY will mount a considerable force of cavalry, drawing on his own stables for the purpose, and his best horse will precede the line. Almost anybody can get into the procession, but "no thieves or Anarchists, boodlers or bankers." COXEY is either an unpleasant crank, or a very impudent and irreverent fellow, for the procession is to start on Easter Day, and the banner bears the figure of CHRIST, with the inscription, "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men. He Hath Risen, but Death to Interest on Bonds." CARL BROWNE believes that "a part of the spirit of CHRIST happened to come into my [his] being by reincarnation."

If the procession proceeds and arrives in Washington, it will ask Congress to issue a lot of irredeemable money for the benefit of the oppressed. A rich opportunity for unremunerative business awaits the keepers of saloons and restaurants in Washington, if the Commonweal ever gets there. But perhaps the commissary department will give out. Perhaps COXEY will tire of his scheme or CARL BROWNE get new orders from the Himalayas. In any case, their project is not without a scientific interest. It may furnish some data for a much needed work, a Census of the Cranks of the United States; and the percentage of cranks in the population must be surprising.

Secretary Herbert's Promotion Plan.

After careful consideration, the frame of a bill for reorganizing the line of the navy has been offered by Secretary HERBERT to the joint Commission of Congress appointed to consider this subject. It will undoubtedly prove the basis on which the deliberations of the Commission will hereafter proceed, whatever the extent to which its details may finally be adopted.

This measure has a twofold object. One, which, of course, appeals directly to the officers concerned, is that of increasing the flow of promotion, or, in other words, bringing higher rank and more pay to those who get the advantage of that flow. The other, which may be called the public consideration, is that of advancing officers earlier in life to the command of vessels, and so making them accustomed to assume responsibilities before the habit of dependence becomes fixed.

Keeping this in mind, it will be found easy to understand the means which Mr. HERBERT employs for carrying out his purposes. To begin with, he increases the number of officers in the higher grades. The Captains are to number 60 instead of 45 as now, and the Commanders 100 instead of 75 as now. Then the grade of Commodore is to be abolished, or, rather, merged in that of Rear Admiral, which latter will still further be increased. That is to say, there are now 10 Commodores and 6 Rear Admirals, while the new bill allows 20 Rear Admirals, which is a net increase of four for the two highest grades, besides the jump in rank and pay given to Captains by being promoted directly to Rear Admiral.

These are the only grades whose numbers on the active list would be increased, yet these changes alone would greatly increase promotions. As thus reorganized, the active list would consist of 20 Rear Admirals, 60 Captains, 100 Commanders, 74 Lieutenant-Commanders, 250 Lieutenants, 75 junior grade Lieutenants, and as many Ensigns as would be sufficient to maintain the present total of that list. Thus the change is that of greatly decreasing in numbers the lowest grade, leaving intact the middle grades, and increasing the remaining or highest grades.

The PHYTHIAN Board, in a former study of this same problem, also redistributed the existing number of officers without increasing it; and it may be interesting to compare its schedule with the one now proposed by Secretary HERBERT. It provided for 10 Rear Admirals, 15 Commodores, 60 Captains, 70 Commanders, 190 Lieutenant-Commanders, 290 Lieutenants, and 145 junior grade Lieutenants and Ensigns. Thus these latter were to be diminished by 110, and the Commanders by 15, while all the other grades were increased so as to make the total number the same, but giving higher rank and pay all around. One further comparison of interest may be made with the bill lately introduced into Congress, at request, by Senator HALE, which provides, exclusive of officers from the volunteers, for 20 Rear Admirals, 65 Captains, 80 Commanders, 135 Lieutenant-Commanders, 260 Lieutenants, and not more than 215 junior grade Lieutenants and Ensigns. That bill abolishes the Commodores, like Mr. HERBERT'S, but increases the total number of officers, and also provides different grade totals.

