The Sun.

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

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.

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the UNITED PRESS and NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Crucial Points in the Corean Imbroglio.

There is, apparently, no ground for the report that China has declared war against Japan, and she has certainly no just cause for doing so, inasmuch as it is by the Pekin Government that the Tientsin convention has been violated. It seems, also, to be true that Secretary GRESHAM did not, in his communication to the Mikado's Minister of Foreign Affairs, use expressions tantamount to a prejudgment of the case, but we think that, had he carefully kept in view the fundamental question, he would have refrained from putting forward at this time an offer of mediation which might be construed as assuming that wrong had been committed on both sides.

The truth is that thus far Japan has proceeded strictly within the limits of her treaty rights, whereas these have been ignored by China, acting, it is suspected, at the secret instigation of some European power. Those rights are defined in the Tientsin convention of 1885, and it is impossible for any one in or out of the State Department to obtain a correct view of the Corean affair unless he is familiar with that agreement. We may premise that Japan's claim to suzerainty over the Hermit Kingdom is historically as good as China's, and that, if the payment of tribute is to be deemed a recognition of pretensions to overlordship, Corea has repeatedly acknowledged herself the vassal of both powers. It is also admitted that the number of Japanese residents in the Corean peninsula is at least six times greater than that of the Chinese sojourners, while the volume of Japan's traffic with Corea exceeds that of China's trade with the same kingdom in an even larger proportion.

Under the circumstances it is evident that Japan was justified, in 1885, in demanding the same right which had been asserted by China, of interposing in Corea, when riot or insurrection endangered the lives or property of foreigners. That right was conceded by the Tientsin convention, which provided that either of the parties to the compact might, when the internal tranquillity of Corea was disturbed, send troops thither for the purpose of protecting its subjects and restoring order, the sole condition being that notice of the intention to despatch soldiers should be given to the co-signatory power.

What happened in this case was this: Soon after the outbreak of the present rebellion, China despatched a body of soldiers to the Corean peninsula, but it was not until the troops were actually on the way that the Pekin Government notified Japan that it had determined to render assistance to the tributary State. This, of course, was in no sense the notice required by the Tientsin convention, but, on the contrary, a palpable violation of its purport, that treaty having been negotiated for the express purpose of averting any such imbroglio as theact of China has now brought about.

This is the primary point to be kept in view, viz., that the Pekin Government broke the Tientsin compact, whereas Japan has not swerved from it by a hair's breadth. Let us turn to another point about which there seems to be some misconception. It is alleged in certain quarters that China has promised to withdraw her troops from Corea, if Japan would agree to do the same thing. As a matter of fact, no such offer has ever been submitted to any official representative of Japan; and, if it were, the Mikado's Ministers would have a right to ask that the proposal should be accompanied with guarantees of good faith in the form of explicit assurances regarding the time and manner in which the Chinese soldiers would be withdrawn. Her experience of Chinese diplomacy during the last fourteen years would scarcely incline Japan to accept and act upon a promise the date and mode of executing which were left to the discretion of the Pekin Government.

The Democratic Platform and Free Trade.

In an interview published a few days since by the *Matin*, a popular and able journal of Paris, and reproduced here in the *Herald*, Mr. C. A. DANA is reported as having said that the Democratic party in this country "obtained power on a free trade platform." This is not an accurate report.

It is in no sense a free trade platform, and there is nothing in it about free trade, though it is true that it was favored by all those believers in free trade who were members of the Convention. Understanding that foreign free trade is an absolute impossibility for the United States, so long as the revenues of the Government are mainly derived from duties on imported goods, they framed and put into the platform one of the most philosophical, remarkable, and pregnant utterances that we have ever seen in the political history of any country: "We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only." In other words, all duties, levied for the sake of protection to special interests, are unconstitutional; and, accordingly, the Democracy repudiates them and will abolish them utterly as soon as it obtains the power. At the same time, it will construct a new revenue tariff, into which no element and no degree of protection shall be suffered to enter, either in the shape of lower duties on favored articles, or of free raw materials for favored industries, since those things are merely protection in disguise.

But in thus repudiating protection, the platform is far from favoring free trade, because it proposes to go on and impose tariff duties as the means of revenue; and if this is to be done without favoritism, which is protection, and without regard to the special interests of any class or any section, which is also protection, it would call for the imposition of an equal rate of duties upon all imports whatever; and in our present situation this rate could not properly be fixed at much less than 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Such is the Democratic platform adopted by the Convention of 1892, by a great majority, and still in full force as the inner law of the Democracy. It is against protection by its outspoken averment of a profound and all-comprehending constitutional principle. It is against free trade by its averment of the necessity and wisdom of providing for the wants of the Government by an equal and everywhere non-protective system of tariff duties. The free traders may prefer it because it does not allow any duties to be levied, or any free-list partialities to be granted for the purpose of protection, direct or indirect. But, on the other hand, a 35 per cent. tariff imposed on all imports without exception would carry with it logically and practically an amount of actual protection that would prove quite sufficient to safeguard the country against the competition of foreign producers and manufacturers.

