The Sun.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1894.

If our friends who favor us with pamphlets for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for their postage.

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.

Why Not Starve It?

Like all sensible and truly Democratic journals, the *Philadelphia Record* has fought the Populist income tax and hates it now. But we are a little surprised to find our esteemed contemporary expressing the opinion that it would be unfair and against public policy for Congress to refuse to appropriate the half million of dollars needed to carry out this same odious and unconstitutional law.

The *Record* seems to regard such a proceeding as underhanded. Congress has passed the law, it remarks, in substance. The only proper ways of dealing with the income tax, now that it has been passed, are to repeal the act and to have it declared unconstitutional. "It was a lost labor to bring the child into the world if it was intended to starve it to death."

The arguments of the *Record* would be sound in the case of any law passed by Congress after a discussion of its merits and a square vote on the question of its enactment. This law has no such claim to respectful consideration. It was put through Congress by one of the unworthiest tricks in the history of legislation. The Populist measure was forced upon the Democratic party by the treachery and timidity of certain leaders, most of whom have since then been voted out of public life. The income tax iniquity was so managed in committee and in Congress, that its opponents never had an opportunity to discuss it on its own merits, or to vote upon it as a separate proposition. It was never born at all, in the proper legislative sense. It was sneaked into existence, from conception to parturition.

Why not starve the Populist brat to death? Why not let the labor be lost which brought it into the world? The right thing, of course, is to repeal the law, as is contemplated by the bill introduced by Mr. BARTLETT of New York; but meanwhile, why should a dollar be voted for the purpose of creating the vast machine of inquisition, oppression, and injustice which will be useless as soon as the tax is repealed?

A Nihilist on the Change of Czars.

The Russian man of letters who writes under the name of STEPNIAK is generally regarded not only as a trustworthy spokesman of the Nihilists, but as singularly well informed about the internal condition of the great northern empire. It is, therefore, with considerable interest that we find him expressing in the new number of the *North American Review* the conviction that the peace of Europe is not likely to be disturbed by the change of rulers in Russia.

No claim, indeed, is made by STEPNIAK to the possession of any esoteric knowledge concerning the prepossessions and intentions of the new Czar. For him, as for everybody else, the young man suddenly called upon to reign over 110,000,000 human beings is an unknown entity, a living enigma. Two reasons, however, are given for believing that, whatever may be the private inclinations of NICHOLAS II., he will be constrained by dynastic interests of the gravest kind to follow his father's example and avoid engaging in any aggressive war. The reasons are that Russia's finances would be unable to bear the strain of a protracted contest; and that, as experience has shown, the hostility of the educated classes to the autocratic system could not be repressed amid the popular excitement caused by the exasperating delays and grievous losses incident to war on a great scale. Touching the latter point, we are told that, when the news of the reiterated disasters before Plevna reached St. Petersburg, the city seemed on the eve of a revolution. In the streets, at public places and gatherings, people reviled the Government in a way unheard of in Russia, and the police pretended not to hear, not daring further to provoke the populace by interference. At such junctures no police force could make the people silent. They would speak out their mind, and in so doing they would bring to light a common bond of ideas and aspirations which would prompt them to more decisive steps.

As regards Russia's military capacity, STEPNIAK is disposed to think that on her own soil, for defensive purposes, she might be able to put into the field, though somewhat slowly, an army equal to that of the German empire. But he insists that she could not muster one-fourth as large a force for a war of invasion, which is much more expensive, and which alone can trouble the imagination of foreign politicians. A conclusive test of Russia's fitness for an aggressive contest was furnished, he thinks, by the last war with Turkey, against which power ALEXANDER II. could send only about 300,000 combatants. Since that time things have gone from bad to worse in a financial way. The conclusion is that the new Czar cannot, unless he loses his mind, think of embarking on an aggressive contest. If he should think of it, the whole of his family, his Ministers, and his court, would interpose to prevent his committing such an act of madness. They at least would recognize that any arduous, not to say unsuccessful war, unless it were a defensive one, would cause the collapse of the system by which they live and thrive.

In STEPNIAK's opinion it is not the new Czar, but the German Emperor, from whom we have ground for apprehending the signal for a European war. What has checked WILLIAM II. hitherto has been the existence of a cordial understanding between the St. Petersburg and Paris Governments. Whether that understanding will continue is the question of paramount importance raised by the change of sovereigns in Russia.

The Progress of Philatelic Art in the Far East.

We acknowledge the receipt of the subjoined communication from an esteemed friend, the Postmaster at Wu Hu, on the Yang-tse-Kiang River, in the province of Ngan-Hoei, China:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have the pleasure to forward you a complete set of the stamps issued by the Wu Hu local Post Office, the most recently established local Post Office in China, and I trust you will be good enough to acknowledge receipt of same through the columns of your paper, sending me a copy of the same. I further enclose a cutting from the Straits Times of Singapore regarding these stamps.

