The Sun.

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The Senate.

Whatever may be the working and effect of the conspicuous Federalistic laws passed by the Fifty-ninth Congress at its first session, that session will be memorable for the change it made in the popular attitude toward the Senate. That body, lambasted in the last few years by the tribe of penny-a-liners and demagogues, enjoys again the respect of the public, which it has never done anything to forfeit. The knowledge and the intellectual power displayed in its debates have impressed the country and convinced it that the Senate "in its best days" was never better, more patriotic, stronger, worthier of its high functions and fame than it is to-day.

The value of a particular piece of legislation, however eagerly desired, amounts to little in the long, continuous history of a nation. It is a matter for national pride that this great historical chamber maintains unimpaired its preëminence and its prestige.

The Passion for Federal Control.

The session of the Fifty-ninth Congress which has just closed was most remarkable for the cooperation of both the Democratic and Republican parties in the extension of Federal control over interstate business. It is significant that there was not a Populist in the House or in the Senate.

The tendency has been to ignore or overlook the police and health powers of States in regard to every enterprise not distinctively of local character. While the jurisdiction of the State cannot be taken away, it is not likely to be asserted in any cases where the Federal Government assumes the expense of regulation.

Judging from the prediction of Senator BEVERIDGE that the meat inspection law would be further amended, the declaration of Representative MANN of Illinois that the pure food bill was imperfect, and the threat of Senator BAILEY that a "law with iron teeth in it" would confront one of the great corporations if it violated the railroad rate law, the craze for Government regulation has not yet run its course. Proposals more radical and far reaching than any yet heard are likely to be made in the national campaign which began with the adjournment of Congress. If approved by the electorate the result would be centralization on a scale never contemplated by the makers of the Constitution, and a government so expensive that to meet its needs the revenue from imports would have to be greatly increased. How to increase it by revising the tariff schedules would then become a grave problem.

In a democracy the proof of the wisdom of laws is in the enforcement. Theories count for very little. The laws the people ask for will be put on the statute book, but should they prove impracticable or onerous in operation, the reaction is not likely to do the country any good. Some time must elapse to test the work of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress. The Sixtieth will be elected before the result of that test is known and while the tide of radicalism is still running at the flood. So we may expect singular deliverances in the platforms of candidates for Congress and utterances on the stump that will sound rather foolish when the reaction comes, as come it inevitably will, perhaps sooner than the doctrinaires and demagogues think.

Mr. Helper on His Railroad.

Senator CULLOM did his duty by the nation and the Hon. HINTON ROWAN HELPER the other day by presenting to the Senate that distinguished septuagenarian's latest letter on his projected intercontinental railroad through the three Americas. As Mr. HELPER has before made apparent, his transportation plans are opposed by "a certain canny and clandestine combination of insidious and double dealing conspirators and despoilers, whose gross and grovelling game of graft, if not promptly prevented and punished, will eventually involve every American nation in irreparable degradation and disgrace," and whose habitation is New York. Mr. HELPER observes:

"Speaking with a slight degree of poetic or unpoetic hyperbole, the preeminently wise and heroic and illustrious and pure and perfect personality of GEORGE WASHINGTON required for him the wide dimensions, the vast expanse of a new world, or at least a new and superior continent, more than twice the size of that of his ancestors; and the brave and great and good and truly grand CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS was so gracious as to discover it for him, for GEORGE WASHINGTON himself, two hundred and forty years in advance of his birth.

"Yet, as a matter of fact, it may be logically and seriously questioned whether GEORGE WASHINGTON would ever have been born at all but for the previous existence and wonderfully useful and successful career of the courageous and calm and competent CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. This view of the question may certainly be rationally entertained and expressed when we take into account the eventualities of numerous marriages, followed by redundant population, and consequent incitement to emigration out of overcrowded countries into less densely peopled and less elbow pressing portions of the earth."

It was in Buenos Ayres that Mr. HELPER served the Federal Government as consul in the '60s, and he approves that municipality. It is "quite exempt from earthquake and volcanoes and tidal waves and tornadoes and cyclones and other appalling and destructive forces of nature" which Mr. HELPER confesses modestly he is "too superficial and illiterate to comprehend with perfect satisfaction" to himself. Yet humanity is weak in Buenos Ayres, as in some other towns, and it is a sad fact that:

"A pitiable superabundance of silly men there, as elsewhere, may be found who, being culpably and contemptibly weak in will power and distressfully deficient in self-respect, habitually drink other liquids less rustic and less wholesome than water and coffee."

Thirty years ago Mr. HELPER caused the arrest in this city of a drunken driver for cruelty to animals, and testified against him before the magistrate. This has constituted up to this time the eminent publicist's only experience in the law courts, but the day has come when he will make their closer acquaintance:

"Yet the time is near at hand when it will become my duty to the comprehensive public of the whole Western Hemisphere and to my own minute self (and my manifest duty is always my sincere pleasure) to amass, personally or by valid and absolutely unequivocal and binding affidavits, as my lawyer, not yet selected, may determine, in a Circuit Court of the United States, a whole clique of cunning and conniving and contriving and canny and crafty and clandestine conspirators, and other criminals who, after the grovelling manner of unsaintly crooked and chiselling cheats and cowards, have sneakingly leagued themselves together with the evident design of watching their opportunity to thrust me completely and permanently aside from my projected and superexcellent intercontinental railway through the three Americas.