This is a complicated and rather metaphysical subject, as problems in public economy are apt to be; and it is not surprising that even so clever and cultivated a gentleman as M. DUCRET of the *Matin*, should fall into some apparent inaccuracies in attempting to deal with its subtleties.

What Does This Mean?

In Senator HARRIS's statement, printed yesterday, respecting Mr. CLEVELAND's attitude toward the Senate bill, there is a most extraordinary assertion. Mr. HARRIS had charge of the bill in the Senate.

"I had two interviews with the President," says Senator HARRIS, "since these concessions were agreed to, and before the passage of the bill, and one interview after the bill had passed and gone to the Conference Committee; and my most distinct understanding was that, while the President regretted, even as I regret, the necessity of making such concessions, he thought it wise to pass the bill, and so advised, as it materially reduced the rates of tariff taxation imposed by the existing law."

At the time of these interviews between Senator HARRIS and President CLEVELAND, coal and iron ore were taxed as the bill stood. It was with a tax imposed on these raw materials that Mr. CLEVELAND gave Senator HARRIS most distinctly to understand that he regarded the enactment of the measure as wise and desirable.

That, however, is not the most important circumstance disclosed by Senator HARRIS. He says that he has had one conversation with the President since the bill went to conference; and he includes that interview in his general statement as to Mr. CLEVELAND's attitude and advice.

But at the time of this last interview, when Senator HARRIS still understood Mr. CLEVELAND as favoring the enactment of the bill, taxed iron ore and taxed coal and all, *the President had already written his letter to* Mr. WILSON denouncing the Democratic Senators for voting a tax on coal and iron ore, and declaring that no tariff measure can accord with Democratic principles and promises that does not provide for free raw materials.

The Tariff bill did not pass the Senate until July 3. The President's letter to Mr. WILSON bears the date of July 2. Is the date of the letter a lie, or is Mr. CLEVELAND guilty of the unparalleled duplicity which Senator HARRIS's statement, in view of these circumstances, attributes to him?

Mr. Carlisle and the Coal and Iron Dogma.

No intelligent person doubts that Secretary CARLISLE's attitude on May 1, toward the Senate compromise, faithfully represented the desires and intentions of the President. Mr. CARLISLE favored the scheme of concession to the so-called conservatives in the Senate, by means of which the caucus managers hoped to put the bill through. He said so. He took part personally in the arrangement of the terms of the compromise. He was chosen to announce the plan to the country, and thus to give to it the weight of Executive sanction. And when Mr. CLEVELAND's Secretary of the Treasury pointed out the way, the cuckoos in the Senate all flew in that direction. "The business interests of the country demand a settlement at any price" became the battle cry of tariff reform. Even the Hon. ROGER Q. MILLS stood up in the Senate, and in an amazing speech announced his readiness to vote for any bill, that gave only five cents' worth of relief from the enormities of the McKINLEY schedules.

Not a word about free iron ore and free coal! Iron ore and coal stood under that arrangement precisely as they stand in the bill to-day: forty cents a ton on each. The Administration's efforts through Secretary CARLISLE's active agency to bring about a settlement by further concessions to protected industries, accepted the tax on iron and coal without the faintest show of protest. Mr. CARLISLE informed the country in his interview of April 29 that the proposed compromise measure, including taxed iron and taxed coal, would "secure for the pending bill the united and active support of all the Democrats in the Senate, without any surrender of principle, and without abandoning any part of the Democratic policy of tariff reform."

If Mr. CARLISLE's authorized and semi-official statement of the policy in view had misrepresented Mr. CLEVELAND's own sentiments, is it conceivable that the misrepresentation would have been allowed to go unrebuked and uncorrected? When tariff reform Senators and tariff reform Representatives and tariff reform editors everywhere were accepting taxed coal and taxed iron with wry faces, for no other reason than because they believed that Mr. CLEVELAND was telling them, through Mr. CARLISLE, that this concession was necessary in order to secure a settlement of the tariff controversy, and relief to the business interests of the country, is it conceivable that the President would have remained silent, knowing that there was misuse of his name and influence amounting to gross deception and fraud? Does any rational man believe it?