The next point to notice is the system of retirements proposed by Mr. HERBERT. This also aims at a greater flow of promotion and earlier arrival at command rank. To begin with, officers originally appointed from the volunteers may apply for honorable retirement at three-fourths of the sea pay of their grades, while all other officers, if in the grades of Captain, Commander, and Lieutenant-Commander, after thirty years of service, may also apply for voluntary retirement. Those from the volunteers are not to be retired unless they wish, and there are certain special provisions respecting them. All other Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenant-Commanders, however, become subject to compulsory retirement, whenever, in any fiscal year, vacancies enough are not otherwise created to permit sixteen promotions to the grade of Commander and nineteen to the grade of Lieutenant-Commander. This provision is also forecast by the HALE bill, which, however, requires eighteen and twenty-one vacancies respectively. And the mode of selecting officers for this compulsory retirement is also that of the HALE bill, being effected by a Board of five Rear Admirals. Yet not more than four Captains and Commanders and three Lieutenant-Commanders can be forced to retire in any one year. They have the pay and privileges of age retirement. But officers disqualified through misconduct are dismissed without pay, as now, while others deficient professionally for promotion to the higher grade are retired on half the sea pay of the existing grade.

These two systems of change, one in the numbers of the grades and the other in voluntary and forced retirement, will, in the view of the Secretary, secure sufficient promotion, without the more radical measures of selection and other plans that have from time to time been suggested. Indeed the most noticeable feature of the Secretary's project, as it seems to us, is its conservative holding on to the existing system of promotion by seniority. Other plans have proposed the substitution of promotion by selection, at least in two of the command grades; but so much opposition was excited against this innovation, on the ground of its possibilities of favoritism, that although it has long been familiar in the English navy, the Secretary seems to desire to accomplish his purposes without resort to it. There is, to be sure, a system of selection for retirement, which might also be open to charges of prejudice, but that is not quite the same thing as jumping an officer over many of his comrades, and it is regarded rather as a necessity in bringing about that flow of promotion which is in the common interest. The provision that not more than thirty-five Ensigns shall be appointed from the Naval Academy graduates in any one year will help to keep down future congestions of the list.

Summed up briefly, the general results expected may be considered as, first, an immediate and abundant series of promotions due to the increase in numbers of the higher grades; secondly, an annual increase of promotions above the grade of Lieutenant; thirdly, rising to command rank at an earlier period of life, and consequently remaining longer in the higher grades. All this must increase the expense of the navy, but only by $132,000 at first, it is believed, and with reductions thereafter. As to the proposed staff changes, those will be considered, and, we presume, embodied in the bill which the Commission will eventually report to Congress.

The *Chicago Newspaper Union* publishes an article containing a considerable variety of misinformation concerning Mr. DONALD C. HENDERSON, the experienced editor of the *Allegan Record*, a valuable Republican journal of Michigan. Mr. HENDERSON has been an editor forty or fifty years, and was for several years employed in the *New York Tribune*, where he was the only man who could approach Mr. GREELEY in the management and understanding of election statistics. Generally the Chief was not too hard on him, but there is one story which our Chicago contemporary does not tell.

Mr. GREELEY came in one day in a discontented mind, and, meeting HENDERSON near the door, he said to him, as he held out an unsatisfactory column of election figures: "HENDERSON, you did this?" "Yes, sir," answered the young man modestly. "Well, then," continued the great HORACE, "go away from here! I discharge you! I dismiss you! I don't want to see you here any more! Go away!"

Dr. RIPLEY, who had come in during this conversation, supposed, of course, that HENDERSON would obey the order and depart; but he found him at work there next morning as tranquil as a summer sky. "Why, HENDERSON," said he, "are you here? Didn't Mr. GREELEY dismiss you yesterday?" "Yes, sir," replied the young man; "but I didn't place confidence in what he said." And for several years afterward he continued to labor in the editorial department of the *Tribune*.

