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Why They Fight for Delay.

It is enrious how the raying desperation with which the New York Mugwumps are attempting to delay the regular Democratic State Convention reveals the foundation idea of the CLEVELAND enterprise.

Not one of these anti-Democrats is such a fool as to say to himself in seriousness that a Democratic State Convention meeting on the Fourth of July would appoint a delegation essentially different from one appointed by a Convention meeting on the 22d of February. The Mugwumps rage for delay, for the reason that their only hope of exerting upon the delegations from other States whatever force there may be in the delusion that CLEVELAND is a living element in the politics of New York, lies in setting up those delegations before New York has had a chance to speak. Their single remaining weapon is the most obtrusive quality of their candidate-humbug.

The Democracy has been fed with humbug before, and it has starved on it. It craves now to have strong meat. It pro poses to declare its wish and to have it. New York will speak out on Feb. 22 with the emphasis of harmony and hope; and what she says will be submitted to the con sideration of the national Democracy throughout the land with the assurance that it is the truth, and that it indicates the way to victory.

To Destroy Universal Suffrage.

The People's Municipal League, as it calls ftself, has got up a "Ballot Reform" and the measure was introduced into the Legislature yesterday. The "people" represented by this league are only the little Mugwump band in this city who shouted so loud for their ballot hobby during the can vass of last autumn, and were crushed out so completely on election day.

Their bill, of course, is a blanket-ballot bill. Their official ballot is to be a huge sheet of paper divided into separate columns 21/4 inches wide, and in number as many as " there are different political parties or other nominating bodies who have nominated candidates" according to the restrictions on the freedom of the citizen which are imposed by the bill. At the top of these columns in "a space enclosed by black printed lines extended across the full width of the ballot, and 2 inches in height," are to be printed the names of the parties and the devices chosen to represent them. The columns are to contain the names of all the offices and all the candidates to be voted for. Finally, there is to be a projecting stub " 3 inches in horizontal width and 1 inch in height." Illiterate voters are to have an official stamp in the form of a Greek cross, and a pad containing red ink with which to mark their choice.

It is a wonderful contrivance, and as a method of annoying the voter and obstructing the suffrage, it is ingenious. For the coming election it would need to be two or three feet wide, and along its great length it would contain hundreds of names to puzzle the voters while they were shut up in the voting booths, in which they would be confined as if they were engaged in some disreputable task, or were suspected criminals, lunatics, or the victims of a contagious disease which required their seques tration. Every man would be treated as it he were a possible scoundrel, and as if the exercise of the highest privilege of the citizen and the performance of his highest duty were disgraceful and unfit for the sight of his fellow men. An air of theatrical mystery would surround the whole proceeding.

ballot reform hobby riders have brought the citizens of the State already, and now they want to go further and surround the proc ess of voting with restraints which will make it seem even more like a criminal conspiracy. A party is not permitted to select as its distinguishing device any patriotic symbol, "nor any emblem common to the people at large." It must take " a star, an animal, an anchor, or any such ap propriate symbol," though exactly what is appropriate is not stated. Neither to the party nor to the individual is there left any freedom. The voters are to be confined as public enemies engaged in a nefarious en terprise and dangerous if let loose.

It seems hardly possible that men with a vestige of sanity left in them could devise seriously such a measure and expect it to receive serious consideration in a Legislature representative of freemen. It might work in a penal colony or a lunatic asylum but to expect that the free people of New York would tolerate such an outrage on the franchise and such an imputation on their bonesty, is the delusion of downright madness

The bill is not worth discussion. Its introduction should be the end of it. It is infamous in its inferences, futile in its professed safeguards, and effectual only as a device for destroying the universal suffrage upon which our republican system rests.

Pensions for Civil Servants.

We should not have supposed that a Democratic Legislature would be thought the kind of body with which bills providing for pensions to public servants incapacitated through old age, illness, or accident would find favor. Several bills of that sort have been introduced, and it is said that more are to come. The police, the park police. the firemen, and the school teachers hav been or are to be encouraged and protected by such pension bills.5 Certain funds are appropriated to the

police pension fund by the Excise law This, of course, is liable to be changed by every Legislature, and, therefore, a bill providing for that contingency is, we understand, to be brought in. The inclination to vote for such a bill, and to furnish also a system of pensions for the firemen. will undoubtedly be strong. The efficiency of the Police and Fire Departments of this town is a matter of pride for every citizen. But the Legislature must be careful about taxing the whole body of the people for the benefit of a few individuals. Policemen and firemen injured in the public service may be regarded as deserving to be recompensed and supported by the public in whose behalf they have become disabled, but there is no sound reason why the public should called upon to pay a cent toward the support of policemen or firemen who are retired on account of reaching a certain age. These public servants receive better pay than the majority of their fellow citins, and it is unjust to the public at large i be

that they should be supported at the public expense when they have ceased to be public servants. Economy and frugality will insure to them, as to other people, a comfort-able old age. It is not consistent with republican equality to make them or any other set of men a favored class.

The case of the police and the fremen may be compared with that of the veterans of the civil war, not without appropriate ness. Indeed, the limits of a proper pension system might be made the same in both cases. But the indiscriminate pensioning of policemen or firemen, on the sole ground of time of service, would be a mistake. There is, of course, a difference between the two cases. Nobody has to be a policeman or a fireman unless he chooses. Military service, on the other hand, may be compulsory, and an enlisted man gets very little pay, while a policeman or a fireman and especially the former, is well paid. If the place of policeman or fireman is to be made virtually a post for life, and the public is to be taxed for that purpose, a reduction in salary in consideration of the pension would be in order. It is unnecessary to say that the Police and Fire Departments lo not want any such reduction.

