

The Sun

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due to the interference of the Legislature with the salary list, in the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Turning from these items of municipal expense to those with which the Tammany officials now in office have exclusively to do, it is found that there is no substantial increase.

The Department of Public Works, in charge of the vast and constantly increasing public works of New York, will cost next year half a million more than last.

The figures are: 1894, \$3,962,000; 1895, \$3,835,000. The Fire Department, which is perhaps the best administered of New York city departments, will cost less this year than last.

The Charities and Correction Department shows no increase other than its growing needs require. The Department of Buildings, each year of greater importance, has the same appropriation as last year.

So it is all through the long list of city expenses.

The city tax rate which by the year of the inauguration of Mayor GRANT has steadily declined, will, from present appearances, resume an upward course under the administration of Mayor STRONG.

It is not surprising that the Republican Legislature follows in the footsteps of its predecessor of 1894, additional financial burdens will be placed upon the citizens of New York.

Municipal reform through the channel of Republican legislation in Albany takes, usually, the form of increased expenditures.

Why Collin Is Called Down. The Hon. LEVI P. MORTON, Governor elect of the State of New York, has announced his intention of dispensing with the public services, after the first day of January next.

For many years, as we are credibly informed, Mr. COLLIN has acted as the adviser of the Governor in respect to the legal features of the bills passed by the Legislature and presented for Executive approval.

other Government in Europe, to interfere for the protection of the Armenians rests not only on a positive treaty, recognized and quoted by the Porte, but on the broader claim of the interests of a humane civilization.

It avers that just such a case for intervention as was made by the Bulgarian atrocities, is now made by the atrocities in Armenia. All the European powers should insist, it says, on punishment for the past and on security for the future.

And if any of them shrink from the enterprise, the remainder should go unhesitatingly forward. The un-speakable Turk no longer has a single Christian friend; and he should be left to the mercies of the Arab, who would know how to deal with him.

This is the man who is to succeed the dignified, learned, respected, and self-respectful Recorder SMITH next Tuesday!

Good Wishes for the Springfield Republican. In wishing a merry holiday week and a happy New Year to everybody, we particularly desire to be understood as including the proprietors, editors, assistant editors, reporters, compositors, proof readers, accountants, pressmen, mailing clerks, office boys, and devils of the Springfield Republican.

This enumeration is intended to embrace the whole establishment from which our unfortunate contemporary is produced. If pitying remembrance and good will from any source whatever can inject a gleam of sunshine into the dreary lives of these disarmed and neglected beings, the message certainly shall not be withheld by us at this gracious season.

No sadder case appeals to the sympathy and practical Christian charity of the more prosperous. Among the generation now active in affairs there may be a few persons who know that the once famous Republican of SAMUEL BOWLES still maintains a nominal existence, but how many, even of these, have ever paused to give a passing thought to the tragedy of that continued existence under the changed conditions of to-day?

There was a time when the Springfield Republican has perhaps the foremost position among American newspapers of the second rank. Outside of the great cities no journal had a wider reputation for intellect and enterprise.

The mental force behind its press was put forth in ideas and opinions which commanded attention and respect. Few provincial newspapers were more frequently quoted, and that was because few provincial newspapers were more ably or energetically defended.

The people of Springfield were proud of the Republican because it made the name of their city known everywhere. It may even be said that the American people were proud of Mr. BOWLES'S Republican. It showed the world what could be accomplished in the narrow field of a little New England town by a journalist possessed of perseverance, independence, wit, and good sense.

The decision to continue the publication of the Springfield Republican after the death of its editor was doubtless prompted by a pious and creditable intention to honor his memory; yet the departed BOWLES must wish now that his heirs had chosen some other form of monument.

that character more repulsively than in the examination of Inspector WILLIAMS, conducted within a few days of the time when he is to take his seat as the Recorder of the city of New York.

Inspector WILLIAMS may be a rough character, but no lawyer in whom there existed any sense of justice, and no man capable of self-respect, would have treated him in the blackguard fashion adopted by Mr. GOFF.

A decent man would not have done it and could not have done it; yet it is only an example of the extraordinary methods pursued by Mr. GOFF throughout this investigation. They have been unexampled in the history of legitimate inquiries for their insolence, their total disregard of the very semblance of justice, and their downright ruffianism.