"A. KNIGHT GUINNESS, Postmaster.

"WU HU, Oct. 24."

Our Singapore contemporary commends the new Wu Hu postage stamps as rivalling in beauty of design and elegance of execution the recent issue of the Borneo Post Office; an issue, we may explain, which ranks in the estimation of Asiatic and Australasian critics as first on earth for artistic merit. And yet the *Straits Times*, with sympathies naturally and geographically Bornean, admits that the Wu Hu production "runs very closely" the acknowledged masterpieces of Oriental philately.

This is a high compliment to Wu Hu and her Postmaster, but a critical inspection of the stamps which Mr. GREGSON has been good enough to send convinces us that the praise is not excessive. The set comprises ten stamps of various denominations from half a cent to forty cents. The colors used in printing are low-toned, restful to the eye, and yet sufficiently conspicuous for practical purposes. The designs are simple, locally characteristic, and artistically pleasing. On one stamp, for example, we have a fine view of the famous Wu Hu pagoda; on another, a pheasant sitting; on another, a flock of wild ducks; on another, a field of growing maize. The workmanship of the Wu Hu artist who has engraved these little pictures is frank and direct, suggesting the methods of BEWICK rather than those of the American Bank Note Company's studios. To assert that on this account the art is inferior would be to open one of the great and everlasting questions of æsthetics.

There might have been a little more gum on these Chinese postage stamps; but we feel that if that defect is a proof of imperfect civilization, patriotic Americans had better reserve for the present any criticism of Wu Hu in that respect.

The Tyranny of Socialism.

Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD lectured in Brooklyn on Sunday evening upon "The Liberty of Law," and pointed out that the principles of Socialism substitute for it a distinctive tyranny, under which no vestige of liberty remains. "Socialism," said Mr. SHEPARD, "would order how each man shall work, how he shall live, what he shall do and earn, and how he shall spend his money." The liberty of law now enjoyed by society "gives us liberty to eat, dress, and in general live according to our conscience and our interests, subject to such wholesome restraints as are necessary for the common liberty and welfare." Law protects every man from the interference of all other men in the enjoyment of his own. Its purpose is to guard the rights of the whole by compelling every man to respect the rights of every other man.

All this is true, and it was put very clearly by Mr. SHEPARD; but forthwith he proceeded to exhibit the very socialistic spirit against which he had inveighed, by assailing a particular part of the community simply because in their own lives they exercise this liberty under the law enjoyed by all the rest. Here is what he said:

"We can better endure the ignorance or even the meanness of the comparatively few rich men who fail to do their duty to the community than to prevent by law wholesome freedom of effort. We must punish the rich who fail in their public duty by public scorn."

Why has not a rich man as much right as a poor man to "eat, labor, dress, and in general live according to his own conscience and interests," without the interference of other people, so long as he obeys the laws? Why has he not as much right as anybody else to be "ignorant and mean" in the management of his own money? Has he less liberty than the rest of the community, and simply because he is rich is he under an obligation, peculiar to the rich, to dispense his money in a way to suit the community rather than himself? Because a man gets rich does he forfeit his right to spend his money as he pleases, and does the community acquire a moral right to interfere in his management of his own which they do not possess in the case of men who are not rich? If a rich man has a duty to the community becauses of his riches, which is to be determined by the community, the community has a corresponding right to compel him to perform it, and consequently his property becomes common and no longer individual. That is the square Socialism against which Mr. SHEPARD started out by inveighing.

The truth is that duty to the community is the same for all its members. It is to obey the laws which protect the rights of each, and which express the duty of the community toward the individuals composing it. Those laws secure all the citizens, rich and poor, in the undisturbed possession of their property. The community has no more right to interfere in the use of a rich man's than a poor man's possessions. It has no more business to have its say as to the disposition of the fortune of the greatest millionaire than to cast "public scorn" on the depositors in the savings banks. The property of the one is just as sacred under the law as the property of the others, and there is no duty to the community applying to one which does not apply to all.

The duty of the individual in the use of his own, within the restrictions of the law established for the benefit of all, is a matter of conscience which lies between him and GOD. The community has no right to intrude into that sacred province. If once it arrogated to itself the function of settling that question of conscience for the individual, all the rights of private property would be destroyed, and we should be under the terrible tyranny of the Socialism described by Mr. SHEPARD so accurately.

Hoke Smith and the Five Tribes.

Secretary HOKE SMITH, in his annual report, does not fully sanction the extraordinary scheme of the DAWES Commission for abrogating the compacts entered into with the five civilized tribes of Indians; yet he bolsters it up to a certain extent.

The DAWES Commission proposes to impair in two ways the Government's treaties with these Indians. The first is that of placing them under a Territorial Government, upon the theory that, although home rule was pledged to them, they have shown that they cannot govern themselves. The second is the destruction of their land system, on the plea that their lands were given to them under an implied trust to hold them for the equal benefit of all, whereas a few members of the tribes are allowed to fence in and cultivate, or else use for grazing, a large part of the tribal domains.