The objections, however, to any general plan of pensions at the public expense are not merely financial. Leaving out of consideration the cases of men killed or incapacitated in the discharge of their duties in protecting the public against violence or fire, what claim has a fireman or policeman, no longer in active service, upon the public purse? He should be made to depend upon himself, upon his accumulations in the past or his still surviving activity in the present, for his support. For years he has received good salary. Why should the mere fact that he has been a public servant entitle him to better treatment than the rest of the public receives? Mechanics, bookkeepers, stevedores, lawyers, physicians, have to make what they can and provide for themselves as they can. That is the American way. Every tub on its own bottom.

The high opinion which everybody, with the exception of pessimists of the P. M. L., entertains of the Police Department and Fire Department should not be allowed to affect the consideration of propositions for pensioning retiring members of those departments. The utterly indefensible proposal for pensioning school teachers shows the tendency which exists toward creating privileged classes in a country in which they are supposed to be an impossibility. The tendency ought to be resisted. The pensioning of the civil servants of the Federal Government is a scheme already talked of. It is right that the people of New York inderstand how far the theory of pensions for civil servants may be carried.

The New Scheme for Education in Prussia.

The Education bill now pending in the Prussian Landtag will, if carried, bring about a revolution in the methods of instruction. The introduction of the measure has had grave political consequences three members of the Prussian Cabinet, including Herr MiQUEL, supposed to be particularly trusted by the young Emperor. having tendered their resignation. There has taken place simultaneously in the legislature a reorganization of parties, the former coalition of Conservatives and National-Liberals, on which BISMARCK relied during his last years of office, having been shattered, and the National-Liberals having reunited with the former Secessionists from their own ranks and with the Progressists. Chancellor CAPRIVI depends on a combination of the Conservatives with the Ciericals to pass the bill, which will be violently opposed by the Socialists as well as by the reorganized Liberal party. The grounds of opposition will be obvious enough if we note certain features of the projected law.

been framed in compliance with the ideas of the young Kaiser, has a two fold purpose. The primary aim was to complete the conciliation of Prussian Catholics, who desire their children to be educated in schools where they will receive instruction n the Catholic religion. Under the play devised in pursuance of the FALK laws, Catholic children not only failed to receive at school instruction in their own faith, but were, it has been charged, subjected to teachings of an agnostic and skeptical tendency. If the bill now before the Landtag had confined itself to removing this cause of complaint, it would scarcely have led to dissensions in the Prussian Cabinet, or to a readjustment of parties in the legislature. But the Emperor determined to embody in the measure a wish of his own, namely, that every Prussian subject, who is not a Catholic, shall be a Protestant belonging to one or another of certain designated sects He resolved, in other words, to stamp out by statute the skepticism and agnosticism which have long been rife in northern Gernany, and to enforce Christianity by act of Parliament.

The bill, which is understood to have

The Emperor's reasons for believing the cause of monarchy and the cause of religion inseparable are not far to seek. He knows that the Social Democrats, who have shown themselves able to cast nearly a million and a half of votes at a general election for the Reichstag, are skeptics almost to a man. He is equally familiar with the fact that a German Liberal who is not an agnostic is scarcely discoverable. We understate the truth when we say that at least a third of the adult male population of Germany never enter a church ner signify in any way adherence to any form of religion. The non-churchgoers, most of whom do not scruple to avow agnostic opinions, compre hend not only the urban workingmen, but a great majority of the professional classes and of the graduates of universities and classical schools. It is, as the Kaiser has observed with some natural distrust, precisely the non-churchgoers who made the revolution of 1848, who extorted a Constitution from the HOHENZOLLERNS, and who throughout Germany have steadily endeavored to substitute representative for arbitrary government. The inference drawn by WILLIAM II. is that a ruler of agnostics is in a much more uncomfortable and precarious position than he would occupy if he could manage to convert all his subjects into Christians. This he knows would be impracticable as regards the men who have already reached maturity, but he thinks that he can work his will upon the

rising generation. It is this secondary purpose imported by the Kaiser into the bill before the Landtag. and the arrangements made to carry it into effect, which have excited such vehement opposition. The measure provides that the parents of any child, if they hold one of certain specified religious beliefs, may insist that the child shall be taught their belief at school by a specially qualified instructor. If thirty parents belonging to one of the designated religious bedies demand a separate school, it may be built for Them at the discretion of the authorities; and if the demand come from sixty parents. compliance with it is obligatory. In schools onging to a religious confession the

eachers must all belong to that confession and the clergy are to have the right not only to be present, but to examine the chil-dren and admonish the teachers if they find the religious instruction unsatisfac tory. Those not avowedly accepting any of the specified forms of faith, including skeptics and agnostics, might not object to the provisions just mentioned if they were allowed equivalent privileges. Such, however, is not the case: Under the proposed law children not belonging to any of the designated religious bodies may be forced to attend religious instruction if not exempted by the President of the province; and if they are so exempted, they must be privately educated in the parents' peculiar tenets. As the President of a province is certain to reflect the will of the Emperor, the exemptions are not likely to be numerous, and it follows that free thinkers will have extreme difficulty in organizing separate schools. Indeed, the skeptics and agnostics who form the bulk of the Social Democratic and Liberal parties, do not want separate schools. They wish to perpetuate the existing system which is based on a more or less complete recognition of the principles, first, that education belongs to the State, and, second ly, that it should be exclusively secular. They oppose the Kaiser's scheme, moreover, not only on the ground that it is wrong in principle, but also because great expense will be imposed by the provision making the establishment of new schools compulsory, whenever they are demanded

by sixty parents. It is clear that WILLIAM II. desires to make the German people the opposite in all things of the French. Under the system of instruction carried out in the French republic, not only is education secular, but skeptical opinions are inculcated. He would have Germany pursue a contrary course, to the end that the next generation may be trained from childhood to be sincere and firm believers in Christianity.