The very recent discovery at the White House that free iron ore and free bituminous coal constitute the essential and fundamental principle of Democratic faith, and that Senators and others who support a tax on coal and iron are traitors to their party, leaves Secretary CARLISLE in a most unpleasant predicament. Now that the dogma is suddenly sprung upon him, he is even worse off than the Senators who have been voting to tax coal and iron in the belief that the Administration favored such a tax, if it was necessary in order to pass a tariff bill. The Democrats in the Senate are members of a branch of the Government independent of the Executive, and coördinate with it. They can take care of themselves. Mr. CARLISLE, on the contrary, is a member of Mr. CLEVELAND's Cabinet. The letter to Mr. WILSON is a slap in the Secretary's face from the hand of his superior. To a statesman of independent convictions it must be intolerable. By a statesman of personal dignity and self-respect it can only be regarded as a notification to leave.

The Secret of Failure.

The reason why the commerce of the United States has for eight months been crushed by the angry quarrels of tariff revisers with no guiding principle, is before the eyes of all men. The query why the Democratic party, inspired with a rule for revision consisting of but two words, based for the first time in American politics directly on the Constitution of the United States, could have been plunged into protracted and personal disputes about rates on every imported article, and made into a national curse instead of a national blessing, reaping shame for itself where it had rightfully won glory, will find an answer in President CLEVELAND's letter to Representative WILSON.

"We all know," wrote Mr. CLEVELAND as a final criticism upon the Tariff bill, "that the tariff of a country as vast as ours must of necessity be the result of honorable adjustment and compromise."

This is no new betrayal of the Democracy. It was heard immediately after the election of 1892 had told the country that the Democratic party was commissioned to revise the tariff, and it has been reëchoed by every Administration spokesman in Congress. "Compromise" has been the watchword from the first. What other result than party conflict was to be expected? And with party conflict over the tariff, the inevitable was general trouble. Yet the surrender, square and unconditional, of the Democratic platform lies in this word "compromise." When a party loads its policy with the great weight of the Constitution, there can be no wabbling after that.

"We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party," said the National Democratic Convention in Chicago, "that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for revenue only."

We have never detected in President CLEVELAND the slightest evidence that the power to comprehend a principle was on his peculiar list of faculties; but this defect in him does not seem to have been made good by any experienced and politically educated Democrat in Congress. The first party declaration of a constitutional principle as the rule for future procedure, the tariff plank in the Chicago platform, has been flouted from the start, and classed with the general list of glittering generalities with which the most careless, indifferent, or hopeless party might see fit to decorate the tailings of its platform.

People unable to see clearly their own purposes, or without sincere faith in their own cause, will compromise. The American Constitution cannot be compromised any more than can a woman's honor. If not preserved complete, it is lost.

No Tariff bill or proposition has seen the light of discussion since last December which could leave the Democratic party anything but false to a vow registered at the highest altar constructed in American politics. The task which opened before the party in power last December was to redeem the Constitution from its subversion by the Republican party; it was not to parley with the Republicans for division of spoil.

Compromise, when it was absolutely impossible in honor, has forced and prolonged the agony to which this country has been so outrageously subjected in aimless, unprincipled, and inconclusive quarrelling over the tariff. But one course is consistent with allegiance to the Democratic party and loyalty to American politics: Stop the tariff fight on the spot. Destroy the bill as the fruit of compounded felony, and let the Democracy marshal its hosts under its own flag.

The Administration's indictment of the Senate as guilty of "party perfidy and party dishonor" for taxing coal and iron, applies equally to the entire Democratic press. All the clamor finally developed against the Senate bill prior to Mr. CLEVELAND's joining in was directed on the sugar tax, and never a word about coal and iron. The President's approval of sugar, and defiance to coal and iron, condemns the main body of the Democratic press as vehemently as it condemns the Senators. Of course, the Mugwumps like it.

The Hon. BEN TILLMAN says, or is said to say, that he will reopen the Palmetto Dispensary on Aug 1. We are not particularly concerned as to what Capt. TILLMAN opens, but there is one thing he ought to close: to wit, his mouth.

Boston will vote to-day whether she wants an elevated road or not. If it's worth while to offer an alien opinion, we should say she didn't want it. Boston is elevated enough already. She gazes upon the rest of the world from a lofty station. To be elevated above herself is to gild the lily and put stilts on heaven.

Alas poor Wiggilant! They want you to make bricks without straw, to sail without wind. They must think that you're a scw, cut, over-sparred steamer, just as they supposed at one time was the case with the original cup-snatcher, the America. Never mind, dear girl. Stay with them until the wind can't hold his breath any longer and blows off strong and steady.

There is one curious expression in President SAMUEL GOMPERS's appeal for DEBS. "The corporations," says Mr. GOMPERS, "have now their claws ready to fasten them upon the body of DEBS." This is not a proper use of language from the Debsian point of view. Corporations may have claws, but usually they have talons or tentacles. In devilled language the hat orators howl about the devil fish. "Claws" is altogether too mild.