The Secretary of the Interior protests that he "would not take from the Indians of the five civilized tribes one foot of land which belongs to them," yet he adds that "there can be scarcely any doubt that the time has about been reached when the United States must preserve law and order throughout the Indian Territory; and if the right to do this cannot be obtained by agreements with the tribes, it must be enforced as a matter of duty without regard to the wishes of those who control in the respective tribes." This view he bases on the report of the DAWES Commission and on other information from the Indian Bureau.

But the Government's right to preserve law and order in any lawful way does not seem to be disputed by the tribes, as we understand the matter. On the contrary, United States marshals can go through the Indian Territory, and if Congress should provide for the tribes a greater force of marshals, there is no reason to suppose that the tribes would object. Secretary SMITH says that he is not prepared to declare that the Government needs to organize the five tribes as a Territory, under the rules and laws governing other Territories, but that he feels sure that the jurisdiction of United States courts ought to be extended over the Indian Territory by placing the courts therein, instead of in Arkansas and Texas as now. So far as we have learned, no objection has been made by the tribes to this project. One Federal court was established in the Indian Territory under the act of March 1, 1889, and it has long been urged that the number of its Judges should be increased and its jurisdiction extended. When jurisdiction was given to the court in Fort Smith, Arkansas, to try residents of the Indian Territory for offences punishable by death or imprisonment at hard labor, there were few whites in that region. Now there are many whites, and on several accounts there may be less reason for crossing the border into Arkansas or Texas for the trial of offences.

But, be this as it may, the DAWES Commission seems to have busied itself chiefly with trying to persuade the five tribes to accept a Territorial Government, and to sell their surplus lands to the United States. Unquestionably it was directed to do this by Congress, but its failure to accomplish either purpose should not produce a recommendation to resort to force. The outrages of the COOK gang are seized upon to illustrate the lawlessness prevailing in the Indian Territory, whereas the five tribes insist that a great part of the crime complained of is due to the fact that the United States Government will not execute its pledge to expel intruders, thus leaving the country overrun with a large population for which the local Governments are not responsible.

Mr. DAWES, who has been a conspicuous friend of the red men, has yet a pardonable pride in his panacea of severalty allotment, which may prevent him from looking without prejudice at the condition of the Indian Territory. The rejection of that remedy for existing evils and also of his proposal to buy surplus lands for the Government, may seem more heinous in his eyes than it does to others. Even Secretary HOKE SMITH thinks the severalty allotment system a most questionable resort, wherever the Indians have not progressed sufficiently to utilize it. He believes, however, that if the lands of the five tribes should be brought under an ordinary Territorial Government, and allotted in severalty, a limit should be placed upon the quantity that could be sold by each owner. But the real difficulty is in enforcing severalty allotment upon the tribes if they do not want it, they having been expressly excepted from the operation of the allotment law, in conformity with existing treaties.

The queer theory of the DAWES Commission is that since the offence of the five tribes is in not really holding their lands in common, they are liable to be compelled to hold them in severalty. Perhaps they can show how they avoid certain taxes on their people by using instead the proceeds derived from the leases of their common lands under legislative grants, and can also give facts in refutation of the DAWES theory that they cannot govern themselves, and that they have forfeited the right to self-government which has been pledged to them.

The truth seems to be that severalty allotment would be a good thing for the five tribes, and also, perhaps, a Territorial Government, provided the Federal authority should first exclude people who have no right to live within the tribal domains. But we must not take from the Indians any rights that belong to them; nor has it yet been shown that Congress cannot provide for the maintenance of law and order without encroaching upon those rights.

Insurance Against Lightning.

According to the editor of "Familiar Quotations," PUBLIUS SYRUS declares in his 835th maxim that it is in vain to look for a defence against lightning. If old PUBLIUS had lived in New York in the last decade of the nineteenth century he might have modified this maxim so as to make it declare that it is in vain to look for a defence against lightning in the standard New York insurance policy.

The ordinary lightning clause in the New York standard reads thus:

"Lightning. It is understood and agreed that this policy shall cover any direct loss or damage caused by lightning (meaning thereby the commonly accepted use of the term 'lightning,' and in no case to include loss or damage by cyclone, tornado, or wind storm), not exceeding the sum insured, nor the interest of the insured in the property, and subject in all other respects to the terms and conditions of this policy."

Mr. HENRY L. BEAKES was the owner of two barns which were situated on his farm about a mile from the city of Middletown, in Orange county. On a warm Sunday in August a severe thunder storm visited that locality, and both the barns were struck by lightning. The barns and their contents had been insured by the Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford, in a policy containing the lightning clause which we have quoted. Mr. BEAKES sued for his insurance, claiming that the barns and everything in them had been destroyed by lightning. The insurance company defended on the ground that it was a violent wind storm, or tornado or cyclone, which effected the destruction, and not lightning at all.