The Politics of Theosophy.

The alleged appearance of Koor Hoom in Philadelphia last week seems to be the first move in a FOULKE boom for Hierophant, to succeed the late Madame BLAVATSKY. The Hon. HENRY B. FOULKE is in the race, and is in to stay. From the statements contained in a Philadelphia despatch to the New York Recorder we should say that the supporters of the Pennsylvania candidate. ooth mortal and astral, mean business.

The succession to the vacancy caused by the death of Madame BLAVATSKY-we use the word death in the ordinary sense-is the burning question among the Theosophists. The actual functions of leadership, as we understand the situation, are at present exercised, to a certain extent, by Mrs. ANNIE BESANT of London, Mr. WILLIAM O. Judge of this town, and perhaps by others: but there has been as yet no distinct, authoritative, and universally accepted designation of a Chief Executive since Madame BLAVATSKY laid aside her fleshly envelope and went to join KOOT HOOM! in the mysterious Where-is-it. If we misunderstand the exact situation, we are open to correc tion, but not in these columns.

The Pennsylvania supporters of HENRY B. FOULKE for Hierophant point to the fact that as President of the Philadelphia branch of the Theosophical Society he stood high in Madame BLAVATSKY's confidence during the last ten years of her life; and here we use the word life in the common, or exoteric signification. Mr. FOULKE himself asserts that not long after Madame BLAVATSKY's physical death, her astral body appeared to him and promised to give him in due season a special token of her favor. There is even a rumor among those in the inside of Theosophistical politics that FOULKE holds a commission in BLAVATSEY'S own handwriting, which he will produce at the end of the necessary three years of probation and preparation. Meanwhile, his boom is extending to other States and sections of the country. We quote from the Recorder's correspondent:

"Mr. Fourer is already unofficially recognized as the chosen Hierophant by the Philadelphia Theosophista. He is receiving scores of letters daily from persons in all parts of the country halling him as the new leader. nd pledging loyalty and support.

More than this, the special token prom sed by Madame BLAVATSKY came last Thursday. It came in the form of a portrait of herself, painted in fresh and sticky pigments, either by Koot Hoomi or one of his astral deputies, upon a blank canvas exposed for the purpose by .Mr. FOULKE and his friend Mr. FALKENSTEIN, the President of the German Theosophists of Philadelphia. To this mysterious but very lifelike portrait of BLAVATSKY the unseen hand of the astral artist added in one corner as a remarque, so to speak, a sketch of a dark gentleman with a flowing beard and a white turban. This part of the picture grew upon the canvas under the eyes of Mr. J. R. PERRY, a wealthy manufacturer from Wilkesbarre, and of others. The dark gentleman in the turban is pronounced by hose who should know to be no other than the Mahatma Koot Hoomi.

We advise the friends of the other candidates to be up and doing, before the FOULKE boom gets too much headway. We have no special candidate to urge for the high and mystic office, except as we believe that it would be shameful injustice and ingratitude on the part of the Theosophists to pass over Col. HENRY STEELE OLCOTT of Bombay. But we should like to see the matter settled in the square American way by a fair election and honest count, without any occult interference from the Himalayas, and especially without any miracles at the polis or afterward.

The Watterson Club.

We notice with interest and satisfaction the formation of a Watterson Club in the city of Louisville. The aim of the club is pacific and harmonious. Its "prime object s to advance all that is patriotic, noble, and pure in politics, and to advance the best interests of the party it represents in city. State, and national affairs." It is not to be a clique or a coterie, for "every good Democrat is invited to become a member." A club bearing the name of the accomplished and chivalrous Col. WATTERSON could not but be catholic in its Democracy. Its members will not seek what is patriotic, noble, and pure by going off into a corner and communing with themselves, as the Mugwumps do, and imagining that the way to improve politics is to frown upon parties. Col. WATreason strives always for what he believes to be patriotic, noble, and pure in politics but the Democratic party is always good enough for him. There may have been ocasions in the past when he was inclined to insist that patriotism, nobility, and purity consisted mainly in tweaking the nose of the Robber Tariff and gazing with fond but respectful admiration into a certain pair of stellar optics. But he has passed that stage. He is willing to let Democrats live and thrive, even if they are not as full of rapture as he is at the sight or the thought of the Star-Eyed One.

In other words, Col. WATTERSON remains a Democrat who is fond of having

certain trimmings and a certain sauce on the Democracy, but remembers that Democracy is the bird and not the fixings.

Louisville on its name and its programme It ought to be successful if it adheres to its purpose of "discountenancing rings and cliques," and admitting every good Democrat. We may add that in this year of grace, 1892, everybody who will vote for the Democratic candidates to be nominated at Chicago is entitled to be considered a good Democrat, for it is now certain that those candidates will be thorough and genuine Democrats: and the Hon. HENRY WATTER son will support them heartily, even if they have not all of his passion for the lady with

the stellar eyes. Every good Democrat is admitted this year, and the Watterson Club is only imitating the liberality and the harmony which prevail in the Democracy. The few faithful and trusting souls who still prefer disaster to victory are among the faithless found so far as that preference is concerned. Pure, economical, and constitutional government is a platform upon which all Democrats can stand, Kotucky and Texas as well as New York and Indiana. The War-TERSON Club will work hard for that platform, we are sure.