"Shall this merely mercenary and presumptuous and facinorous horde of would-be trespassers and freebooters and usurpers, viler in their natures than the degenerate and drunken driver, a savage horse beater, whose proper arrest and incarceration and additional punishment I brought about in New York nearly thirty years ago, be left free to perpetrate the turpitude which in disdain of reason and in contempt of right they have so insidiously and so infamously plotted against me? It is my candid and confident opinion that the exceptionally efficient and upright and honorable Congress of the United States, paying little or no heed to its spite diseased slanderers, will never countenance nor tolerate such a gross and graft extending iniquity."

In 1884, Mr. HELPER records, he received from MR. WILLIAM M. EVARTS a letter in which that gentleman "suggested that, having come northward from the southern section of South America, in the vicinity of Cape Horn, to the Isthmus of Panama, and from there upward through Central America and Mexico and other distinct and immense areas of North America to the northwestern Alaska, it would, in his opinion, be highly prudent and profitable and progressive to ferry across Bering Strait to East Cape in Siberia, and there, along discreetly chosen and diverging routes further inland from the coast, construct the railway onward into and through both Asia and Europe." To this Mr. HELPER replied that he must confine his attention to the Americas. The publication of the correspondence between Mr. EVARTS and Mr. HELPER gave rise to an incident which is described thus by the latter:

"Ten days thereafter I received from a total stranger, a gentleman nevertheless of almost unrivalled literary eminence, Professor WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT, formerly, during many years, a professor of natural and experimental philosophy and engineering at West Point, whom I had never seen, and between whom and myself, up to that time, not a line nor even a word of correspondence had ever passed, an uncommonly welcome and suggestive letter, pointedly reminding me, in a sort of half scolding manner, that both Mr. EVARTS and I, in our evident and commendable ambition to supply four-fifths of the world with incomparable railways, had yet overlooked or disdained to recognize an entire continent of enormous hugeness in territory—Africa—which he averred should also be traversed by rail, as an adjunct and continuation of my obviously original purpose, the last continental stretch being from the mouth of the Nile to the Cape of Good Hope."

Mr. HELPER intends to write a book giving the complete history of his efforts for the continental line, for the benefit of the Judge and jury before whom his case against the New York scoundrels comes. The case will be brought in this city. New Yorkers will have a more than academic interest in it. Hear Mr. HELPER on his plans:

"In view of all the conditions and facts and circumstances, if the honorable and distinguished circuit court of the city of New York, to which I shall soon appeal for a rectification of the unpardonable wrongs of opposition and obstruction and hindrance and prevention and greed and graft and grab, vastly to the personal injury of myself and to the disadvantage and crippling of my superlative enterprise, shall be pleased to award to me the reasonable and adequate sum of $3,500,000, under the designation of actual and exemplary damages or otherwise, I shall be disposed to accept it with a fair degree of satisfaction; but if the award shall fall below that equitable sum I shall probably reject it at once, regarding it as an obvious defeat and failure of justice.

"In the event thus contemplated, though it is scarcely possible for me to anticipate or expect it, I shall lose no time in turning over to the Mayor of the city of New York the full value of the verdict, whatever it may be, requesting his Honor to distribute the whole amount equally between two or possibly three scienific institutions of learning, which I will then take the liberty of indicating to him as worthy recipients and beneficiaries of the money. To say the least, this is the course I am now thinking of pursuing; yet, bearing in mind the many unseen and unseeable vicissitudes and mutations in human affairs, my somewhat premature and indefinite decision shall remain unfixed until after the final decree or judgment of the court shall have been pronounced."

The trial should be a notable incident in the legal history of the city. Mr. HELPER's book will be worth reading.

President Palma and Havana Sanitation.

Eight years ago, before the late General WILLIAM LUDLOW did the sanitary work in Havana, for which the credit has been given to General LEONARD WOOD, the lack of a sewer system in that city was regarded as a dire menace to the health of the Southern States. Havana's feeble imitation of a sewer system remains as it was in 1898, but Americans are now quite indifferent about its improvement, and the Cubans show only a spasmodic interest in the matter. Looked upon in the light of the statistics of mortality, there is nothing whatever in existing conditions to create any alarm or uneasiness.

For the general welfare and proper convenience of its citizens, Havana should have a sewer system. On June 28 President PALMA showed his appreciation of this fact by sending a special message to the Cuban Congress. The enterprise belongs in the hands of the municipality of Havana, but the administration of that city is in a somewhat peculiar condition. The ayuntamiento does nothing about sewers and paving, and is not in position to do anything. Mr. PALMA rests his case for what is in fact an unconstitutional interference in the affairs of a self-governing municipality on an assertion that the sewering and paving of Havana are "national obligation." The warrant for the position taken by the Cuban President appears in Article V. of the Platt Amendment, wherein the Government of Cuba agrees to "execute, and as far as necessary extend," plans already devised or to be mutually agreed upon for the sanitation of the cities of the island.