The idea that the President of Nicaragua was moved by philanthropic or chivalric motives in taking the field against the President of Honduras has been upset. For his services he has demanded pay at the conquered capital, and will not go home till he gets it. There is no money in the treasury, which was looted by the fugitive President; it is impossible to borrow cash or to raise it; the only way of getting any funds is by the confiscation of property, and both the rebels and their allies are seizing all they can lay hands on. There are signs of the reopening of the war, which was closed last week, with but a single change, consisting in the circumstance that the war will be between the two forces which were recently in alliance against a third force. We don't see how we can do anything to maintain the peace between the foolish countries and parties of Central America, which are forever fighting each other.

The DAWES Commission is a failure, as it was destined to be when its Chairman sent an insolent message to the Indian tribes that they would be dispossessed of their lands, regardless of treaties with them, or protests from them. As soon as the five tribes met in council at Muscogee they gave notice of their refusal to enter into negotiations for dispossession, and then adjourned. They had to act thus peremptorily in order to maintain any of their lawful rights, as confirmed by treaty with the Government, or to retain their self-respect. The Indians are not less proud than the members of the DAWES Commission, and seem to know a great deal more about treaties and laws and the legislation of Congress than the Chairman of that body, even though he was once a Senator from Massachusetts. DAWES'S language and demeanor were more like those of a highwayman than of a negotiator when he made his demands upon the Indians. The reply of the Indians was both resolute and dignified. We do not believe that Congress can be brought to sustain DAWES'S proceedings in the case.

Those of our citizens who are out late in these March nights of clear skies, can get a new idea of the wonders of the starry heavens by taking a ten-cent peep through any one of the telescopes of the street-corner astronomers. After a day of work and care, the soul may be quieted by contemplating the giant planet Jupiter, or any one of its four beauteous moons, or by observing the bright star Regulus in the constellation Leo. Other thoughts than those of earth may then and thus arise in the star-gazer's mind. It was a plainly dressed damsel of twenty, who, while looking through one of these street telescopes the other night, in a lonesome part of the city, carolled sweetly and proudly:

"Oh, my love has his home in the moon,
Oh, I'm to be wedded in June!"

The man who called at the White House on Monday and said that the place "should be turned over to the Jews" was arrested as a crank, though he protested that his name is ABRAHAM. His remark was not unconstitutional or libellous. If any qualified Jew shall be elected President the White House will be turned over to him. Any native American Jew may lawfully seek to be nominated as a candidate for the Presidency.

We welcome our new Hellenic-American contemporary, *Atlantis*, of this city. It is printed in neat and clear Greek type; it gives us news of value; it presents articles upon topics of interest to Greek scholars; it is edited with Athenian precision. Its language and style are classical, as are those of modern Greece. Any one who can read the "Anabasis" in the original will be able to read the *Atlantis*, the first Greek journal ever printed in this country. We offer our compliments to Dr. SOLON VLASTO and his colleagues. The President of the Greek Society of New York informs us that the *Atlantis* will give especial attention to archæological intelligence and to the new excavations in Greece, under the auspices of the various schools at Athens, "among which," he says, "the American school stands very high." We shall hope also to find in the ephemeris good accounts of the politics of Greece and of democratic progress there. We shall be pleased to hear of the success of the *Atlantis*. There must be at least a quarter of a million Americans who can read the Greek language; and we feel certain that they would be entertained and instructed by the weekly perusal of a journal printed in that most perspicuous and logical of languages, which compassed the thought of the most lucid and synthetical of the writers of antiquity, and even of the peerless ARISTOTLE himself.

We have long admired Miss MARY WILKINS as one of the most powerful, original, and profound writers of American fiction; but we are bound to say that the novel which she is now publishing in *Harper's Weekly*, is entitled to a higher distinction than the critics have awarded to her earlier productions. As a picture of New England life and character, as a story of such surpassing interest that he who begins is compelled to finish it, as a work of art without a fault or a deficiency, we cannot see how it could possibly be improved. Miss WILKINS must henceforth take her place among the most able, the most sympathetic, and most enviable authors of this country.

If Mr. GLADSTONE shall see fit to take a trip to this country, after he has had a short rest and has fixed himself up, we can promise that he will get a warm and pleasant welcome.