The cheerful news dances over the wire that the Coffin Trust is up and well and stronger than ever. There is one sound and sensible way of weakening this Trust. It is the way recommended more than twenty-four centuries ago by the Greek gnomic poet MAKROBIOS of Sparta Junction:

Keep the head cool as a cucumber, keep the feet per feetly dry, Keep a stiff upper lip and shun the grip, and you will

live till you die," Makrobios himself didn't take advantage of the excellent advice which he gave to others He was killed in the gymnasium at Pylos by one SMITHOSIDES, otherwise known as the M nian Giant, in a dispute as to the skill dis played by the latter in his boxing match with MEGALOCHETROS of Argos for the champion-

ship of the Peloponnesus.

The Yale seniors have organized a military company, which is being instructed by Licut. A. L. MILLENNIUM TOTTEN. Licut. Tor-TEN thinks there are mighty lively times and then a sharp end coming, but the Yale mer feel that the world is just beginning. We suggest that the Yale soldiers be used to preserve the peace on the nights of athletic jubilation But a warning should be taken from the Harvard undergraduates of seventy years ago They used to have a fire engine, and was asserted, most scandalously and falsely, doubtless, that they used to set fires for the joy of going to them. This noble corps of fire fighters came to an end, we believe, by directing a powerful stream of water into the room of a tutor who had inju diciously left his windows open. The only object of the amateurs in this performance was to teach the tutor habits of carefulness, but the college authorities decided that the usefulness of that fire company was at an end. And so the Yale soldiers must not foment row for the sake of suppressing them.

BERNHARDT has given up the practice of aking a sleata in her come. Sevanth Neva.

'Tis well. For ordinary sleeping a coffin is probably inconvenient. Unless the sleeper is very thin, there must be difficulty in turning over and putting up his or her bended knees. We congratulate all those reformed eccentrics who have given up the custom of taking naps in their coffins.

A Know-Nothing society or party called the American Protective Association has been holding a convention at St. Louis, and will, it is said, nominate a candidate for President There could be no cheaper way of taking a census of the idiot voters in the country. It should be added that the Know-Nothing party is one of about half a dozen 32mo parties next Presidential election." It is strange that the Republicans and the Democrats are able to carry on business when there are so many powerful little smartles of parties in competition with them. As far as we can make out from the calculations of the sanguine mathematicians of the new and old little parties, the number of votes dast in the Presidential election of this year will be a triffe more than the whole number of inhabitants Mugwumps and other Chinamen included. Clearly disappointment and dole will milk many a now hopeful heart when the ballots are boxed again.

Assemblyman Conkling is rendering an excellent service to the State in looking after the grammar of the bills that are brought before the Legislature. It is a service that ought to be appreciated by his fellow members and that must be advantageous to the legal profession and to the community at large. Gram matical inaccuracies deface the statute book, and may lead to the misconstruction of the laws in which they occur; and thus they may be the cause of litigation. We learn from our Albany correspondent that some of the members of the Assembly are sneering at the grammarian, who amended a bill so that "by" was changed to "in." and "will" to "shall," and the letter s was added to a word. We have not examined the bill in question, but it may be that these textual amendments were neces sary to its proper understanding, if indeed they were not of supreme importance. We consider it our duty to encourage Assemblyman Conkling in his grammatical labors and to censure those of his fellow members. whether they be Democrats or Republicans who have failed to appreciate them.

A Chicago clergyman is inculcating temperance in the lumber yards of that town by driving to them every week day noon in a wagon containing a cabinet organ and a tank of coffee. When he sees the men sally forth upon that errand variously known as "slip-ping the dip." "chasing the can." "working the growler." "pushing the pail." &c., he plays upon the organ and hangs out a placard an nouncing that coffee is better than beer, and costs nothing at that tank. The good clergyman avers that he has seen men throw away the beer in their pails to fill them with coffee. If true, this was bad political economy, bad hygiene. Having bought the beer, it was wastefulness to throw it away. And coffee mixed with the lees of beer must be bad. This

Certain young women in the High Schoo of Woburn, Mass., object to the physical culture exercises in school; and their object tion is said to be due to their unwillingness to be deprived of their corsets during the exercise hour. The young women of the Bay State are notably independent, and it seems to us that they have an inalienable right to wear corsets when and where they please, subject to the consent of their parents or guardians. If the maidens of Woburn choose to emancipate themselves for a time from the age of steel well and good; and if not, why, welcome chains and slavery! Are prying and poky old medicine men and school committeemen to tall the Woburn High School girls wherewitha they shall be clothed? Not much. Not any.

esteemed contemporary the Turf. Field and Farm, who conscientiously attacks the duty of finding another name for the colt lately bought by the Hon. FREDERIC P. OLFOTT when afflicted with the title of Eaby McKee, that he fallback upon the victous system which has made the catalogue of our tretters a veritable monu ment of illiteracy and inanity. Following out the lines that have led to the inc gruous and meaningless absurdities which already disgrace the stud book, it is proposed that this poor young animal be

called Elman, as a grand descriptive identi-fication of him with his sire Electioneer and his dam Manette. If it is wanted to express pedigree in the name, why not fasten him his sire's and dam's num-s in the register, say 104-272? That We congratulate the WATTERSON Club of would give a certain telephonic character to the beast, but it would fix his extraction to an absolute certainty, and would be free from the vulgarity of meaninglessness. No. no. Give to Arion's brother a title that shall before all possess the amount of meaning that shall denote his owner not to be wholly devoid o taste in fancy or respect for learning.