Prof. CY TEED, the not especially veiled prophet of the gospel of Koresh, has discovered that he has discovered a great and fruitful invention. He sees a process whereby he will be able to produce gold at about the present water rates. Prof. COXEY, with his non-interest-bearing bonds, is but a babe to Prof. TEED. But a pang strikes the admirer. It is well enough to make gold cheap, but will cheap gold find any purchasers? Will there not be an ineradicable plutocratic suggestion about gold, even TEED-made gold? If Prof. CY wants to solve the financial problem he will invent cheap silver and a demand for it.

The Hon. COXEY CONN, the exuberant Indiana Congressman who is looking for a Populist nomination for President, has reasons and a past that make him especially sensitive to Populist favor. He makes cornets. He is a born blower. He could not be otherwise if he would.

How high will the speed standard be carried in torpedo craft? The Havock, only a little while ago, made a record exceeding 27 knots. Shortly afterward it was eclipsed by another YARROW boat, the Hornet, with 28. Now a THORNEYCROFT torpedo-boat destroyer, the Daring, has outdone the Hornet. The figures chalked up on the Daring's funnels, at the conclusion of her steam trials, were 29.268. It is true that this great speed of 29¼ knots was not the average of her performance, but the best of three spins on the measured mile. Still it was, in its way, unequalled, and in spite of the great speed there was very little vibration, this drawback having been overcome in modern torpedo craft.

Will not the maximum in torpedo boats beat 30 knots? It certainly looks so now. The Decoy is the mate to the Daring, and, taking together the torpedo craft building or to be built on the Clyde, the Mersey, the Tyne, the Thames, and elsewhere, more than twenty new boats are aspirants for great speed records. Across the Channel, too, M. NORMAND, it is said, expects to touch the 30-knot notch with his unfinished wonder, and presumably SHICHAU of Elbing will not yield the laurels he held so long, without a struggle to regain them. Perhaps 35 knots for torpedo boats and something like 30 for transatlantic steamers will be here before any young man living has grandchildren.

Sufficient evidence was produced on the floor of the Senate yesterday to prove beyond the possibility of a reasonable doubt that the Senate compromise bill as it stands, with iron and coal taxed, is an Administration measure.

The Hon. JOHN H. HOGE of Roanoke is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congressman from his district. All other candidates ought to give way to him. The Hon. J. H. HOGE is not the mildest man in the world, and activity and trouble accompany him. He is needed every hour.

The Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE may be called the king pin on Mr. CLEVELAND's bowling alley. It is the fortune of his office to be the one set up with the particular purpose of knocking him down again. If is not pleasant to see a politician of such distinction treated in this way, even if Mr. CARLISLE likes it himself.

We cordially offer to British yachtsmen, without distinction of class, our own American waters for yacht racing. Their own seem to be too ridiculously becalmed and cranky for use. Off New York, Newport, or Marblehead we have waters fit for any sailorman's boat other than a catboat, and we can safely guarantee a wind that will give a fair race about three times as often as seems possible on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. If they prefer to test their boats by their respective crews' abilities in sail setting and general box-hauling, we will provide them with rigging set up ashore or sew mark buoys in the ocean so close that they will have two rounds to the mile, or enough to wear out their rudder heads. Hurrah for sport!

It is due to the Hon. RUDYARD KIPLING to say that he has found the fountain of immortal freshness. The older he gets the younger he remains. His latest economic verses are rich with surprises. Mr. KIPLING is evidently a Conservative candidate for Parliament. The trouble is that in his agitation he has spilled ink into his trumpet. The taste of the sound is impaired.

Is DEBS in jail for the purpose of telegraphing? Apparently. He does nothing else. He is a boon to the telegraph companies, and a nuisance to everybody else.

New York met Boston again yesterday, and is hers. It is proper to say that, while Boston may have her little peculiarities in the way of wind and diet, she can smite and gaffle the ball with a certain scientific fervor that is not found elsewhere. The talent that used to be devoted, not altogether effectually, to writing books, is now devoted to writing base hits and runs; and we must say that Boston takes up the later "mission" well. If she could only fight, her career would be supereminently radiant.

THE HAWAIIAN REPUBLIC.

This Government May Delay Recognition for a Fortnight.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Administration has three days in which to determine whether to recognize the new Hawaiian republic promptly or to withhold its formal recognition another fortnight. The question will probably come before the Cabinet to-morrow, and, if decided then in the affirmative, formal instructions to Minister Willis may be telegraphed to San Francisco and forwarded to Honolulu by next Thursday's steamer. Otherwise they will wait for the steamer of Aug. 8. There is an impression that the formal recognition will not be made with undue haste on account of the Administration's contention that Americans were too active in overthrowing the old Government, and it would therefore be advisable to let some more disinterested nation take the initiative.