The whole question is confused. An American firm, generally believed to be little else than a figurehead for a group of speculating investors, holds a contract made by General WOOD, with perhaps some little stretching of his proper authority, for and on account of the city of Havana. It is asserted by some that the contract was made in violation of laws established by the authorities of the United States. Because of the great increase in the cost of labor and materials it is more than probable that this contract could be carried out only with serious loss to the contractors. There is also a question of an agreement with a group of American financiers for a large municipal loan from which the funds would come for the payment of the sewer and paving contract. The matter was a good deal tangled up when it came into the hands of the Cubans, and it is somewhat more so to-day.

It seems impossible for Havana to do this work without a radical change in her political and fiscal systems. The contract made by General WOOD in 1901 called for about $10,400,000. Mr. PALMA proposes an appropriation of $2,500,000 a year for three years by the central Government, the Havana ayuntamiento to contribute "as much as it can" in addition.

The main enterprise and its associated features are altogether a decidedly "mixed up mess." Cuba will do well to take firm hold of it, clear its tangle, and go ahead with the sewering and paving of Havana as rapidly as available funds, municipal or general, will permit.

Captain "Hank" Haff.

The death of Captain HENRY CLAYTON HAFF removes one of the most picturesque figures from the world of nautical sport. Yachting history gained some very interesting chapters in his day, for he was once skipper of the old sloop Fanny, a typical racer of the skimming dish type. He lived through the period of the deep hulled racing craft to twirl the spokes on one whose body was shaped not unlike that of the Fanny, but whose stability depended not on breadth and inside ballast, but on outside lead buried far under water.

Captain HAFF's first experience in defending the America's Cup was obtained when he was one of the crew of the Mischief in her easy victories over the Canadian sloop Atalanta, but it was that master hand at cup holding, General CHARLES J. PAINE, who brought him into prominence in 1887 as sailing master of the Volunteer. Then it was that Captain HAFF showed how much he had learned from sailing the Fanny. He was a popular idol of the day.

His victories with the Defender over the Valkyrie III. deepened the popular conviction that he was the greatest of all racing skippers. It was well understood that in the contest between the Vigilant and the Valkyrie I. he had been put aside by reason of his commanding the Colonia, which was defeated in the trial races.

Finally came the battles of the Columbia and the Reliance with Sir THOMAS LIPTON's admired collection of Shamrocks, and it was found that the old man had been forced to give way to a younger rival, BARR. Then arose the volatile THOMAS W. LAWSON with his rejected Independence, and he made HAFF skipper. The old man's nerve and judgment were still good, as those who saw his handling of his vessel off Newport in a trial race when she lost her topmast can testify; but his day had passed, and with the retirement of the Independence he became a mere onlooker, and an "expert" whose opinions helped to enliven the columns of a newspaper.

Peace to his ashes! He was a good man and true, a clear eyed, quick brained, bold and crafty racing skipper of the old type, and in private life modest, simple, sincere and silent.

Our ancient but brisk friend General CHARLES HENRY GROSVENOR returns to Ohio clad as usual in "spotless white," a symbol and a sign to the workers of iniquity who wouldn't let him be renominated.

If the man who was arrested for posing as a naval officer at a champagne supper in Boston had had a good lawyer he couldn't have been found guilty, for counsel would have shown that there are no champagne suppers in Boston.

The Maine Republicans are not satisfied even with prohibition. They ask for the initiative and referendum. There is something persuasive and compulsive in the sound of that remedy for all the ills the State is heir to. It soothes. It is palpable magic and "medicine."

And some they whistled, and some they sang,
and some did loudly say, what time the "pork bills"
didn't come back: "O, would we were away!"—*Ballads of Adjournment.*

The amount and character of amateur musical talent in the House is gratifying. Whenever the tempers of statesmen and the weather are hot Mr. FULKERSON of Missouri should be asked to whistle "Home, Sweet Home," or Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan to sing "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot." Why won't Captain BEN TILLMAN play the harmonica when he feels the black humor coming on?

According to the *Japan Chronicle*, the number of girls now receiving a school education in Japan is more than eight times the female school attendance of ten years ago. Figures given out by the Tokio Educational Society show that fifteen years ago the percentage of females admitted to the training school for teachers was less than twenty, as compared with the men, but to-day the rate has been completely reversed, the number of male applicants being now about 15 per cent. of the total. Women as teachers are proving themselves superior to men, and there is more demand for their services. The experiment made in the employment of women as clerks and bookkeepers has been found satisfactory, and girls are now employed by many of the firms and stores in Tokio and other large cities. This advance of women means much for Japan in the present and in the future.

Mr. BRYAN is far less fierce against the "money power" than he used to be. He admits that "the great majority of business men are honest." As to the crookedness of the few, wait till he comes home with a "comprehensive" remedy.

$5,000 A YEAR.