Upon the trial, it appeared that no eyewitnesses saw the barns when they were actually being demolished, and there was no evidence that fire had been one of the agencies of destruction. The conflict in the case related chiefly to the question of whether there were any indications that a thunderbolt had fallen. According to the plaintiff's witnesses, there was much to show that there had been a stroke of lightning which fell upon the barns, and that it had been immediately succeeded by a high wind. According to the defendant's witnesses, there were no traces of lightning, but the wind which followed was unusually high and destructive in its effects.

The Judge who tried the case instructed the jury that if the lightning was the primary cause of the destruction they might allow the defendant the whole of the loss, although the wind caused more damage. He refused to instruct them "that if lightning struck the buildings, and did some damage, and the wind came on and did the main damage, the jury must strictly confine their verdict to the actual damage done by the lightning, and cannot give a verdict for the damage done by the wind."

The plaintiff recovered a verdict for $1,100, which was upheld by the General Term of the Supreme Court, but has just been reversed by the Court of Appeals at Albany. In the opinion of the latter tribunal, the trial judge erred in allowing the jury to give the plaintiff anything, except for the damage actually done by the lightning, as distinguished from the subsequent damage done by the wind to the buildings in their weakened condition. It matters not that this weakened condition was due to the effects of the preceding thunderbolt, nor does it make any difference that the burden imposed upon juries in such cases is onerous. The contract of insurance must be enforced according to its terms. Here is what the Court of Appeals says on this subject:

"The lightning clause of the policy, already quoted, is very carefully worded, and limits the liability of the company to the direct loss caused by lightning, and expressly excludes damage by cyclone, tornado, or wind storm. It must be admitted that the duty of a jury in cases of this character is difficult to perform. If a building is shattered by a lightning stroke, but not prostrated, and a moment later a high wind completes the work of destruction, it is not an easy task for counsel to prove the plaintiff's case, or for the jury to determine the amount of recovery, and apportion the loss between lightning and wind. Courts are required, however, to enforce contracts as drawn by the parties; and, under this lightning clause in the standard policy, juries must be required to limit the recovery of plaintiff to the direct loss or damage caused by lightning."

One thing is made plain enough by the judicial construction thus put upon the lightning clause in policies of insurance. If the lightning clause could be interpreted as it was upon the trial in the Orange county case, it would be of some value to the policy holder. As interpreted by the Court of Appeals it is practically valueless.

Bad Management of Trotting.

No one can consistently wonder at the discredit continuing over the American trotting track while the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, the final court of trotting sports, stands responsible for two inexcusable faults. Some years ago a fraud was perpetrated by a group of drivers so plain and so outrageous that no sentiment or influence could prevent the expulsion for a time of one of the guilty parties, DAN MACE. MACE lived in a time when the few leading drivers were in themselves drawing cards. He drove horses for some important owners and was friendly with others. He was a man to know on the track, and before very long he was pardoned and put back in his old supremacy again, although the stain which had been fastened on his shoulders was thereby necessarily transferred to the track itself. Since then, another fraud, as clear if not so extensive, was proven against a driver named NELSON, and he was expelled, and it was hoped he would never be seen again on any trotting course inviting the public to its contests on the pretence of insisting rigidly on the standards of honesty. But within a year NELSON has been able to rally enough influence to get the penalty of expulsion taken off, and now he is free to drive alongside of any man without a spot on his name.

Yesterday's report of the transactions of the Board of Review reached a case of apparent fraud, involving BUDD DOBLE, one of the few remaining members of the old galaxy of drivers of the MACE era. Most successful drivers have got their reputation chiefly from the association with some one great crack, but DOBLE alone, we believe, has had the fame of handling three, Dexter, Goldsmith Maid, and Nancy Hanks. His unusual fortune in this respect, and the fact of his always enjoying a reputation of being rather better than his colleagues, have placed him in peculiar favor with the trotting public. But if there was any hesitation about dealing with the facts in the Ballona case, whatever they may be, as severely as their character requires, it is well that the case was postponed until May, when the proper spirit for its examination may have time to fortify itself. The interests of the trotting track, it must be remembered, are not served by such action as that in reference to MACE or NELSON; and, if the DOBLE case fails to bring on him the punishment he may be shown to deserve, then the lovers of trotting will be forced to say with regret that its management makes it unworthy of general support. The Ballona case has the sign of deception on its face. If that remains after investigation DOBLE will have to receive the full penalty of expulsion, and nothing less, and live under it permanently afterward, or the trotting interest will suffer from breeder to blacksmith.

The vacancy in the Tenth Congress district of this city, caused by the death of the Republican member elect, ANDREW J. CAMPBELL, will probably justify a special election for the choice of his successor, although it does not require it. This is the district now represented by Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, and in which he was defeated for reélection by the candidature of a second Democratic nominee, who, without any prospect of success, polled 2,330 votes—sufficient to defeat Gen. SICKLES and elect Mr. CAMPBELL by a plurality of 863 in a total vote of 30,000.