Whatever the action of Minister Willis may have been in giving a tentative recognition to the republic on behalf of the United States, according to State Department practice he is powerless to bind this Government without first formally reporting the establishment of the republic and receiving specific instructions to recognize it. Ordinarily Minister Willis has been reporting the condition of affairs in Hawaii by mail, and if he had so announced the proclamation of the republic the announcement would not have reached Washington before next Thursday, when it would probably have been too late for the State Department to send instructions by the earliest steamer, but it is learned that he made an exception in the present instance and caused his announcement to be telegraphed on the arrival of the steamer at San Francisco last Saturday. So the Administration has several days to consider the action it must instruct him to take.

The decision of the Administration to have no American war ship in Hawaiian waters for the next month or two seems to have been reached only in the past few days, for it was not more than a week ago that the Charleston was ordered to proceed to Honolulu as soon as her repairs at San Francisco could be completed. It is understood that these orders have been or will be revoked, and that the Charleston may be sent to relieve the Bennington at Salvador, where the Bennington has been acting as an asylum for Gen. Ezeta.

CANADA'S PARLIAMENT.

The Governor-General Prorogues the Session and Makes a Speech.

OTTAWA, July 25.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Governor-General went to the chamber of the Senate and prorogued the fourth session of the Seventh Parliament of the Dominion in the following speech:

"HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE, GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: In bringing to a conclusion this session of Parliament I have to thank you for the assiduity and zeal with which you have attended to the various matters which have been brought before you. I congratulate you upon the notable fact that the invitation which my Government extended to the Governments of the other colonies to send representatives to Canada to confer on matters affecting their mutual interests was so promptly accepted and that her Majesty's Government also enhanced the dignity and usefulness of the conference by sending a representative to assist at its deliberations. It is confidently hoped that the results of the conference will be found beneficial to the colonies and to the empire generally.

"The ratification of the treaty of commerce with France will lead, I hope, to a large increase in our exports and an extension of friendly relations with that country.

"I trust that the arduous work which has engaged you in readjusting the duties of customs will accomplish the desired result of adapting the tariff to the present conditions of the various classes of our population.

"The statutes of the session will show that the important railway and other interests have been revived and greatly improved by your efforts, and I observe that you have likewise made generous provision for public improvements which are designed to increase the facilities for travel and transportation throughout the country. I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the services of the current year. In relieving you from your present duties, I pray that your labors may be fruitful of benefit to the country and that on returning to your homes you will find that a generous harvest is about to reward the toil of our farmers, and that the blessing of Providence has been likewise bestowed abundantly on all the other interests of the people whom you represent."

ATTILA TO THE FRONT.

He Challenges a Recent Statement About Amateur Strong Men by the Proof.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In THE SUN of the 20th of this month you copy from the *Bowlers' Gazette* an article by Hayes on strong men which calls us professional athletes "foreign invaders." I should like to know from this arch American whether he himself descends from the Indians or the Pilgrim fathers or even if he's a son of the Revolution. We came to this country for the almighty dollar, as so many millions have done before us, including your correspondent's ancestors, if not himself, as well as his Teutonic champions he speaks so enthusiastic of.

Without disparaging on these gentlemen's natural strength, I will forfeit $100 to the poor if either of them can duplicate only one of my most insignificant feats of strength or of those of Romulus or Samson's, the biggest feat of Sandow being his own feet and plenty of lager beer. I will not be at all surprised to see him beated one of these days. ATTILA.

THE END, IN INFAMY.

Why the Tariff Fight Results in Disaster to the Country, and Humiliation and Betrayal to the Democratic Party—Let the Disgraceful Chapter Be Closed at Once!

From the Courier-Journal.

The letter of the President to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee is strong in expression and warm in feeling. Such an invocation six months ago might have done some good. We confess that we are unable to attach much importance to it at this time.

The trouble with Mr. Cleveland, and that which has brought so much trouble upon the Democratic party, arose out of the circumstance that he either did not realize the nature of the contest on which he was embarking when he wrote his celebrated message of 1887, or else that he did not entirely comprehend the scope and force of the message itself.

Certain it is that it had hardly reached its mark, and aroused the resentment inevitable to a bomb hurled into the very camp of monopoly, when its author took alarm at the outcry he had provoked, and, from that time forward, sought in every way to counteract the effects of the explosion of his well-aimed missile.

The Democratic rank and file knew nothing of this, or, if told of it, refused to believe it. Although five members of Mr. Cleveland's original Cabinet appeared at Chicago in 1892 as sponsors for a tariff plank prepared in advance for the national platform that gave protectionism all it required, and nearly all it claimed, the Convention refused to see the hand of the ex-President in this revolting farrago. Having ruthlessly thrown it out and inserted a ringing declaration, which it believed to be in consonance with the ideas of its idol, it proceeded to nominate Mr. Cleveland, because, in turn, it believed him the embodiment of its own ideas. Thus, in spite of the boldness of the manifesto, and the completeness of the victory which followed, the party had been betrayed into the election of a President who was at cross purposes with the issue that lay nearest its heart, and, in some ways, by his very nature and habits of thought incompetent to deal with that issue.