We cannot say that the epidemic of college rowdyism is more violent than it has been at other times, but it has reached some institutions which have often boasted of their freedom from it, and one of these is Swarthmore College. The students' plague must be suppressed somehow; it has repeatedly proved fatal, as in the recent case at Cornell, which was a most shocking one. Hundreds of young collegians have brought disgrace upon their colleges, if not upon themselves. It is to be regretted that in no case have the college officers or the lawful authorities taken proper action against the epidemic.

SEEKING SENATOR HILL.

Democrats from All Over the Country Going to Him About the Tariff and Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—No member of the United States Senate is the object of so much interest as Senator Hill. At the present moment there are not less than a thousand representative business men in Washington, from many different States, whose business is about the tariff. As a rule they have, in the first place, especially of late, sought the New York Senator for conversation about the Wilson bill, concerning which, for one reason or other, they have come. Hardly ever do any of them think of seeking Mr. Cleveland, though by far the large number are Democrats of influence and importance. Not only do these representatives of capital and labor not seek Mr. Cleveland, but they do not speak of him in a way that would please a public man who cared for public opinion.

Not so as to Mr. Hill. In him they appear to believe they have a friend; that he is a statesman to whom they can go, and that he will act understandingly on the questions that interest them. To these representative visitors from all over the country the Senator listens attentively, and in the end they generally feel reassured, and he is made stronger in his convictions of duty concerning the Wilson bill, particularly the income tax. As a general thing a greater number, for the moment, are more deeply interested in the tariff schedules than the tax, though without a material exception they are unqualifiedly opposed to the socialistic tax.

When the question of the tax is discussed, new ideas are brought out. "Take the men who work for me," said a member of a well-known concern in Virginia, "although they are exempt from the tax, many of them have incomes that proportionately are greater than mine. They see this, and know how unjustly the tax would work should it ever go into operation. As American citizens they are not flattered with having it imputed to their favor the foreign agrarianism on which the tax proceeds. So far as my observation goes, American citizens feel like demanding their rights under the Government, and are willing to pay their share for them. My men are not Anarchists, and will not take to the ideas on which the income tax is based."

There is found to be a great deal of this as one comes in contact with representatives of capital and labor alike.

They have come to understand Senator Hill is firmly opposed to the populistic side of the Wilson bill, which, now, they know as unlike the Wilson bill that Mr. Cleveland commended the passage of when he went on the most singular excursion to the Dismal Swamp as a sheep is unlike a hog.

Among present visitors are good politicians who regularly appear in Democratic assemblages; and no one should doubt that Mr. Hill obtains from them information of value concerning political movements and probabilities in the sections from which they come.

At his hotel, in the Senate, and in other places, the New York Senator has all the time he can spare occupied by people of this character; a fact that is in marked contrast with what one sees or hears of around the White House, and other parts of the Administration.

A JUSTIFIABLE LIE.

Some Information for the Student Who Rebuked Mr. Coudert.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The rebuke administered by a student of St. Francis Xavier's College to Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, because of the latter's contention that a lie is sometimes justifiable, is a little premature and really undeserved. A very great diversity of belief concerning this question exists within the Catholic Church, despite the assertion of your correspondent to the contrary; and the proposition that a lie is justifiable is far from being "unanimously and emphatically condemned" by the philosophers and moralists of that Church. It is, indeed, rather a bold undertaking to vouch for the unanimity of belief within the Church with regard to any question upon which no decision has been delivered. Thus, in his "Apologia" (page 273 and note 6) cites the authority of St. Alfonso Liguori in support of the doctrine of "equivocations," "plays upon words," "verbal misleadings" and "allowable lies." It is a fact cause, and may even be confirmed by oath. Although Newman declines to go as far as St. Alfonso, and indeed throughout his teaching, he yet shows very clearly that he thinks there are occasions when to tell an untruth is not sinful. Indeed that deception is, in rare instances, justifiable will hardly be denied by any one who stops to reflect; and it is held, as Cardinal Newman points out, by such eminent Protestant writers as Milton, Jeremy Taylor, Paley, and Jonnson. To be sure it is a dangerous doctrine, and it should be uttered only when it is wilful, and therefore not taught in the Catechism or preached from the housetops; but it has nevertheless been held, and doubtless will be held by many eminent moralists and divines both in and out of the Catholic Church.