What Kind of Pursuit Is Best for a Young Man With That Income.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "H. D. M.," a young man whose home is in "a pleasant little Western city" and who has recently come into an income of $5,000 a year, wrote to THE SUN a few days ago for counsel as to how he should dispose of his life. "Would you advise me," he asked, "to try to make more or to live upon what I have, doing the best I can with it for myself and others?"

To give personal advice that would be worth anything upon this question it would be necessary to have more knowledge of the young man's temperament and aptitudes than his letter conveys. It would be far better for some young men to choose the one and for others to adopt the other alternative. The active pursuit of business involving the acquirement of wealth has many merits and advantages. The cultivation of modest leisure has its pleasures, and may be made useful and dignified.

It is not unlikely that studious retirement may be the better way for "H. D. M.," for he says that though he has been in business he prefers literary pursuits and travel. If he takes up this way of life he must be very sure as to the motives and purposes with which he does so. He must feel that in a more or less sequestered life of "literary pursuits" he can do the best work that is in him. He must not retreat to it as a means of escaping the responsibilities with which the world confronts young men, especially those of independent means, even though to face such responsibilities one must wade through and climb over weary wastes and mountains of the uncongenial and the disagreeable. Thus, if "H. D. M." should adopt the view of another correspondent, "A. V.," who advises him to spend his life as "a country gentleman," merely because a business career "tends to destroy rather than develop the finer sentiments of mankind," he would be acting the part of a coward and a weakling and he would be unworthy of the good fortune that has come to him.

The literary retirement which consists in nothing but reading for reading's sake, study for the selfish delectation of one's own faculties, is one of the most contemptible forms of selfishness and self-indulgence. The barren cultivation of letters or art or science as a mere means of whiling away the time until death knocks at one's door is in no way more respectable, and is apt to be far less useful in the long run than the hoarding up of money for the enjoyment of possessing it.

It is product, result, that gives dignity, value, importance to life, and unless the young man feels that he can come nearer to pulling his weight in the boat by active work in literature or art or science; in other words, unless he feels the positive impulse to teach or to create in these difficult and often discouraging fields of labor, he might find it the more manly course to take up active life, business or political, wherein he would be made to do his utmost by sheer force of circumstances, and wherein he could not help making some definite contribution to the world's work.

Assuredly, neither he nor any other young man should pay any heed to "A. V.'s" reasons for eschewing a business career. "A. V." says:

Our friend may consider himself fortunate in having the means to lead a life of refinement without being compelled to risk contamination with a business world where the possession of refinement is almost unknown and certainly not appreciated.

The refinement that has so little confidence in itself as to run to cover for fear of contamination is a poor thing. The sweeping charge made by "A. V." is, indeed, a grotesque exaggeration; but whatever modicum of truth there is in it might well appeal to a strong and refined young man, having some advantages to start with, as a challenge to plunge boldly into the crowd and show that refinement was a valuable asset under all circumstances and worthy of general cultivation. J. R.

NEW YORK, July 1.

His Declaration of Independence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* When in the course of marital events it seems necessary for a woman to question the traditional wisdom and intellectual superiority of Mere Man, and assume to know something about affairs concerning which she is manifestly ignorant, a decent respect for the feelings of her husband requires that she should withhold the reasons which impel her to such wicked and irrational behavior, and be repentant.

We hold this truth to be self-evident: That all women are born equally inconsistent, and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, the chief of which are submission and the pursuit of trustful obedience. To secure these rights marriage is instituted among people, often depriving men of their freedom without the consent of the governed, and then if there is trouble, whose fault is it?

Experience hath shown, and prudence, indeed, should dictate, that man, however insufferable, cannot be abolished even by a long train of abuses and usurpations, and that his tyranny, long established, is a good thing and should be let alone.

We, their husbands, do therefore, in the name of common sense and domestic felicity, solemnly declare: That our wives' bearing toward us, their sovereign mates, often is, but by right ought not to be, too free and independent.

NEW YORK, July 1. WALTER P. RICH.

Will McGraw's Men Fight Fair?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It looks as if some of the replies to the letter of "G. S. L." about the ball playing of the Giants evade the one question which will bear discussing. No one who goes to the Polo Grounds with his eyes open ever says that the Giants cannot play ball. They are plucky and clever and give frequent exhibitions of team work that their opponents and even the lively American Leaguers seldom approach.

But good ball playing does not constitute the whole pleasure of the average spectator at a baseball game, and when the first innings are utilized by the players to show the umpire how small he is and how large they are, the excellent playing that follows is not relished as it should be.

It really seems to be a question of League management, as the outbursts of Elberfeld, Lajoie and others of the American League are exceptional, whereas some form of rowdyism is the usual bill of fare at the Polo Grounds, some of the twenty-five cent spectators rendering noble assistance. If McGraw's men will only "fight fair" we shall admire their self-control as well as skill.

NEW YORK, July 1.

If the Czar Should Come to New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In regard to the possible flight of the Czar, which you discussed so brilliantly in your editorial of June 28, I wish to suggest that this country and this city would be the right place of refuge for him. Although in Russia "rebellion looks so giantlike," here in New York with the help of our "finest" there is such "divinity doth hedge a king" that Nicholas could safely disport himself with his countrymen on the lower East Side, who would relish the patriotic honor of his presence here and the patriotic joy of his absence from Russia.