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regity and justice of the judgment that will be pronounced at Bordeaux upon all the wines exhibited there, even though the judgment may not, in all cases, be wholly favorable to French wine makers.

The committee of judges will consist of fairly chosen experts, who will put every sample to scientific, sanitary, sensible, and spiritual tests, fair as the human senses, and true as science.

It would be a great thing if some of our American wine makers were to come out on top at Bordeaux. Those wine makers would soon be able to build their palaces in New York.

This indication of the President's design upon his power for localization sustained by a Republican law of 1890, unrepented, shows up an extraordinary case of legislative eccentricity.

The BLAINE reciprocity principle of the MCKINLEY act was that in order to gain an advantage for this country's commerce the Executive might offer some concession to another as an inducement.

It looked to arrangements of friendliness for the common good. When it came to another tariff bill, replacing MCKINLEY'S, the more drastic tariff reforms, filled with Clevelandian animosity against BLAINE, had sneered at reciprocity so that the provision for it had to be wiped out, but the reverse form of it found in the law of August, 1890, was left standing and the same sort of reciprocity, namely, the punitive sort, founded on hostility and mutual injury instead of on good will and mutual benefit, was made to permeate the Wilson law.

This reciprocity, controlled by the Wilson law, was declared to be a Democratic principle by the poor Wilsonites, but in a worst aspect, owing to the idea that the rational side of it put into use by BLAINE, would never do for its denouncers.

Either way of it involves an arbitrary change of the tariff for the purpose of protection.

There can be no reasonable objection, we think, to the bill introduced by Congressman MCKINLEY, authorizing the Secretary of War to lend to the State naval militia surplus Springfield rifles.

The process of supplying the army with the new magazine guns is now going forward steadily, and there will be plenty of the old Springfield rifles for the purpose intended.

There is also an equivalent furnished in the drill of the naval militia for service that may become important to the Government, and a provision of the bill is that no loan of such rifles shall be made for any troops who are not liable for duty as an armed force on land.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. To the Editor of The Sun:—A semi-official assurance comes from the State Department at Washington that the reason no war ship has been sent to Hawaii is that an understanding has been arrived at that neither the United States nor Great Britain should interfere in support of the Hawaiian Government, in case of any domestic uprising which threatens to destroy it.

This is a very curious assurance, unusual in international affairs. It deserves some inquiry before being accepted by our innocent State Department. It was supposed that when Judge Greaham shook off the dust of indignation from his shoes and settled himself in Chicago after the election of Mr. Harrison as President in 1888, he became used to Chicago ways not to be the unsuspecting victim of a confidence game.

It is very easy for a British Minister at Hawaii to give assurances that his Government will not interfere with the orderly working of any other Government in any part of the world.

It is not British Government could last a day without the aid of the United States in the protection of its interests.

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THE DECLINE OF OUR SHIPPING. The Great Maritime Journal Favors a Return to Discriminating Duties. No man need be ignorant of the history of American shipping in the past few years. A brief recapitulation will explain and describe it.

In 1780 Americans built ships one-third to one-half cheaper than foreign shipbuilders did. Notwithstanding we had so much cheaper ships, we carried less than 25 per cent. of our own foreign commerce.

The higher cost of running American ships made it impossible for us to successfully compete with our European rivals in shipping to pay a six times greater tonnage tax, besides imposing a higher duty upon imports in foreign than in American ships.

American ships in 1794 carried 84.5 per cent. of American commerce, at which time a general 10 per cent. higher duty was levied upon imports from all countries.

There are reasons for this. American ships carried an average of 90 per cent. of American commerce. In 1815 these discriminating duties were repealed, but all protection to our shipping in the foreign trade was not withdrawn until 1828, up to which year 90 per cent. of our foreign trade was carried in American ships.

We still built for cheaper, and always better, ships up until the fifties, despite which from 1826 American ships gradually lost in competition with the dearer but cheaper maintained foreign ships.

By 1860 our ships carried but 7.5 per cent. of our foreign trade. In 1861, with an ocean shipping aggregating 2,404,894 tons, the greatest of any period in American history, American ships carried but 65 per cent. of the foreign commerce of the United States.

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THE LONDON PRESS ON THE ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

THE WINE MAKERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE LITERARY STYLE OF THE POSTMASTER.

ME AND GREAHAM.

A RIDE TO DEATH.

PASSING OVERBOARD.