Mr. Cleveland is in no sense a doctrinaire. He has not been a lifelong student of political economics. Nor does he ever, although a man of sufficient courage and integrity, fight upon the dead line. He is, constitutionally, an extreme conservative. The consequence was that, reëstablished in power, he did not consult the chart by which he had regained the White House, but his own somewhat confused notions of what ought to be done and what ought not to be done in the matter of tariff legislation.

The Wilson bill was the offspring of Mr. Cleveland's confident belief in his middle-course view of revenue reform. All that has followed might easily have been foreseen by any one having familiar knowledge of the field of operations, and was luminously and elaborately foretold in these columns. The moment the Ways and Means Committee conceded to the Protectionists their schedules and classifications, it lost its battle. It was precisely as if the General of an army should voluntarily surrender to his enemy every vantage ground upon a territory where all the pivotal positions were in his hands. The Protectionists were quick to see their good fortune and to profit by it. When we say "Protectionists" we do not mean to limit the description to Republicans, but to include those corruptionists and temporizers who wear the mask of Democracy the better to serve the interests of Protectionism. Each schedule became at once an ambuscade from which to pour murderous volleys into the Democratic column. Each classification became a rifle pit to pick off Democratic stragglers. Before the Wilson bill left the Ways and Means Committee, it was a sight to see. When it got into the House it was as a poor pugilist forced upon an unequal encounter. But, once before the Senate, all was easy sailing for the Protectionists. The babel of tongues had involved the schedules and classifications in sufficient confusion in the House. In the Senate, what had been a riddle became a mystery, deep, dark, and damnable.

The result we see in the formal disagreement reached by the two Houses. After all the delay, all the tergiversation, all the scandal, all the losses of position and prestige, we are just where we started, with the President impelled to write a letter denouncing the traitors who have betrayed us in the Senate, and recalling the House to its duty to the pledges to which its majority owe their existence and on which we won the last Presidential battle.

It is too late. The iron has entered into the soul of the people. The fruit of a campaign of education extending over nearly two decades has been deliberately thrown away. The work will all have to be done over again. But with changed leaders. The Democratic party will never again trust the false leaders who have lured it to its present discomfiture and disgrace.

It is idle to speculate what might have been. There was but one key to the situation, and that was the Chicago platform.

If our leaders had trusted to this, and this alone, they would have electrified the country, forced the traitors to their individual accountability, and, having lost a battle that was destined to be lost, they could have adjourned Congress, appealed to a united party and looked without a fear or a blush to November. As it is, and for the time being, all is lost, honor included, and what was a year ago a resistless and confident army, flushed with victory, is, to-day, a host without a leader, wandering aimlessly in the wilderness of faction and despair.

Better let the whole nauseous affair go to grass, gentlemen, and come home, where the greater number of you will find business of importance awaiting you!

VACATION SCHOOLS OPENED.

An Opportunity for Children Who Find Their Playground in the Street.

The vacation schools which have been started by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor had their opening session yesterday. These schools are designed to enable the children of the poor to learn various forms of handicraft and also to keep them off the streets for a few hours every morning. The Board of Education has given its sanction to the scheme through the trustees of the schools which are to be used during the six weeks' term. The association will bear all the expense. It has $5,000 at its disposal to pay the teachers, janitors' fees, and other incidental expenses.

The schools will be open from 9 to 12 o'clock, and the children will receive instruction in kindergarten work, drawing, paper cutting, sewing, and singing. Particular attention will be paid to the last two branches. The trustees of the Tenth ward have granted the use of Primary School No. 1, Delancey and Ludlow streets. This school, which is under the charge of Dr. James Haney, was besieged with children from an early hour yesterday morning. Before 10 o'clock Dr. Haney had the names of 300 applicants on his list. The girls were from 6 to 14 years old and the boys ranged from 6 to 10 years.

The children did not seem to object to leaving their out-of-door occupations, they were accompanied in many cases by their parents, but not a few went alone and asked Dr. Haney to admit them. Dr. Haney, who is the instructor in the Harlem High School and the Manual Training School, Grammar School No. 77, was enthusiastic over the number of children who applied for admission.

The other vacation schools opened yesterday were Grammar School No. 49, at 730 East Thirty-seventh street, which is under the charge of Mrs. R. E. Buckelew, and Primary School No. 41, at 464 West Fifty-eighth street, under the charge of Miss Mary J. Carolan.