Nicholas II. would certainly be most royally welcome to the innermost sets of our "society," from Dan to Beersheba, even to Newport, where he would not only feel the novel blissfulness of personal security, but also have legitimate opportunities to indulge his full psychic inanity.

Moreover, would not his living example serve as a deterrent to some of our exponents of political and industrial Czarism? FRANCES ERON.

NEW YORK, June 30.

Kinds of West.

From the Californian.

The numerous kinds of West of which the effete East solemnly discourses are enough to bewilder a Philadelphia lawyer. It will assure you that besides "the middle West," a phrase it employs continually and with evident pleasure, there are an eastern West, a western West, a northern West and a southern West! Yet there is only one East, and hardly enough of that to swear by.

A Crying Need.

Knicker—So you want more Federal regulation of food?

Bocker—Yes, but I want the bands compelled to play only pure music while I eat.

Monte Carlo Exceeded.

Wife—I hope you didn't gamble while I was away.

Husband—Well, I bought several cantaloupes.

HAYTI.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The republic of Hayti occupies the western third of the island which lies between Cuba and Porto Rico. Its area is approximately 10,000 square miles and its population about 1,300,000. Nine-tenths of the people are of African blood and most of the remainder are mulattoes. French, though not of the purest, is the language spoken.

On December 6, 1492, Christopher Columbus entered a bay on the northwest coast of Hayti. He gave the place the name which it still retains, St. Nicholas. At Isabella, 125 miles further east, he took possession of the island in the name of Spain and called it Hispaniola. The years which followed were a time of rapid increase in the arrivals from Spain, exploration of the interior and frequent conflict with the natives, whose numbers were greatly reduced during the sixteenth century. Spain's increasing power in the New World excited jealousy and apprehension in France and England. In 1586 Sir Francis Drake was sent out in command of an expedition commissioned to injure Spain and its interests to the utmost. France engaged in similar enterprises.

Although French settlement was first made on the Island of Tortuga, on the northwest coast, the era of the buccaneers of the middle of the seventeenth century was a time of increasing French occupation of the mainland. Large numbers of slaves were imported by both French and Spanish settlers. Frequent conflicts took place between the French and the Spaniards, and on several occasions England was engaged in the struggle. The permanent ownership of the island was more than once in doubt. Following the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, France secured recognized control of the western end of the island. The boundary line between the respective possessions of France and Spain was fixed by a treaty signed on August 28, 1776. The French end of the island, Hayti, for many years rejoiced in great prosperity, while the Spanish end, Santo Domingo, was in a state of actual decadence. The expression "rich as a creole" became quite common in France during the latter half of the eighteenth century and referred to the Haytian planters who went to Paris to spend their money.

The revolutionary movement in the United States and France excited an independence sentiment in Hayti. A colonial assembly was organized and a colonial Constitution was published in 1790. The next decade was a time of great political confusion. About the middle of it there came to the front the man whose name stands out beyond all others in the history of the island, Toussaint L'Ouverture. Originally a slave, he became the emancipator of his people. In July, 1801, the island was declared independent, with Toussaint L'Ouverture as its supreme chief. In December of that year Napoleon despatched a fleet of twenty-six vessels with a force of 25,000 men for the recovery of French control. After weeks of active war peace was effected and French dominion was recognized. By an act of treachery, after the signing of the peace treaty, Toussaint was seized as a prisoner and sent to France, where he is said to have died of starvation in a dungeon at Besançon. This excited the anger of the Haytians and a new revolt sprang up under Dessalines. The most horrible brutalities were practised on both sides in the war which followed.

In the end the French were defeated and on January 1, 1804, there was announced the birth of the Republic of Hayti. This nominally included the whole island, although actual union and organization was not effected until 1822. This lasted until 1844, when Santo Domingo revolted and organized a Government of her own. Hayti's experience as a republic has been frequently turbulent and sometimes tragic. Some of her rulers, such as Pétion, Boyer, Soulouque, Geffrard and Salomon, were, in their way, men of unusual force and ability. It is probably more difficult to foresee the future of this country than it is to foresee that of any other of the Latin American republics.

For a country of its size, which is about that of the State of Vermont, Hayti is wonderfully rich in natural resources. About the middle of the eighteenth century, while the French were in control, the island was vastly prosperous. French planters made fortunes, erected palatial houses and spent money lavishly. Referring to this period, a native writer said, probably with general correctness: "At this epoch of its greatest splendor, no spectacle more magnificent needs to be seen than the state of cultivation in this queen of the Antilles. Nature appeared to smile on the laborious efforts of an active population wresting from the most fertile soil the most immense riches." This epoch terminated in the disorders which preceded the establishment of a republic and the insurrections which followed that event. A government of blacks, by blacks and for blacks has during the last century acted as a very effective deterrent to white settlement and to the investment of capital from outside.