The term of Congressmen elected last month begins on March 4, 1895; but unless there is a special session called in the meanwhile the actual term of service would not begin until December, 1895. The vacancy might, therefore, remain unfilled until the regular election but for the fact that, by the terms of the amended State Constitution, local elections, so far as possible, are to be separated and kept distinct from State and national contests. A special election, therefore, is most probable, and the precedent for one is to be found in this neighborhood.

Live oak timber was once the chief material employed for our war ships, and to insure a supply of it the Government set apart large tracts covered with trees in some of the Southern States. In these days of steel hulls the need of this provision has ceased, and in fact there are now lying at the various Navy Yards thousands of feet of seasoned live oak that can neither be used nor sold. Naturally the Navy Department long ago ceased to concern itself with watching its live oak tracts, and there is evidence to show that trespassers and squatters take advantage of this fact, while in some cases the reservations may obstruct settlement.

So far as Florida is concerned, an act passed over fifteen years ago allows the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the Interior Department lands not needed for naval purposes, and Mr. HERBERT is accordingly taking the steps for this purpose. He finds, however, that no statutes exist for the cases of Alabama and Mississippi, where similar live oak reservations have been made, and accordingly he suggests that Congress should extend the provisions of the Florida act to those two States. The legislation required would be very simple, and since it is in the line of care for public wooded domains it should receive attention.

As the Japanese commanders are credited with skill in the direction of the war upon China, so also must the Japanese statesmen be credited with diplomatic tact in their negotiations with foreign powers since the opening of hostilities. It has come within our knowledge that they have well held their ground in every *pourparler* with England and with Russia, as also with France, Germany, and the United States. They have not given way before any menace, or succumbed to any seduction. England has plied all her arts in the interest of her Chinese trade, but Japan has been her match. Russia has not been more quick-witted than Japan. As for Mr. CLEVELAND's State Department, it can never cope with the Mikado's Privy Council. Japan's policy in dealing with the Governments of Christendom has been as definite and stable as her policy in dealing with the Government of China. At the same time it has not been in the least presumptuous; it has been discreet and temperate. In her negotiations Japan has at all times exhibited that "Japanese courtesy" about which visitors to the country are never tired of telling. Even toward the enemy she has repeatedly shown a measure of consideration which is rare anywhere in a time of war.

We are sure that those who have kept watch of Japan's diplomacy during the past half year will give her as much credit for skill in the conduct of negotiations as she has won for genius in war.

It is not possible to read the formal statement published yesterday by the Rev. THOMAS J. DUCEY and avoid the conclusion that that unfortunate priest has become insane. The only proper place for him at present is a lunatic asylum.

On Tuesday the Hon. WILLIAM ALFRED PEFFER, the Wisdom-Trust of the Kaw, introduced into the Senate a batch of bills, 6 ft. x 5x2½, covering most things under heaven, and so brilliant with genius that the bonny foot pages had to put on blue spectacles. Government freight railroads, a flexible currency, reasonable compensation to railroad employees, prevention of interruptions of inter-State commerce by strikes, these were among the noble plans fresh from the Pefferian thought-foundry. And PEFFER is good and kind as well as great. He knows what dangers of exhaustion Congress is exposed to while the foundry continues to run overtime, and to the bane he brings the antidote. One of his bills provides "for the proper disposition of deceased members of the Senate and House of Representatives who die at the Capitol during sessions of Congress." Such thoughtfulness as this of Mr. PEFFER's is too rare, especially among Populists.

A Populist in the Georgia Legislature has introduced a bill for a State tax of from two to six per cent. on incomes of more than $2,000 a year. This is at least a better measure than the United States income tax. It doesn't pass over the incomes of from $2,000 to $4,000 as the bigger Populist bill does. Will the line be left at $2,000? Clearly, it cannot be logically. If the minority is to be taxed for the benefit of the many, no income greater than that of the majority can be excepted from the operation of the income tax. We don't know what the average income in Georgia is, but of course it must be a good deal less than $2,000 a year. Perhaps the average earnings may be set down as about a dollar a day. Somewhere between $300 and $365 a year, then, the line would run, and everybody earning more than a dollar a day would have to be subjected to an income tax, if this Georgia Populist and the other Georgia Populist Popocrats are honest.

But how will the Georgia Popocrats take to the idea of another income tax, one to be paid by Georgia for the benefit of Georgia? If it were to be paid by New York, Pennsylvania, and New England for the benefit of Georgia, the case would be different. Will the Georgia plutocrats that have more than a dollar a day put their hands into their pockets like little men?