It is not necessary for the Legislature to enact a law prohibiting women from serving as bartenders in the liquor shops of this city There is an emphatic public sentiment against their employment in that service; and this fact was demonstrated last year when several of them were brought over from England and put behind the bars of two liquor shops, which were at once deserted by their customers. The bartenders are opposed to the innovation, and so are the public, and so is the learned LIAM SCHMIDT, and so are the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It

cannot, therefore, be made to go. The passage of the bill on the subject that has been brought up in the Legislature is un-

Look here again. It is customary in many of our German lager beer saloons for the wives. sisters, or daughters of their keepers to draw the foaming beverage of GAMBRINUS and serve it to the families of quaffers who sit at the tables while debating questions in philosophy or singing songs of the emotions. Would any blue-bonneted Salvationist lassie, or even SCHMIDT himself, who is up at Albany in the interest of the anti-barmaid bill, desire the onactment of a law for the abolition of that ancient and sociable Teutonic custom?

INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

The Expediency of Settling Thom Without

Wronging or Discouraging the Tribes. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.-There are the Interior Department more than 6,000 unsettled claims for

depredations by Indian tribes, involving about \$20,000,000. On the last day of its second session the Fifty-first Congress, after prolonged consideration, made these claims, which had been accumulating for generations, transferable to the Court of Claims for adjudication. It was a wise disposition of them. yet the law providing for it is now believed to require amendment in order to avoid doing

First and last there have been many more such claims, numbering, in fact, up to July 1, 1801, no fewer than 7,085, and aggregating \$25,580,006. However, 242 of them, involving about \$750,000, had, prior to 1885, been paid or otherwise finally disposed of, about \$425,-000 being allowed on them. And in that year Congress passed a law under which nearly 1,500 more were investigated and reported by installments annually to Congress for some disposition of them. Altogether the claims thus paid or acted upon by the Secretary of the Interior numbered over 1.700, with an aggregate of \$5,008,800 involved and \$2,000,517 al owed. This left on file in the Indian Office on June 30 last about 6.250 claims, involving \$19,920,200. If the allowances made on thom should be in the same ratio as on the claims already paid or investigated, the Government would be called upon for the further sun of about \$7,000,000. This would make the whole amount allowed about \$9,000,000, of which, if we rightly read the figures, only about a twentieth part has been paid. That the General Government has made it

self responsible for the settlement of valid claims of this description there can be no uestion. As long ago as 1706, Congress pro vided that where Indians should take or destroy property the owner should present his claim to the agent of the tribe, who should then demand satisfaction from the Indiana. If this was not secured within eighteen months the agent was to report the facts to the United States Government, which was to guarantee eventual indemnity, provided the owner did not seek "private satisfaction or revenge." It was further enacted that the amount thus paid as a compensation should be deducted "out of the annual stipend which the United States are bound to pay the tribe." In 1834 these provisions were reënacted, but with the condition that claims should be barred unless presented within three years from the date of the injuries complained of. A quarter of a century passed, and then, in 1856, the provision for paying such claims out of the Treasury was repealed, while they were still left chargeable against the Indian annuities. In 1870 a further step was taken by providing that no such claim thereafter should be paid without a special appropriation of Congress; and two years later regulations were made for the proper examination of the claims, which by that time had amounted to more than 4.000, with an aggregate of nearly \$15,000,000. In 1885 a further effort was made to put the accumulating list in train of settlement, with the result, as has been seen, of preparing nearly 1,500 of them for the action of Congress. Finally, last winter, came the transfer of the business to the Court of Claims. Thus far, however, it appears that only about three per cent of all the claims have been paid or finally disposed of. Indeed only 763, up to July 1, had taken advantage of the privilege of transfer to the Court of Claims, although neglecting to do so will bar them at the end of three years.

From this outline review of the prolonged legislation on the subject it must be evident that Congress from the first undertook to guarantee the settlement of Indian depredation claims, for the express purpose of avoiding the risks of war which would result from the attempts of settlers to secure private satisfaction for the injuries complained of. It proposed to indemnify the Treasury through its hold upon the tribes un If this was not secured within eighteen months the agent was to report the facts to

March the following provision is made:

That the amount of any judgment so rendered against any tribe of Indians shall be charged against the tribe by which, or by members of which, the court shall find that the depredation was committed, and shall be deducted and paid in the following manner: First, from annuities due said tribe from the United States; second, if no annuities are due or available, then from any other funds and easil tribe from the United States arising from the sails of their lands or otherwise; third, if no such funds are due or available, then from any appropriation for the benefit of said irrbs, other than appropriations for their current and further other than appropriations for their current and further other than appropriations for their current and further other than appropriations for their current and the control of the paid from the Treasury of the United States: Provided, that the amount so paid from the Treasury of the United States: Provided, that the amount so paid from the Treasury of the United States shall remain a charge against such tribe, and shall be deducted from any anunity, fund, or appropriation hereitbefore designated which may hereafter become due from the United States to such tribe, and shall be deducted from any anunity, fund, or appropriation hereitbefore designated which may hereafter become due from the United States to such tribe, and the provision hereafter these loss and the United States to such tribe.

or appropriation hereinbefore designated which may hereafter become due from the United States to such tribe.

In this provision, however, there lies a possible source of injustice to the Indians. Commissioner Morgan points out and confirms by statistics that many of the pending claims "originated at so remote a period that the present generation of Indians cannot possibly have any knowledge of or personal responsibility for them." This he accordingly calls a great hardship and a great discouragement by "punishing children for crimes committed by their ancestors, and imposing upon them a burden created by their fathers while yet in a state of savagery." It is admitted that some of these tribes are poor, and have hard work to become self-supporting. There is no question, probably, that the reduction of their funds in settlement of claims, of which some go back more than haif a century, might be regarded by them as unjust, if not as a trick, should it lead to hostilities it would cost more than to pay the claims out of the Treasury.