Visitors to the country are not as a rule inclined to take it and its affairs seriously. There is a picturesque quality in its scenery and a love of pomp and display on the part of its officials which, it must be admitted, suggests opéra bouffe. The peasantry in their garb and manner of life give every indication of extreme poverty; but poverty in such a country has no such meaning as it has with us. Clothing is a simple matter, while food and shelter are even more simple. A few days of work in the course of a year means existence, and a few extra days of labor means modest comfort.

The principal crops of the island are coffee, cacao and sugar. Except on some of the few estates which are operated by foreigners, cultivation is most crudely conducted. Efforts are now being made to increase the production of cotton. It is not probable that sugar planting will ever be a very extensive industry. For one reason, the country is not large enough; and for another it is likely to be handicapped by competition from Cuba, Porto Rico and even from Santo Domingo. For both coffee and cacao the conditions are excellent. The quality of Haytian cacao is much inferior to the product of Venezuela, but there is an ample market for all that Hayti is at all likely to produce. The coffee of the Haytian hills is of superior quality, and when properly grown and graded ranks generally with the coffee of Porto Rico and Central America. Honey and beeswax are now minor products, but are open to almost indefinite extension.

There are considerable export shipments of logwood and logwood roots, and some business is done in mahogany, lignum vitæ, and other hard woods. The exploitation of Hayti's forest resources depends upon the extension of her now insignificant railway system. Her mineral resources are believed to be of important value. Free gold is found in streams and the people of the villages will show the traveller specimen ores found in their vicinity. Yet nothing is done in the way of systematic mining. In all industrial and productive enterprises the country and its people are slow and unprogressive. Jealous of their national independence, and fearful lest they be deprived of it, the blacks are loath to encourage the settlement of whites with their capital and their energy lest the Haytians be thereby deprived of their heritage of independent nationality. They are perhaps particularly fearful of an American invasion, and few Americans have gone to the Haytian country for business location. On the whole, the republic may be compared with a negro tenement house, whose occupants are sometimes turbulent and disorderly, lawfully occupying a lot in an aristocratic neighborhood.

Capital, energy, and a little more liberality toward foreigners would make a material difference in the commercial and social progress of this particular tropical garden spot. As yet the country has only an insignificant railway mileage, but a line is projected from Cape Hayti, on the north coast, to run southward via Gonaives to Port au Prince, the capital city. This with a few spurs and branches will open up the greater part of the country and should do much for its development. The commercial statistics are not brought closely up to date, but they may be given generally as imports, $5,000,000 to $6,000,000, and exports, $12,000,000 to $15,000,000. The greater part of the exports goes to Europe, but about three-fifths of the imports comes from the United States. Our import figures show little change, but our exports have increased from $2,000,000 in 1901 to $3,000,000 in 1905.

MOSLEM WOMEN.

Their Property Rights and Freedom to Carry on Business.

Judge Batcheller in the North American Review.

The prevalent notion that Mohammedan women are very materially restricted in their property relations—that, in fact, they are little better than slaves, possessed of few rights which man is bound to respect—is quite erroneous. In general terms, "woman's rights" in respect to property and material possessions of pecuniary value exist in the largest sense among Mohammedan people, and have so prevailed for many centuries. In fact Mohammedan women, whether single or married, are absolutely free in respect to property relations. They may inherit, buy and sell and acquire by all the methods of legitimate business, the same as men; and they may carry on any trade or profession and manage their business affairs without the participation of husbands, parents, brothers, or other persons than those designated by themselves, should they prefer not to act personally, as their agent or representative.

The "wakil," or business attorney of a woman, is a very frequent personage in all business affairs; and he is often called into court to answer for his administration, cited by the woman proprietor, who is not required, if she be of full age, to have the consent of her husband or guardian, as in Europe, to sue and be sued and perform all the acts incident to her estate. Property rights, it will be noted, are entirely independent of sex or marital relation.

The only disability attending these women's property relations is in acquirement by inheritance. Their sex and social condition throw about them certain restraints, but solely as to succession and inheritance. There are no restrictions as to purchase and sale and general administration. In the sale of land the husband remains an entire stranger; he does not join in the deed of conveyance nor participate in the price. But, in respect of inheritance, the rights of women are relatively inferior to those of men.

Sons inherit one-half, daughters one-quarter, wives only one-eighth; but if the wife has no children she takes one-quarter. Where there is more than one wife (and the Mohammedan law allows four), the eighth or quarter, as the case may be, must be distributed pro rata among them all. The wife is allowed but one-eighth when there are children, because the mother will share to a degree in the minor child's inheritance; and, again, children are bound, as soon as capable, to contribute to the support of the mother. Furthermore, there is invariably a dowry provided by the husband at the time of marriage, which remains inviolate to the wife, and if it has not all been paid over to her in advance, or if it has been used by the husband even for family necessities, it remains a debt against the estate and must be paid before distribution to the other heirs. The wife is not obliged to contribute from her separate estate for the maintenance of the family; and if the husband has used any part of the wife's property for such purpose she may maintain a suit against him for its restitution. As for the daughters, it is presumed that they require less than the sons, and they may remain under the protection of the male members of the family even after the breaking up of the home. Furthermore, should they marry (and marriage is universal; there are no "old maids") they receive a dowry from their husband.