We are very well pleased to hear through the United Press that a state of peace has been brought about in Venezuela. The country has had a bad time with conspirators and rebels ever since President CRESPO seized the reins of power, and it had even a worse time before that. The President's efforts to pacify the revolutionists have been so successful that he feels able to liberate all political prisoners and issue a decree of amnesty. We are surprised by his leniency under the circumstances, and must trust that it will be justified by its results. Gen. CRESPO is a strong-handed ruler, a more determined spirit than any other Venezuelan President, with the exception of GUZMAN BLANCO, whom he resembles in many respects. He is more dictatorial in the administration of the Government than the President of any other South American country. He has probably resolved to try the policy of pacification because of his unhappy experience under the bellicose policy which he has maintained for the past two years.

THE WHALERS OF DUNDEE.

The Davis Strait Catch Fair—The Greenland and Newfoundland Sealing Poor.

The arrival home of the Eclipse, the last of the Dundee fleet of whalers that has been fishing in Davis Strait, enables the *Dundee Advertiser* to make up the returns of the catch for 1894. The Eclipse got five whales, yielding from four to five tons of bone and 75 tons of oil. The whole Davis Strait grounds yielded for five whalers 15 whales, with 12½ tons of bone and 218 tons of oil, and to this must be added 150 tons of oil from porpoises or white whales. Last year, however, four Dundee vessels in Davis Strait got 29 whales, with 20 tons of bone and 381 tons of oil; but that was a phenomenal season, and the present one is considered not bad. The Greenland fishing ground, however, was very unlucky. Three vessels tried their fortunes there, and the combined catch was only four small whales, yielding about 1½ tons of bone and about 100 tons of oil.

The Newfoundland sealing of the Dundee vessels was a great failure. Only two vessels went out this year, and they got 13,400 seals, whereas in 1891 and 1892 the catches of the three vessels then engaged amounted to 88,490 and 83,000 respectively. The Greenland sealing also fell off. The *Advertiser* says that "a hopeful feature is that whales were this year plentiful, and but for the unfavorable weather conditions results would undoubtedly have been better. The North is not yet played out for whaling, though sealers may soon have to betake themselves to other seas." Two years ago whalebone brought $13,000 per ton; last year the price fell to about $7,500, and it has remained about the same, or from $7,250 to $8,000, this year.

The Only Democrat of the Kind.

From the Washington Post.

Representative Cobb of Missouri enjoys a unique political distinction, unless the data on which he bases his conclusions should be upset by future developments. He is one of the Junior order of Democrats reëlected to the Fifty-fourth Congress.

"I am told," he said to the *Post* reporter yesterday, "that I am the only Democrat in the United States who has been reëlected by an increased plurality. The total vote cast for me was smaller than it was in the Presidential election, but my plurality was much increased."

Two Mean Men.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"My husband," said the large, fleshy lady, "has a habit of marking all paragraphs in the paper that say mean things about women."

"So you will not fail to see them, eh? Still, that is not as mean a trick as mine plays. He cuts them all out. Then I have to get another paper, only to find that I have been fooled again."

The Authors of Maynooth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Some time ago you were kind enough to insert a letter of mine describing the method of education in Maynooth. A few days after a communication appeared over the signature of "Philo," stating that two volumes, one a compendium of theology and the other a work on geology, are the only literary productions of the alumni of the college.

I have no means at my disposal just now to ascertain the entire number of books of which men educated in Maynooth are the authors, but I can tell Philo that this very day, in one half hour, aided by memory alone, I have written down a list of seventy such volumes, and I hereby place my name and address, through the courtesy of THE SUN, at the disposal of Philo, and beg to assure him it will give me great pleasure to send him a copy of said list should he apply to me for it. I think he is deserving of just censure for rushing into print and dogmatizing on a subject with which he has evidently taken no pains to make himself conversant. A MAYNOOTH GRADUATE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 2, 1894.

The Chuckle of a Cash Statesman.

Oh, I'm the Man from Everywhere,
I've a hundred homes and more to spare,
And one for the present in Delaware;
I want a seat in the Senate, and I'm able to pay the fare.
So be good enough to vote for Gas Addicks.

Let prigs and posers snort and puff
And newspapers pour their daily guff,
What do I care? I am up to snuff,
I want to go to the Senate, and I've posted up the stuff,
So please to vote for Gas Addicks.

I don't see anything that's queer
In this transaction. Look a here,
If I wanted a crown to my career,
And the shoes of Anthony Higgins were not too dear,
Why shouldn't they go to Gas Addicks?

I want it distinctly understood
That I consider my bargain good,
And that Delaware 'll do the best she could,
And I'll make people sorry that they ever poohpoohed
A good, quick, cash buyer like Gas Addicks!

GO AND SEE THE AUTHORS SMILE.

It Is Said that the Girls who Sell Flowers Can't Beat Them at It.

To-day is the day, to be sure; but, then, yesterday had its claims, too, at the Round Table's reception at Sherry's. It is an author's round table, but the authors will not appear until to-day, as their duties will be of so nerve-requiring a character that, of course, they cannot be expected to appear two days in succession any more than crack pitchers of a league baseball team can be.