It may be said further that if "a lie violates the order of the essential relation of things," it is only permissible in a case where it will avert a more radical violation of that order than the lie itself effects, and is therefore the lesser of two impending evils. Whether the instance cited by Mr. Coudert would be such a case might raise a nice question. G. D.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

The Wings of Soaring Buzzards.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In the very interesting article in THE SUN signed H. Y. E., the vibration of the feathers of the often rigid wing of the albatross and the buzzard is emphasized, and instantaneous photographs of soaring birds are cited in evidence. This characteristic of the flight of buzzards has been pointed out in contributions to *Aeronautics* by Mr. A. M. Herring of New York city and Mr. Wirt Shriver of Union Hills, Md.

It is claimed that this feather motion is indicated by photographs of buzzards in flight, in which the front of the outspread wing cuts a clear outline, while the rear of the wing, where the feathers are vibrate, was blurred in the photographs, showing swift local motion. These accounts come to us from diverse sources, calling for careful observation.

Two observers of the albatross who have seen its soaring flight from the deck of an ocean steamer at different times inform me that the albatross does not fly directly against a strong wind, but advances by means of successive circular movements, the forward or windward edge of each circle being in advance of the circle preceding it.

My paper aeroplanes (so vividly described by a reporter of THE SUN in the issue of Feb. 18) will probably fail to make headway against a strong wind, owing to their lightness. Doubtless, a large plane of bamboo and paper, weighted with sheet lead to give it inertia, with ample weight at the forward edge, will advance against the wind with a downward and forward sweep, rising again at the foot of the curve. Prof. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has shown us, in a recent remarkable paper, that the downward and forward movement of an aeroplane against the wind will be offset by a succeeding rise, with an upward curve. My baby aeroplanes which are really soaring aeroplanes, readily advance against a light wind for some distance when the string holding them is released, and their advance in like manner against a strong wind, if loaded with sufficient weight at their forward edges. WILLIAM A. KNOX.

BAYONNE, March 6.

Maple Sugar—A Spring Poem.

Sap
Tap.

The *Rosary* for March shows the well-applied energy and taste of its editor, the Rev. J. L. O'Neil of the famous Order of Preachers, founded by St. Dominic. It is plain from the sparkling pages of this magazine that the Dominican friars of our age can do other good things besides preaching, and that they have taken to printing as well. It requires much tact to make a religious magazine interesting to the general public. The editor of the *Rosary* has managed to secure a group of clever contributors, who understand that a religious magazine need not be dull. Gen. Hugh Ewing's "The Gold Plague" is the serial of honor. This magazine shows vitality; the March number is one of the best examples we have seen of a periodical devoted specially to religion.

JUDGE LUCAS ON MR. HEWITT.

The Distinguished West Virginian Replies to the Ex-Mayor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Mr. Hewitt is a fine scholar and an orator. Some six years ago I was invited to attend the annual banquet of the Southern Society in New York. When Mr. Hewitt, then Mayor, entered the festive hall, he was greeted with loud applause. He was evidently a favorite. I had formed an impression that he was a scholarly, didactic man, with classical education and fluent rhetoric, but I had not conceived the opinion that he was an orator. He responded to the first toast, and I soon found my preconceived opinion at fault. I discovered, before he proceeded far, that he was a speaker of transcendent eloquence. He flattered the South to the top of his bent, and carried his audience with him in manifestation of tumultuous applause. From this address it would appear that Southern statesmen and representatives had no more appreciative friend than Abram S. Hewitt.