Unkind Words About Women.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Two most baleful heresies have evidently escaped the notice of the Woman's Polylingual Multiloquent Federation, which recently met at St. Paul or Minneapolis. One is the remark of a member of the German colony at Amana, Ia., that "Voman iss a schnake—a schnake mit zwei tongues: von to catch you mit und von to sting you mit."

The other is the opinion of Gwenny, Lorna Doone's maid, as expressed to John Ridd, Lorna's sweetheart, that he should "not trust to women's words; that they are all liars," and that "the only thing to trust in is an honest man when found."

This is "as flat burglary as ever was committed" since Pandora's box was burgled and all those wicked things set a-flying through the world.

I hope that the ladies may festinately blow their bugles and "set the wild echoes flying," and that we shall soon have the satisfaction of hearing that these things of evil report are "dying, dying, dying."

DENVER, June 27. POSEY S. WILSON.

Twice as Cold.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "Non Pop's" wits, if he has any, must have been wool gathering when he failed on the query: "How cold is it when it is twice as cold as 5 degrees above zero?" There are a dozen answers to the question, and each one is right. For instance, it would be "cold enough to freeze the smokestack off a locomotive," "cold as a frog," "cold as an icicle that hangs from Diana's horn," or, yet more fierce, "as cold as the heart of Ben Odell, the Grocer." If, however, a mathematical answer is demanded, figure it this way!

Five degrees above zero is 27 degrees below the freezing point, and twice as cold would be 54 degrees below freezing, or 22 degrees below zero. "Non Pop" must mean *non comp.* C.

LIBERTY, June 30.

Multiplication of Highballs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your correspondent Robert Jay asserts that "5 degrees above zero is merely the description of a condition and not susceptible of multiplication by 2."

I would like to know why it isn't. His own illustration is singularly inapt. He says: "How jolly would I be if I were twice as jolly as I was when I drank five highballs?"

It is obvious that he would be beside himself, and here at once the trained mathematician perceives the factor "two." And if proof be necessary—well, how about his seeing double after those 5+n highballs? M. N. M.

NEW YORK, June 30.

Much in a Name.

From the Columbus Dispatch.

Whether purely innocent and only desirous of giving his private railway car an Indian name, or whether in a spirit of heroic humor, it is not known; but a few days ago a fine new private car which had been built in the car works at Dayton was standing on a side track waiting to be delivered to its owner, and on its richly painted sides was the name "Onajag."

Tears of the Commuter.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Come into the garden, Maud,
Where all was once so fair,
Come out and watch me wildly rave
And cuss and tear my hair—
It's all because the neighbor's hens
Have raised the dickens there.

The flower beds you loved so well
Are scratched and been laid low,
The pretty pansies that you praised
You never more will know.
And O, dear Maud, just think of how
I toiled with rake and hoe!

There's not a blossom on the vine,
There's not a single pink,
And everything we had those hens
Have put upon the blink.
Please move the gasolene away,
Or I shall take to drink.

Come look, my dear, on all this truck
We planted with such care,
Our radishes and lettuce—all
Are up and out for fair.
Excuse me, dear, I want to load
The shotgun hanging there.

Come into the garden, Maud,
And sit there by the fence,
And I shall hide behind this bush
With leaves and branches dense.
And then, my dear, I'll make those hens
Resemble thirty cents.

THE REBATE EVIL.

An Opinion That It Could Be Cured by Taxing Offending Corporations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A practical difficulty in the enforcement of the Federal laws against unlawful combinations and secret rebates by carriers is that the penalties which are imposed by such laws in the way of fines are so small, in their relation to the profits which may be gained by violation of the laws, as to be insignificant to the offenders. Imprisonment, when it can be imposed, generally falls upon subordinates who are willing to take the chance of imprisonment for the sake of pleasing their superiors by increasing profits.

The taxing power of Congress, with the incidental power of classification, may afford a more efficient remedy.

For example: Let it be enacted that corporations engaged in interstate transportation, whose officers or agents have been convicted of giving unlawful rebates within, say, two years before the annual assessment day, shall pay a tax on their gross earnings, while corporations which have not been found guilty of violating the law shall not be required to pay such tax.

Such a law would render rebating unprofitable, for the effect of a single conviction would be to destroy the profits of the carrier derived from such rebates for a considerable period of time.

The constitutional objections can all be answered. The law would impose an excise tax which would not be subject to the requirement of apportionment which is applicable to direct taxes (Pacific Ins. Co. v. Soule, 7 Wallace 433.)

The whole tendency of constitutional decision leads to the view that the classification indicated, discriminating between those who violate and those who obey the laws, would probably be upheld against the objection of denial of due process of law (Magoun v. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, 170 U. S. 283; De Treville v. Smalls, 98 U. S. 517; King v. Mullins, 171 U. S. 404; Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Indiana, 165 U. S. 304; League v. Texas, 184 U. S. 156; Glidden v. Harrington, 189 U. S. 255; Knowlton v. Moore, 178 U. S. 48; McCray v. United States, 195 U. S. 27).

The requirement that excises must be uniform throughout the United States does not offer any obstacle, for this rule of uniformity is satisfied if all persons in the same situation throughout the country are taxed alike (Knowlton v. Moore, 178 U. S. 43).