It has been explained several times, but it will do no harm, and may do some good to explain again, that this entertainment is in aid of St. Mary's Hospital for children and the Round Table Industrial School. The annual competition for the *Harper's Young People's* prizes in needlework, metal work, wood carving, &c., has brought out examples of work in these crafts which are exhibited at the Round Table Fair, and the work is a surprise in every particular. There is nothing childish about many of these exhibits. For instance, there is a miniature electric trolley car line which automatically switches its trolley at each end of its run in a manner which puts to shame the old-fashioned way in which the Brooklyn trolley car conductors shift the trailer at the end of each trip by hand.

Then there are clocks that go, if not forever, the next thing to forever, without being rewound, and all of these have been made by juvenile hands.

All that sort of thing is interesting, but, really, if you want to be interested up to the point of indifference to all other things in the world you will, after looking at the things mechanical, turn to the booths presided over by sweet humanity.

You can buy an autograph of any American author from a young woman who will not even appear interested in charging you ten times what the signature is worth, even if signed to a blank check, and if you want a flower for your buttonhole the most captivating young persons will sell you one and charge you all the traffic will bear with a sad smile which teaches you how sweet, after all, is charity.

Of course there are a thousand other features, but what need to mention them, for to-day everybody in town will be at Sherry's to meet the authors. Nothing extra will be charged for handshakes, and some one will be on hand with a warming-pan to counteract the effect of any chills which may be induced by a greeting from some of the most select and anglicized writers for the magazines.

AGAINST SUNDAY OPENING.

The Church Temperance Society Urges that the Excise Law Be Not Relaxed.

The Church Temperance Society began yesterday its campaign against the proposed legislation to permit the saloons to remain open on Sundays. The society has sent out this appeal to the people, signed by the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, rector of Calvary Church, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and by Robert Graham, General Secretary of the society:

"The liquor dealers of this city propose asking the Legislature to make such a change in the statute book as will allow the opening of saloons during certain hours on Sunday. In view of this purpose we submit the following:

"1. There is nothing in the trade of the saloon keeper to warrant its exceptional treatment over the grocer, butcher, baker, or dry goods merchant.

"2. Throughout the civilized world it is regarded as tending to the impoverishment and debasement of the people, and is subject to special restrictions.

"3. Apart from its sacred character, Sunday is a day for rest and healthful enjoyment, which this trade would spoil and neutralize for its own profit.

"4. The proposed change would be especially harmful for that large undisciplined class in the community to which the possession of wages, and the leisure to use them, make opportunity for temptation.

"5. The foreign element, large though it be, should be moulded by our American institutions, rather than be allowed to abolish them or conform them to their own ideas. Those who come hither from other lands have welcome, on the condition of their becoming American citizens.

"6. Throughout the entire nation there is a deep and worthy regard for the Lord's Day which will not tolerate this remission of its quietude and which is being asserted in an imperative demand that existing laws shall be enforced against the saloon.

"For these and other reasons we most strongly protest against any such change as is contemplated, and appeal to all those who seek to improve the condition of life in this city to resist this attempt of the saloon keepers to secure the sanction of law for their Sunday trade."

This appeal will be submitted to the other temperance societies for their approval, as a basis for concerted action. Officers of several societies, irrespective of denominational affiliation, have already signified their desire to join the Church Temperance Society in the movement.

SENATOR HILL IN WASHINGTON.

He Says He Gathered Oranges and Caught Fish While in Florida.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Hill arrived in Washington this morning from his trip to Florida. He said to a reporter of THE SUN that he thoroughly enjoyed his trip, and his looks do no belie his words. He greeted his friends cheerfully, and told them how he had basked in the Floridian sun, gathered golden-hued oranges and russet-brown cocoanuts, and fished for bluefish and tarpon.

"I had great luck in capturing bluefish," he remarked, with a merry twinkle in his eye, as if to give special emphasis to the word "blue."

He said that he went to the very "jumping off place" in Florida and gave himself up to absolute rest and recreation. He evidently read the newspapers, for he was fully versed in current affairs and was familiar with all the business thus far proposed in Congress. He declined to discuss past political events or indulge in speculation or prophecies for the future. He says he desires to take a look over the field before indicating what his course during the present session will be. He was questioned concerning the income tax and the proposition to change the rules of the Senate, but he declined to make any statement on these subjects at this time.

Senator Hill found a large pile of mail and telegrams on his table when he arrived, and he at once proceeded to examine them and answer them, with the assistance of his stenographer. Later in the evening he called on Senator Murphy and his family.

ALABAMA POPULISTS HAPPY.