Commissioner Morgan is quite clear that in many recent agreements or treaties no understanding could have been had by the Indians that Congress might therein mentioned, and having an effect "practically to confiscate these various money's and divert their payment into an altogether different channel from that originally intended and agreed upon." The remedy he suggests is that of leaving it disoretionary with the Secretary of the Interior whether judgments obtained in the Court of Claims shall or shall not run against the annulies of any tribe in view of its financial condition. There is a very obvious objection, however, to clothing any officer of the Interior whether judgments obtained in the Court of Claims shall or shall not run against the annulies of any tribe in view of its financial condition. There is a very obvious objection, however, to clothing any officer of the Interior whether judgments obtained in the Court of Claims shall or shall not run against the annulies of any

An Accurate View from Over the Fence.

From the Ballimore American. The situation in New York seems to amount to about this: David B. Hill does the work and Mr. Cleveland's friends do the kicking.

True as Gospeli Get Together! From the Richesond State.

If the Democrats do not win in the next
Presidential election it will be because of dis-

sensions in the party.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

Mr. Alex. Troup on the Situation in New Maven County. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITY In your

issue of Feb. 2 appears a letter from New Ha-ven, dated Feb. 1, headed "Hill's Popularity in New Haven—Alex. Troup Favors His Nomination." Your correspondent says "it is generally conceded that Mr. Troup favors Senator David B. Hill as the nominee for President." Conceded by who? In the Sunday Union of Jan. 23 I said in an interview:

I wear the collar of no Presidential candidate. I am for Connecticut and the man that will win. All the talk of my candidacy being in the interest of any particular Presidential candidate is bosh. I am in on my merits. and recognize that every other Democrat has the same privilege. I am antagonizing no other candidate, de sire harmony in the party, and if I am chosen will be grateful; but if the Democrats of the county prefet some one else I will bow to the inevitable and do what in me lies for the success of the Democratic ticket and Democratic principles in 1892.

This extract was reprinted in the Union of Feb. 1. and seems to me to be plain. It cannot be misunderstood, unless the intention is to wilfully misrepresent me. The Neze, Mugwump, champion of Col. Os-born for delegate to the Democratic National Convention, in a leading editorial article on Feb. 1 said:

Feb. I said:

There is a factional movement on foot in this city to send a county delegate to the National Democratic Convention who shall be a Hill creature, bargage and boots. New Haven county should not be represented at Chicago by any man who can be said to be a relating of a Fresidential aspirant. The candidate whom the tariff reformers will be asked to vote for must be one who has not been ranmed down the throats of the local Democracy by force of selfish intrigue and trickery.

sariff reformers will be asked to vote for must be one who has not been rammed down the throats of the local Democracy by force of selfah intrigue and trickery.

How could this extract have any reference to me? In the interview of Jan. 23 I had declared that "I wore the collar of no Presidential candidate, and was for Connecticut and the man that could win." So far as known Col Osborn has made no reply, and I am not in the confidence of the editor of the Ners, hence I cannot say authoritatively that it was meant for him. But I am authority for the statement that, from the date of my nomination as Collector of Internal Revenue until extremely that the statement that from the date of my nomination as Collector of Internal Revenue until extremely that unless "Troup was removed the State would go Republican." Ac. Why, the accidental chair, the Register, Col. Osborn's paper, kept up an editorial fusiliads about the "unfortunate Federal appointments, alleging that unless "Troup was removed the State would go Republican." Ac. Why, the accidental Chairman of the Connecticut delegation to the St. Louis Convention in 1888 invaded the White House, and because he was Chairman of the delegation to St. Louis and had a vote to cast for the renomination of Grover Cleveland attempted to buildoze him by saying that unless "Troup was removed the State would go Republican in 1888." It is said that Mr. Pigott knew more when he left the White House than when he entered it. Falling in this purpose there was a determined effort to "throw" the State of Connecticut in 1888, and but for the herculean efforts of the late ex-Senator Barnum and his faithful lieutenants these maleontents would have accomplished their purpose.

Connecticut should not in my opinion, declare for any Presidential candidate. Her delegates should be selected with care, and allowed to use their best judgment when they arrive in Chicago and confer with the delegations from other States as to what is best to do. What may be the correct thing to do at the present time

eratic hosts to victory in 1892?

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

As Outburst of Feeling Follows The Sun's

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Glory ballelujah fo the leader in yesterday's paper on "England's Attitude Toward the United States." It goes into my scrap book n company with another from your columns—printed think, in 1888—giving "Some Reasons Why We Don" language and origin deceives no one, not even the ailly gushers. They hate us and we have a supreme con-tempt for them. That is the the plain truth, why not tell it? That they would rejoice with exceeding great joy at any misfortune or discomfiture that may come to us, is made quite plain whenever they have a chance to display the cloven foot that treads upon their good

to display the cloven look and treas who the fatentions.

We know that with gush and pretence on their lips they have rancor in their hearts and a dagger in their hands, ready to mailing or strike us according as apportunity offers. We wish them no harm. Our dislike in largely mixed with that, pity which the points, the powerful, and the prosperous rightly feel for lanes who have reached the summit and are on the downward road. FER. 8, 1892.

To the Editor of the Sus-Sir: Your editorial, "Eng-iand's Attitude Toward the United States," brought forth most favorable comments on all sides.

I have never read a more able and patriotic article.
Let the good, work go on. Russell Romaculta

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUX-Ser Hurrah for THE SUR Your editorial in to-day's issue, "England's Attitude To ward the United States," hits the mark. American men are with you. One or Tues.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser. Lam & Republican I have voted the straight party ticket all my life. I ex-pect to do so as long as I live, but I cannot refrain as an of my heart for your splendid editorial on "England's Attitude Toward the United States" in your issue of today. Fre read that East Sur Adily for issue of today. Fre read that Sur Adily for iwenty years.
Fre sworn at your utterances a thousand times, but
you've compelled my admiration always, but never so
much as during the thilian trouble.
You took the ground of a patriot; you have maintained it nobly. While other papers have earned the
contempt of all true lovers of the country, you are
time that some one talked out in meeting on it is high
ject as you have done. England hates us; always has,
and always will.