The law would not be regarded as inherently oppressive or discriminatory (McCray v. United States, 195 U. S. 27.) J. M. GRAY.

NEW YORK, June 30.

MR. WALDO'S TRAVELS.

Some Considerations on Rowdy Boys in the Streets of New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I see by the papers that Mr. Waldo of the Police Department is going to Europe to study police methods in foreign cities. It is hardly necessary for Mr. Waldo or any one else to visit Europe in order that conditions may be improved here. The people of New York would be satisfied if the highest priced constabulary in the world would only enforce existing laws and give more protection to lives and property.

The people are taxed $14,000,000 annually for police purposes, and the return is not adequate to the amount paid. The police view with indifference crime and lawlessness of every kind and almost give the impression that they sympathize with it.

At the present time the streets of New York are in the possession of vicious gangs of street boys, who make playgrounds of them and by every conceivable act make the lives of citizens a burden and city life to be dreaded.

Mr. Waldo will be surprised when he gets to the other side to find that the police do not allow howling mobs of street urchins to disturb the quiet and peace of citizens.

Did it ever occur to our sapient police that they become violators of the laws when they fail to enforce them? A little common sense and more vigilance on the part of our guardians would render Mr. Waldo's trip unnecessary. JOHN APPLEBY.

NEW YORK, June 30.

Statehood's Wine Bath.

Guthrie correspondence Kansas City Star.

The biggest individual Statehood celebration in Oklahoma was at Guthrie. It has been described as a "symphony of song, champagne and stringed instruments."

The owner, manager and paymaster of this celebration was "Jack" Tearney, a pioneer citizen of Oklahoma, known to most of the Southwestern States and Territories.

When news came of the Senate's acceptance of the conference report Tearney announced that his celebration had begun, and that it would continue until the bill was signed by the President. He employed a band of singers and musicians, and the first round of champagne was 100 bottles. Guthrie had witnessed spectacular champagne drinking at sessions of the Legislature; the flood that sparkled and foamed in Tearney's wake may become historic. There was champagne for everybody that cared to drink it. At night Tearney's musicians serenaded citizens everywhere in the town.

"She was worth the money," said Tearney; "for Statehood comes just once. And then, think of the fun we had!"

San Francisco's Threat to the Insurance Companies.

Representative Kahn in the House.

Mr. Chairman, when Congress reconvenes next December I hope to place in the *Congressional Record* the name of every insurance company that refuses to meet its just obligations in San Francisco, in order that the people of the United States, the people who pay their premiums in the hope of recovering their losses in case of fire, may know the names of those companies that are unreliable and dishonest and that will not pay their obligations when the time comes for them to do so. Every person that carries a fire insurance policy is interested in this matter. Every person is entitled to know and ought to know whether the company that collects its premiums from him is honest or dishonest.

I feel that as a Representative from that city, which has suffered so much and to which the loss of this insurance money means so much, I ought to make known to the people of the United States and to the entire world, for that matter, the name of every honest company and the name of every dishonest one. [Applause.]

Pogrom.

From the Westminster Gazette.

The strange word "pogrom" has appeared frequently during the last few days in the daily press in telegraphic despatches from Vilna and Bielostok and other places in west Russia in connection with the massacres of the Jews in that unhappy portion of the Czar's dominions. It may be of interest to note the meaning and the etymology of this word of terrible import. The Russian word "pogrom" (pronounced with stress on the final syllable) is generally translated "desolation, devastation." The word is related to the Russian words *grom*, thunder, the thunder clash, and to *gromit*, to thunder, to batter down as with a thunderbolt, to destroy without pity, utterly overthrow. The *po* in *pogrom* is the prefix occurring in a great number of Russian words. The Russian *grom*, thunder, is a word of Indogermanic respectability, having relations in Greek and in the Germanic languages. The primary idea of the root is a crashing noise, which is the meaning of the equivalent Greek word *chromos*.

To Cure Thumb Sucking.

From the New York Medical Journal.

Taking an appropriately sized thin rubber ball, an oval hole is cut to loosely fit the wrist, and the surface ventilated by very numerous punches with a stable harness punch. A cheese cloth bag is sewed on to the oval hole, and a tape run in and out of the cloth at this aperture, which can be gently tied at the wrist.

A woollen mitten can be worn within this if required for cold weather. Several sizes have to be made at intervals of two months, to allow for growth. For half an hour night and morning these are removed and the child taught gradually to pat a cake and play with her own hands.

After four months the child will be completely broken of the habit, but still must wear them at night as a precautionary measure.

Marked Down.

From the London Daily Chronicle.

It was stated in Shoreditch County Court that owing to depression in trade the lettering on tombstones could now be obtained for 4d. a letter, as against 6d.

The American Farmer Identified.

Representative Burgess in the House.

The American farmer who plants in faith, cultivates in hope, and reaps in grace is the uncrowned king of the world.

Domestic Mutations.

Mrs. Knicker—Do you treat your cook like one of the family?

Mrs. De Kota—Yes, I change her every six months.