The trouble about Mr. Hewitt, however, is a constitutional inability to be true to any party, any section, or any interest save his own. As the chosen leader and supposed accredited mouthpiece of the President-elect, he deceived, if he did not betray, Mr. Tilden by committing the latter to the Electoral Commission of 1876. Having turned Democrat in order to gain a seat in Congress, he pretended to have become a convert to Democratic principles.

He was an extensive iron manufacturer of the East. He was an original, old-fashioned, Henry Clay protectionist. His conversion and change of views were not concealed nor denied by him, but, on the contrary, were frankly admitted. Said he, in the House of Representatives on April 30, 1884: "I have changed my views. I have changed my views because I am a Democrat who believes that the welfare of the people is to be considered before the welfare of any single interest or man."

But although Mr. Hewitt had changed his views, he had not and could not change that habit of thought which had incorporated itself into his political character—into his nature. To foster and protect manufacturers was still his leading idea in the framing of a revenue bill, and to this end the first step which presented itself to his mind was "free raw material." Upon this subject he became an enthusiast, almost a crank. It was the burden of his song. He supported his views by precisely the same arguments which Henry Clay had used a half century before in favor of the "American system." He urged upon the farmers the argument, now grown stale and worn threadbare by Republican orators, that what they needed was a "home market," and in order to secure this they must forego all benefit of custom duties and sell their products in the open market of the world, while at the same time every manufactured article which they consumed was to be protected by a specific duty. Lest there should be some misapprehension about this, I will here quote Mr. Hewitt:

"Moreover, the experience of all commercial nations has shown that moderate specific duties afford the only safeguard against frauds in the revenue, as well from smuggling as from undervaluation in the invoices. The blind adherence to ad valorem in our existing tariff has only served to throw the importing trade into the hands of foreigners and to drive out reputable American houses from this business. I would begin with the raw materials. Gentlemen on the other side are fond of repeating that phrase. Let me tell them that they have a constituency behind them that wants raw materials just as much as I do. Let me tell them that the manufacturers of New England are to-day perishing for want of raw materials. And I know what I mean by raw material. Gentlemen have chosen to pervert my definition of that phrase. I have defined it, and I will define it again. For the purpose of tariff reform, I mean by raw material those articles to which no process of manufacture has been applied."

How like Henry Clay the father of protection this sounds. Compare them:

"If there is a diminution in the ability of foreign nations to consume our raw produce, in the proportion of our diminished consumption of theirs, under this system (protection), that will be compensated by the substitution of a home for a foreign market."

Again: "If the experience of all other countries be not utterly fallacious, if the promises of the manufacturing system be not absolutely illusory, by the competition which will be elicited by your parental care, prices will be ultimately brought down to a level with that of the foreign commodity." (Speech of Henry Clay on Protection to Home Industry, House of Representatives of the United States, 1820.)

It will thus be seen that while Mr. Hewitt was theoretically, or professedly, a tariff reformer, practically he was an old-fashioned Henry Clay protectionist, who believed that the "parental care" of the Federal Government should be extended to foster manufactures, and that to this end raw material should be admitted free.

It is for this reason that Hewitt denounces the South. Having outlived his usefulness and his political aspirations, he throws aside the mask and savage ir raigns and denounces that portion of the Democratic party—constituting an overwhelming majority—which desires a tariff for revenue only, without specific duties or discrimination against the farmers, producers, and unskilled laborers of the Union.

In regard to the pending Bland bill, it is pertinent to inquire how Mr. Hewitt stood in relation to the Bland bill of 1878. If opposed, then he stood in rank with the Republicans (as he stands to-day), and in opposition to an overwhelming majority of the Democratic party, led on to victory by the present Secretary of the Treasury, whose seat at the banquet Hewitt was called on to occupy. If in favor, then his present criticism of Southern Representatives places him in the ridiculous attitude of advising the Government to coin, as constitutional currency, in 1878, what in 1894 he describes as a "vacuum."