The association has issued an appeal for funds, which may be sent to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau street.

New York City's War Claim.

Comptroller Fitch received yesterday a letter from Congressman Cummings saying that there was a good chance for a favorable report from the Committee on War Claims on the claim of New York for equipping troops during the war. Mr. Cummings wanted further information, and the Comptroller decided to go to Washington at once. It is not likely that a bill appropriating the money will be put through this session. The claim, with interest, amounts to nearly $2,000,000, but the city will take $1,000,000.

Employment of Aliens on City Works.

Commissioner of Public Works Daly said yesterday that he had received reports from the heads of most of the bureaus in his department on the number of men employed under them who are not citizens of the United States. There were but few aliens, who have been discharged. "The contractors employed in this department," said Mr. Daly, "may have a large number of aliens under them, but I do not think their employment comes under my jurisdiction. The heads of the other city departments take the same view."

NO LIQUOR DEALERS ADMITTED.

General Order to the Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

At the general meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, held on Sunday evening in the Cathedral school, 111 East Fiftieth street, President Jeremiah Fitzpatrick of the Superior Council of New York announced that the Council General of the society, in Paris, had prohibited the admission to membership of any one engaged in the liquor business. The statement was received with great applause by the representatives of the fifty-seven New York conferences who were present.

"I have long been in favor of a hard and fast rule on this point," said President Fitzpatrick yesterday, "and as long as thirty years ago, when I was President of one of the conferences, I exerted myself successfully to keep liquor dealers out of that particular conference. They often brought great influence to bear in order to gain admission, but I always made my retention of the Presidency conditional on their rejection. Since I have been President of the Superior Council applications for the establishment of new conferences in this country, which have to go through our office here, have been carefully scrutinized. I have refused to endorse, or even to forward to Paris, applications from any conferences having liquor dealers on their rolls. The liquor dealers had to be dropped before the application could go through.

"I was present at a meeting of the Council General in Paris last spring when the whole matter was taken up and thoroughly discussed. The French societies had never passed a rule to debar liquor dealers, because men of that class never made application for membership there. In this country, however, it is very different. At this meeting it was decided to make a formal prohibition.

"For the past two or three years we have been quietly dropping from membership men engaged in the objectionable traffic, and this movement has, of course, been accelerated since the action of the Council General. No public announcement of the order was made until last night, but it was transmitted to the Presidents of the various conferences throughout the country for their guidance. When Bishop Watterson made his emphatic stand against liquor dealers, and was upheld by Mgr. Satolli last week, I thought that we should be as open in our opposition, especially as we have now the endorsement of the highest Catholic authority in America.

"The objection to liquor dealers in our organization is particularly strong. Our work is altogether of a charitable nature, and in carrying it on every member is expected to do his share of active service. We have in this city 1,200 members who are all active workers and weekly contributors. Not one receives a salary. Last winter we had 10,000 families on our relief rolls. Now, we do not regard liquor dealers as just the proper persons for carrying on this work. For instance, a saloon keeper can hardly make an effective agent in rescuing an unfortunate man from the evils of intemperance, and intemperance is one of the evils we have to meet. So far as our society is concerned, the stand against liquor dealers will be firm, and the rule against them will be strictly carried out."

PADIAN'S WILL CONTESTED.

There's a Brother After Off Who Wanted the Estate Divided Differently.

Notice of a contest of the will of William Padian, who had several saloons and left an estate of $150,000, has been filed in the Surrogate's Court by his brother, John Padian, of Towson, Md. The will is dated March 14 last. The grounds of contest are that the testator was not of sound mind, and that the will is the result of the undue influence of his sisters Catharine, Annie, and Maria Padian, the first two of whom he made executrices.

He gave his sister Annie the house 323 East Nineteenth street, with the furniture; the house 459 Second avenue, with the bar fixtures on the first floor; the house 576 Lexington avenue, his lease of the property 314 East Twenty-first street from the Stuyvesant estate, and all his horses and carriages.

To Catharine he gives the house at the northwest corner of Twenty-first street and First avenue and his gold watch and chain. Maria gets the house 313 First avenue, with the bar fixtures.

The house 309 Avenue A goes to his executrices in trust to sell, and out of the proceeds to pay to his sister Bridget, widow of Thomas Sheedy, $500; and to his brother, John Padian, the contestant, $500; and his sister Annie is to use $500 more of the proceeds to educate Susanna Piatt. To his brother Michael he devises a farm tract of 141 acres near Baltimore, provided that Michael pays his sisters Catharine and Maria $600 a year as a fixed charge on the property until the death of the survivor of the sisters.

The residue of his estate goes absolutely to his sisters Annie and Catharine.

WARNER WANTS HIS INCOME,

Maintaining That It Cannot Lawfully Be Withheld Now He Is of Age.