Introduction of a Bill in the Legislature to Provide for Political Contests.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 7.—Representative John of Jefferson county, Democrat, introduced in the State Legislature yesterday a bill for an election law to contest State offices. The bill is said to be fair and equitable, and will enable Kolb and all his State officers who claim election to contest in the State tribunals. As Gov. Oates, in his message to the Legislature, urges the same thing, the bill will probably become a law. Citizens prophesy political harmony as the result. The Populists say the introduction of the bill is a great victory for them.

Will of Henry Maunsell Bradhurst.

The will of Henry Maunsell Bradhurst, who died last October at his country seat at Faulkbourne Hall, Witham, Essex, England, was filed here yesterday for probate. He was the last surviving son of John Maunsell Bradhurst, a wealthy man of this city who owned a stretch of land in Harlem running from river to river. Hugh N. Camp, who took the oath of executor yesterday, said that it was supposed that Bradhurst had left a very large estate, but they had not discovered a tenth of what he was supposed to be worth.

Mr. Bradhurst gives $40,000 to his son, Augustus Maunsell Bradhurst, who about two years ago married Evangeline Page-Hood, daughter of Charles Page-Hood of Wakes Colne Hall, Essex. He leaves his adopted daughter, Margaret Elizabeth Mounsey, widow of Augustus Henry Mounsey, who died at Bogota while British Minister there, $72,080, which, he says, is about the amount he had given during his life to his other adopted daughter, Henrietta Clarissa Talbot, wife of Gerald F. Talbot. The residue of his estate is to be divided among his son and two adopted daughters.

Advent Services at St. Paul's Chapel.

The first of the Advent services for business men was held at St. Paul's Chapel yesterday noon. The services begin at noon and consist of the litany, three hymns, and a seven-minute address. Yesterday the chapel was completely filled with men of all classes. The Rev. Dr. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's, spoke on the necessity of preparing for the coming of Christ. Next Friday Dr. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel will deliver the address.

Promotions by Register Levy.

Register Levy has promoted L. Shapiro to the $1,200 place of index clerk from which he removed J. C. Starin, and has appointed Ferdinand Hezel to Shapiro's $1,000 clerkship. He has also promoted Ferdinand Mark, a recording clerk, to the place of examiner from which Bernard F. Fitzpatrick was removed. The salary is $1,500. Peter F. Gray, a custodian, has resigned to go into business.

ATLANTA'S EXPOSITION.

Foreign Countries to Exhibit—Products of Southern States the Special Feature.

The Cotton States and International Exposition, which will be held at Atlanta, Ga., from the 18th of next September to the last day of December, will be undertaken on a larger scale than any preceding exhibition in the South. Its promoters have used the word "international" in its description to accentuate the fact that the scope of the enterprise is in no way limited to sectional or American interests. When the extension of the exposition's field was first contemplated, the title "Pan-American" was thought of, but it has been decided not to confine its interests to exhibits of the Western hemisphere.

The exposition has received the endorsement of the United States Government, and Congress has voted an appropriation of $200,000 for a Government building and exhibit. It has also the endorsement of the different State Legislatures and of commercial bodies in the South. The Legislature of Louisiana has made already the arrangements for a complete display of the products of that State. Two exhibits are promised from Africa. Belgium has already responded favorably to the invitation of the Executive Committee, and Mexico, with the South American republics, has promised to take a part in the exposition.

Piedmont Park, which is within two miles of the centre of the city, has been selected as the site for the fair, and $300,000 has already been expended in preparing the park. Transit from one part of the grounds to another will be accomplished principally by means of electric launches which will ply on an inland lake that has been constructed. The Government building will contain the offices of administration, and work has been begun on the rest of the buildings. There will be a building of manufacturers and liberal arts, machinery, materials and forestry, agriculture, electricity, transportation, a woman's building, fine arts, and negro's building, in addition to one devoted especially to the interests of tobacco producers. The fair, moreover, will have a Midway Plaisance, which is to be stocked with many of the Chicago curios. The committee in charge of the fair are confident that Atlanta will be able to accommodate the crowds that may visit the fair and to transport them with comfort.

The great object of the Atlanta exposition is to represent more adequately than was done at Chicago the agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing resources of the South, although many of the American exhibits will be from the Northern and Eastern States. Mr. Edmund A. Felder, the assistant to the President, is at the Hotel Brunswick, with the object of arranging with foreign and Northern exhibitors.

BONDSMAN JAEHNE INDICTED.

And Allen, Too, for Impersonating Dolan, for Whom Jaehne Went Bail.

The Grand Jury found an indictment yesterday against Charles Allen of 412 West Seventeenth street for personating John Dolan, who was jointly indicted with James Hughes for burglary, and who, with Hughes, was at liberty under $1,000 bail furnished by Charles L. Jaehne, brother of ex-Alderman Jaehne. District Attorney Fellows had directed that Dolan and Hughes, who were among a number of persons at liberty under bail given by Jaehne, should be rearrested, as he did not deem the bail bond in their case sufficient. Hughes, who was in Philadelphia, surrendered himself,