Mr. Hewitt refers to Southern statesmen of the past and draws an odious comparison between them and the present Southern Representatives. He overlooks the fact, however, that when these same statesmen—Democrats—Calhoun, Hunter, &c., were in control of affairs, he was on the other side, denouncing them and supporting their adversaries. His eulogy, therefore, comes with bad grace. When his advocacy might have been valuable, he was their foe; when worthless, it is freely tendered to their memories.

But we are not left to conjecture as to Mr. Hewitt's attitude to the Democratic party, when in Congress. On the 1st of April, 1884, a test vote was taken between two competitive propositions, one to turn the trade dollar in as bullion and the other advocated by Bland, to coin and reissue them as legal silver dollars, at the rate then prescribed by law. On this test vote Hewitt voted with the Republican minority (101), while the Democrats (131) voted almost solidly with Bland. Hewitt was consorting and affiliating with Reed, Routelle, Goff, Hiscock, and Horr; while with Bland stood the rank of the Democratic Representatives, under such leaders as John G. Carlisle, now Secretary of the Treasury; H. A. Herbert, present Secretary of the Navy; William L. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, Springer, Turner, Wise, and the rest. Hewitt then was, as he is now, tarrying in the half-way house of Republicanism—a Democrat only in name. His cause of offence against Southern Congressmen is that the Democratic mountain cannot be induced to come over to the Demi-Republican Prophet—Abram Stevens Hewitt. Your obedient servant,

DANIEL R. LUCAS.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., March 2, 1894.

The Man who Wearied Carlyle.

From The Spectator.

There is a story of Carlyle in his old age having taken the following farewell in his broadest Scotch of a young friend who had had him in charge for walks, and who, while almost always adapting himself to Carlyle's mood, had on a single occasion ventured to disagree with him: "I would have you to know, young man, that you have the capacity of being the greatest bore in christendom."

The boredom had consisted solely in the rather negative sin of not having been convinced of the truth of one of Carlyle's dogmas, a sin all the more heinous because, instead of standing boldly up to Carlyle and declaring his doctrine utterly perverse, the companion had betrayed his weakness by an apologetic tone. Now, Carlyle liked disciples, and he respected antagonists, but he could not endure being merely thwarted without being thoroughly roused. He felt in that case that he had made no impression at all on his interlocutor, that he had neither won him nor excited him to resistance. And nothing bored him so much as that. Of course it is only exceptionally despotic minds that are bored in this way.

A Steamship on Lake Titicaca.

From The Chicago Record.

A triumph in engineering is reported from the mountains of Peru, where a two-screw steamer of 540 tons, 170 feet long and 30 feet wide, has been successfully launched on Lake Titicaca, the highest navigable waters in the world, more than 12,000 feet above the sea. This steamer, which belongs to the Peruvian Government, and is to be used for freight and passenger traffic, was built on the Clyde, then taken apart in more than a thousand pieces, and shipped to Mollendo by sea. It was then carried to Puno by railway and transported over the mountains on the backs of llamas and mules, and put together by a Mr. John Wilson, a Scotch engineer, with great skill and success.

George Gould Opening Oysters.

From the Galveston Daily News.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Gould and party were taken to Woollam's Lake for an oyster feast. Mr. Gould ate heartily and was kept company in this respect by his friends, Messrs. Harriman and Crewe. At the conclusion of the repast Mr. Gould mingled with the citizens in a cordial way, and arming himself with a knife pried open a few oysters in good style.

SUNBEAMS.

—In spite of the cry that wild game is becoming scarce in this country, there are great numbers of wild creatures annually slain in mere wantonness, and half a dozen far Western States each give some thousands per year in bounties for wild beasts slain as pests. Minnesota, for example, paid out last year more than $12,000 in such bounties.

—The man who is to drive a flock of Leghorn chickens from Omaha to Chicago ought to be able to obtain valuable hints from survivors of the time when turkeys were commonly taken to market afoot. This was a common enough practice in the middle West during the first half of this century, and the birds were almost as manageable as sheep.

—There is a vast amount of checker