Ellsworth S. Warner, the son of Mary M. Warner, who died on Oct. 20, 1884, has begun an action in the Supreme Court, through his counsel, Merritt E. Haviland, for a construction of his mother's will, and also to compel the executor, William A. Copp, to give an accounting of the trust estate. The young man, who has just reached his majority, makes his father, Jacob Howard Warner, his grandmother, Harriet B. Maltby, and his uncle, Ellsworth B. Maltby, parties defendant in the suit, as they have a contingent interest in the estate in the event of his death.

Mrs. Warner directed that the whole of the residuary estate should be held in trust for her son, who, after reaching the age of 18, should receive $500 annually until he became 25, when the whole of the residue should be turned over to him.

The son contends that the provision for the accumulation of the income of the residuary estate for a longer period than his minority is void, and that he is now entitled to the whole of the income. He says that Copp has sold some of the estate and has converted other assets into cash, collected money to the extent of many thousands of dollars, and has not given any account of it.

How Poe Sold "The Bells."

From the Philadelphia Record.

Henry Sartain, son of the famous engraver, tells this story of how in 1851 Poe's poem of "The Bells" was first published in *Sartain's Magazine*:

"Poe came into the office one day, and handing father a stanza in manuscript asked him what he thought of it. Father looked it over and said he thought it pretty good. 'Is it worth $5?' asked Poe. Father said he thought it was, and paid him the money. The poem was the first stanza of 'The Bells.' A week or so later Poe again sauntered into the office, with the remark: 'Well, John, I see you haven't printed my poem yet.' Father replied that he had not, because of lack of space. 'Well, I've got another stanza here. Will you let me have a five on it?' The man looked so utterly wretched that father paid him the money and took the stanza. Still another installment of two additional stanzas followed within a month, and then it was that the poem was first printed."

The Retort Courteous.

From the Washington Post.

In the course of the debate last Saturday on the bill to dismiss railway postal clerks, Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio was giving the House the benefit of his knowledge of the experience in the postal service as far as appointees in his own district were concerned. He thought that if the bill were amended so as to require the old employees to pass an examination and grade 50 per cent., not one of the dismissed clerks, who, of course, were all Democrats, would come within a thousand miles of getting back.

"The gentleman is a distinguished member of Congress," said Mr. Pendleton of West Virginia; "does he think he could pass the examination required to enter the railway postal service?"

"I think so," said Mr. Grosvenor, "if the gentleman from West Virginia had to put the questions."

Girls Objected to the Uniform.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

OMAHA, July 19.—The Pacific Hotel Company has issued an order that the girls presiding over its lunch counters and its dining rooms must wear a blue serge dress, rather loose fitting, and reaching to just below the knee, and also a blue cap sailor fashion. Miss Mamie Kelly and Miss Lou Koogle, who serve the coffee and pie at the Omaha Union depot, objected to donning the uniform, and rather than do so resigned. The girls say the uniform is neither becoming nor pretty and is far from modest. It is understood the girls along the Union Pacific object to wearing it and will quit before they will. In speaking of the matter to a friend, the girls said they thought that it was "perfectly horrid."

Caught a Mink on a Line.

From the Utica Morning Herald.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, July 19.—E. P. Hampson of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon caught a mink on a fishing line. He was sitting on an island taking dinner when the guide, enjoying the mink, dropped his line, with minnow bait, near the mink, which ran out and grabbed the bait. He broke the steel rod, but the line held him.

Clear Away the Dead Flowers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I think it should be some one's duty to remove the faded flowers from the monuments in our parks and cemeteries.

It is nearly two months since Decoration Day, yet these disfigurements are allowed to remain.

NEW YORK, July 23. H. J. T.

BROOKLYN TO HAVE MORE WATER.

Mayor Schieren Forces the Aldermen to Appropriate $750,000 Without Restrictions.

Mayor Schieren has brought the reform Board of Aldermen to terms, and at the special meeting yesterday forced them to pass a resolution appropriating $750,000 for the use of City Works Commissioner White in increasing the water supply. The determination of some of the Aldermen to attach a proviso to the resolution placing certain restrictions on the City Works Commissioner as to the manner in which the work should be done, was abandoned when it became apparent that the political scheme could not be carried out. In a communication which was read at the opening of the proceedings, Mayor Schieren threw a wet blanket on the patronage proposition by the statement:

"I am advised that it is not competent for your honorable body to annex to such consent any conditions in conflict with the general powers given by the charter to the Commissioner of City Works to make contracts concerning the water works of the city."

During the discussion on the resolution to appropriate the money without the intended restrictions, Alderman Cohn caused a sensation by saying:

"I have heard some very ugly rumors about this matter. I could say an awful lot if I wanted to. Yes, this thing is no more than a big ste