John D. Harsey.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUK-Sir: Allow me as an old reader to congratulate you on the admirable editorial which appeared this morning on the relation which the United States hears to Great Britain. It reflects the true American apirit.

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: It is really refreshing to read such an editorial as appeared in Tur Sux this morning concerning England. I always have my Sux before breakfast, and read it through in bed. This has been my custom for years. The mind needs food before the body in the morthing and The Sev is the "top air left" of ment. It was glorious to read your articles on the Chilian affair. There are no pointer in patrictism. The English people—those who have me patrictism. The English people—those who have people understood it. Those I talked with in London and Publin were very bitter in their feeling foward us. As a Democratic organ, This New lights the Republicans and, but when our dear old flag is insulted it suctains a Republican President and a Republican Sucretagy of State as only The Sex can sustain them.

WILLIAM H. MENDY. been my custom for years. The mind needs food before

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCH-Sir: It is with real pleasure I read your article in to-day's Sun, "England's Attitude Toward the United States." It is a timely article. America should stop and think for a moment article. America should stop and think for a moment of the utterances of the English press for the past month with reference to our relations with Chin. We should know who our friends are and also who our enemies are, so that at the proper time we may know how to act. Articles like the one printed in Tax Sux to-day will be to us. "an object lesson." Please accept my thanks and the thanks of thousands of others who may not write you their feeling.

New Haves, Conn., Feb. 2, 1802.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The heart of every true To the Entrol of the Sux-Sir. The heart of every true American ought to go out to you for that splendid editorial on "England's Attitude Toward the United States" in The Sux of Tuesday. I have just made a four of that country, and can vouch for every word you say, Bostox, Feb. 3, 1802.

W. L. Takhunat. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial on "England's Attitude," Ac., bits the mark. 'Rah for THE Sun. May it continue to shine so long as the great American republic lasts. Right for right. Hit 'om again. W. E. Assis.

BUFFALO, Feb. 3. To the Editor of the Sux-Sir: Allow me to express To the Londs of the Standard and endorsement of the great editorial, Feb. 2. "England's Attitude Toward the United States." Thanks to at least one leading American journal that has the coarge to say what it thinks of that Government, and put it so emphatic that it will receive the approval of every true patriot. It should be copied in full in every paper worth reading in the land. Bochester, N. Y., Feb. 3.

To the Epiron or The Sch-Sir: I cannot find words adequate to express my admiration for the manly and pairiotic stand you took in the late America-Cinillan crisis, and judging by the expressions and conduct of the large majority of the people of this matter, one is assured that the true American sentiment on all questions involving our name and fame will prevail.

LE MASDELL BEOMETER FEB 2.

BROOKLYS, Feb. 3. BECORITS. Fcb. 3.

TO INS EDITION OF THE SCH-Str: Your leader in THE SCH of the 2d inst., entitled "Engiands Attitude Toward the United States," is noble particite, and grand. The thorough Americanism displayed in the whole article is in remarkable contrast to the Angiomania effusions in some of our dailies, where Nugrumpians "most do congregate." The Nurs shows the right light, and may its rays and days continue to penetrate into the darkness of hypocrisy and intrigue.

CHARSION, R. 1., Fcb. 3.

WM. F. BRENT.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sie: Permit me to compliment you upon the exceptionally strong editorial published in your valued edition of the 2d inst. upon

authers to your paper, and have, during that time, become educated on many important questions which, from time to time, were discussed in your daily editorials, but, with reference to the editorial above referred to, I do not remember ever having read anything published which gave me so much pleasure and astisfaction to reed. Tars Stor is always ready to attand out appointed the interests of the people.

David Walder.

NO HORISONTAL REDUCTION.

But in Many Cases Appropriations W. Reduced from 80 to 40 Per Cost,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.-Judge Holman, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, denies the truth of the foolish statement attributed to him that he would insist upo reduction of 20 per cent. at least on all the bills reported from his committee, as well as the other appropriation bills of the House, Judge Holman says that it is manifestly absurd to talk about making a horizontal radnetion, as it would be absolutely impossible. He knows, as well as do the other members of the House, that in many cases the full amount of the estimates submitted must be granted. as otherwise the public service could not be properly conducted. The Government must be run and the money must be provided, but in many cases a decided reduction of the present appropriations can be made, and the leaders in the House propose to see to it that this is done.

Judge Holman says that while it is true that 20 per cent reduction cannot be made in all cases, there are many in which a reduction of 30 and even 40 per cent will be of no detri-ment to the public service. These cases are the ones in which the big reductions are to be made, and the Democrats generally, in Congress and out of it. have determined to stand together and make as big a saving as possible It is not only the Appropriations Committee that is to be economical, but all the Democrate in charge of bills have determined to keep the in charge of bills have determined to keep the amounts down as low as possible, and make a record for economy that will contrast favorably with the record of the Billion Congress.

There has been much orticism of the fact that the first appropriation bill reported in this Congress, that for the support of the Military Academy, should show no reduction, but in fact, an increase over the total amount of the bill in the last Congress. Gen. Wheeler of Alabama reported this bill, and is inclined to submit to any reduction in the amount appropriated by the bill, as none can properly be made.

We have cut the appropriations for that institution. "he says," as much as they can possitivition."

made.

"We have cut the appropriations for that institution." he says, "as much as they can possibly be cut, but notwithstanding this the total amount is greater than that of last year. This is due to an improvement that is imperatively demanded. The gas plant is the same that was in operation when I was endet there. The pressure was poor and the capacity totally inadequate, so that the miserable gas has resulted in ill effects upon the cadets. Among those whe graduated seventeen were unfit for duty by reason of injured eyesight, brought about by this poor gas. A new plant is needed, and we have provided for it. The military men of Europe, when they come to this country, go to West Point to see what we are doing, and what kind of a showing do we make when they see the men there using old-fashioned guns and not even proper blanketing for their horses?"

This sort of talk, while it may be justified by the circumstances of the case to which Gen. Wheeler refers, does not give strong promise of assistance to Judge Holman in his attempt at economy. It is, moreover, a strong argument in favor of restoring the appropriation bills to one committee, where they can be kept in proper control.

NEWS FROM THE HOLY LAND. Jerusalem Fenre that Cholers May Come

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Ecb. 4.-The Hon. Theo. dore F. Wright of this city. Secretary for the United States of the Palestine Exploration Fund, has received private letters which say the northern part of the land, that Jerusalem does not admit people coming from Damascus. and that next summer may bring the dread disease into the holy city itself. On Christmas Day a heavy snow storm prevailed, which was a rare event. The number of Jews is steadily increasing, although they must pay for the privilege of passing the guards, and many poor Jews endeavoring to land at Jaffa have

privilege of passing the guards, and many poor Jews endeavoring to land at Jaffa have been driven away.

The railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem has been opened in part, but it has been much injured by the recent storms, so that its completion will be delayed.

The quarterly statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund for January tells of an examination of a pool north of Jerusalem for the first time, of the discovery of a series of tombe with an inscription not yet read, of a careful calculation of the length of the cubit, of the progress under great difficulties of the work at Tell-Hesy, of a number of inscribed lamps recently found, of the true date of Sinaitic inscriptions, and of a curious examination of the mydrof the Pead Sea, which is found to contain the bacilli of gangrene and tetanus.

TREESA'S LIFE SAVED

Gov. Flower Commutes the Be to Imprisonment for Life.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.-Gov. Flower to-day commuted the sentence in the case of Nicola Trezza, who is now in Sing Sing under sentence of death, to imprisonment for the term of his natural life. The Governor filed the following memorandum on granting the commutation: On the 6th day of April, 1890, in the town of Flatbush, Kings county, Trezza shot and killed Alexander Salvano, and was afterward convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be executed. The evidence on the trial, most of which was furnished by members of Salvano's family, was to the effect that Trezza, while visiting the deceased on the day in ques tion, uttered threats of violence against him, and that as he was leaving the house, and while Salvano stood in or near the outside doorway, he shot and killed him bis act being of the most inexcusable, wanton, and unprovoked character. Affidavits have been presented to me establishing in the most satisfactory manner that the account of the presented to me establishing in the most satisfactory manner that the account of the transaction thus given by the witnesses was in some very material respects untrue. The wound given salvano mecasarily caused instant death, and he could not have stirred a step after receiving it. These affidavits show conclusively that when he fell he was at least forty test away from the door and in pursuit of Trezza, who was fleeing from him, and not in or near the doorway, as stated by the witnesses on the trial. One of the affidavits made by a relative of the deceased, who was in the house at the time and witnessed the whole occurrence, but was not aworn on the trial, shows that a dispute arose between Trezza on one side and this too a finity on the other, which led to blows, out of the house, telink him the step and the state of the property of the deceased, and the state of the bouse, telink him the state of the state of the presented of the justice of the verdict at the time is was rendered, the sursequent proceedings raised considerable doubt as to whether the killing was not preceded by a quarrel in which the deceased, the prisoner, and other occupants of deceased, the prisoner, and other occupants of deceased, the strate of defendant, and that if the evidence subsequently presented had been presented at the time of wrate of defendant, and that if the evidence subsequently presented had been presented at the time of wrate of defendant, certain to that if the selection of degree, and he recommends that the sentence be committed to imprisonment for life. The ion, Henry A. Moore, who presided at the itrial, concers with the list of the opinion that the dest pand play it the opinion that the dest pand play it the opinion that the dest pand play it is opinion that the death pand play it is opinion that the death pand play it is opinion

From the American Economist.

An agent of the Chillan Government now in this country addressed the "Reform" Club of this city on the night of the 28th inst., in defence of the action of

lows:

"The speaker was obsered loud and long. Mr. Anderson the (thairman of the meeting) felt called upon to say that no matter how hamble the American citizen or saller, or where he is, he has the whole of this nation behind him to protect him at all times. Mr. Trumbul and Mr. Anderson shook hands upon this, but there was no appliance."

There is no sympathy in that club for murdered American seamen. If, however, they had loss to a lives in trying to help an Englishman in an official position the club would probably raise monuments to them.

Texus Practically Solid for Mill.

From the Dullas Daily Times-Herald. To-day forty-six papers in Texas support David B. Hill for President, a unifority of the Legislature are for him, a majority of the State officers are for him, Dallas city and county are for bim, and Texas will send a degation to Chicago for him.

Stop Fighting and Propare to Elect

From the Susannol Horning Homes The New York Democratic Convention, which win mest Feb. 22, should be opened with the story of the hatches and the cherry tree; then bury the hatches.

You Have, You Have! From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.
Referring to the case of Chili, a London paper says:

the underbred American swagger." In 1776 and in 1812, for instance. Well Meant, but-

We, too, have often suffered from having to endur

"What a sweet child" exclaimed the neighbor "Yea," replied the mother. "Hasn't be a country little nose?"

"And such funny fat cheeks!"
"And a darling baid head!"
"And such fat pudgy hands!"
"Tee (To her husband) John, do you know I think the

"Yes. (To her husband) John, do yes