THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1892.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo lication wish to have rejected articles returned. they must in all cases send slamps for that purpose.

A Lesson in Tariff-building.

The Committee on Ways and Means must and that the tariff hearings are a weariness to the flesh. However, this exposition of the selfish aims of manufacturers and importers may have its useful side. The representatives of silk and cement, and hops and jutes, and buttons and wool, and plate glass and encaustic tiles, and iron and steel and what not, are pleading to have the duties on this and that article screwed up or down according to their fancied needs. and for the benefit of their pocketbooks.

The result of all this medley and clamor of clashing interests still asking the Government to help them, and trying to fasten the worst abuses of protection upon the new system of a tariff for revenue only, nust be to show to the country and the Ways and Means Committee the impossibility and inequity of a jumbling scale of duties, and the necessity and justice of imposing a uniform ad valorem duty.

The gentlemen who are having a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee seem to think that the tariff is to be made for their benefit. Yet the object of a tariff for revenue only is only revenue. It is for the benefit of the whole country, and the nursing of special interests can find no part in it. It must be just and uniform, following one and the same plan, and must not be cobblestoned with favoritism.

Annexation Our Historical Policy.

It will doubtless be admitted on all hands that the request of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands for incorporation with the United States ought to be answered in accordance with the traditions and practice of our Federal Government. What that practice has been is set forth in an exhaustive and impressive way by the Hon. SIMEON D. BALDWIN in the last number of the Yale Review. This interesting study of the history of the subject establishes the fact that from the first tentative union of the American colonies down to the present time, the annexation of countries useful on geographical, commercial, or strategic grounds has been warmly advocated and steadily pursued.

The expediency of independence itself was scarcely recognized more promptly than the importance of extending the area of the pascent commonwealth by annexation. No sooner had the delegates of eleven onies met in Congress at Philadelphia in October, 1774, than the hope was expressed of finding coadjutors in all the other British provinces on our continent. A stirring appeal to that effect was forthwith addressed to the inhabitants of Quebec, and an active correspondence with Canadian patriots was begun by the Massachusetts Committee of Safety. In May, 1775, another appeal to the inhabitants of Canada from the pen of JOHN JAY was adopted by Congress. Not long afterward, an address from the inhabitants of several parishes in Bermuda was received. In November of the same year the inhabitants of a district of Nova Scotia applied for admission into the Association of the United Colonies. In the course of the same twelve months Commissioners were sent to induce Canadians to accede to a union, and to raise troops for the Continental army. The result was such a number of enlistments that a Canadian regiment was organized and a second one

was projected. The pian brought forward by Dr. FRANK-LIN for Articles of Confederation provided for the accession of all the other British colonies on the continent, that is, Quebec, St. Johns, Nova Scotia, East and West Florida, and also the Bermuda Islands. It is true that when this plan was reported a year later, the provision for bringing in the other English colonies was stricken out, as related to Canada, which was to have the right to admission on request. The opinion was expressed at this time by SAMUEL ADAMS that, had the Declaration of Independence been made in 1775. Canada would have become one of the United Colonies. Perhaps ADAMS underrated the repellent effect produced by the denunciation of the Quebec Act by the Continental Congress, an expression of intolerance with respect to the Catholic faith which it afterward tried to soften by instructing its Commissioners to guarantee to the French Catholics the free enjoyment of their religion. It is plain, indeed, from the declarations and proceedings of the colonies that sectarian prejudice speedily-gave way to the desire for annexation. Nor did the attempts to satisfy this desire cease when independence seemed assured. John ADAMS while in Holland, in 1782, affirmed that we should never have a real peace so long as Canada or Nova Scotia remained in English hands; and a few days later Dr. FRANKLIN submitted to the British Commissioner, Mr. Oswald, a paper in which he argued that, in the interest of both countries, Great Britain would do well to give us Canada in return for certain reciprocal concessions.* It is not improbable that we should have obtained Canada at that time, had not the influence of France been clandestinely exerted against us.

Thus, we see that the annexation programme was put forth in the birth-hour of our Government. It continued to b advocated by the framers and the first administrators of our Constitution. Gouv-ERNEUR MORRIS, whose pen put the Constitution in form, explained that "no decree de crescendo imperio was inserted in it. because no boundaries could be wisely or safely assigned to our future expansion. I knew," he said, "as well then as I do now, that all North America must at length be annexed to it." It seems plain, indeed, that, had the intention of the Constitution been to keep the Union within the limits then existing, an express prohibition to that effect would have been inserted. Such was the view taken by GALLATIN when JEFFERSON consulted him with regard to the Louisiana negotiations. Such was the current opinion at the time when many of the authors and acceptors of the Constitution were still living; and it is well known that the purchase of the Louisians territory for \$15,060,000 met with gen eral approval. When, sixteen years later, we bought the Floridas from Spain for \$5,000,000, JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, decided that the right of our Federal Government to wage war and make treaties necessarily liaplied the right to acquire new territory. whether by conquest or purchase.

The somewhat different question of the absorption of a foreign sovereignty was raised in 1836 by the application of the Republic of Texas for admission into the Union. In this case, as is well known, annexation was ultimately effected

Congress, corroborated by a similar act on the part of the Texan Legislature. Even before the acquisition of Texas, the importance of obtaining Cuba had been urged. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, when Socretary of State under President Mosnor, dealared in his instructions to our Minister to Spain. that Cuba and Porto Rice were natural appendages to our continent, and that Cuba had become an object of transcendent moment to the commercial and political interests of our Union. JEFFERSON, writing to President Monkoe about the same time, said that, while he would not approve of going to war for Cuba, yet, if we could get it peaceably, it would fill up the measure of our well-being. President Polk tried to buy it from Spain, and President FILLMORE refused to accede to the agreement proposed by Great Britain and France that none of the three powers would ever seek to obtain possession of the Island. EDWARD EVERETT, when Secretary of State in 1852, wrote to the British Minister that "ter ritorially and commercially, Cuba would, in our hands, be an extremely valuable possession, and, under certain contingencies, might be almost essential to our safety." The Ostende manifesto of 1854 emphasized this consideration, and President Buchanan, in his second annual message in 1858, devoted much space to the Cuban question, dwelling on the fact that former Administrations had repeatedly tried to purchase the island, and

proposing renewed negotiations to that end. The fact is pointed out by Mr. BALDWIN that an act passed under the Buchanan Administration explicitly affirms the power of the United States to acquire foreign territory by right of discovery. Under this act the island of Navassa, some two miles long, lying between San Domingo and Jamaica, is now a part of the United States.

The exposition of our consistency in the policy of annexation up to the outbreak of the civil war does not, of course, overlook the acquisition of New Mexico and California, which were ceded to us by treaty in 1848 on the payment of \$15,000,000, a cession followed, five years later, by the GADS-DEN purchase, which added southern Arizona at a cost of \$10,000,000 more. The outcome of the whole story is that, between the acknowledgment of our independence by Great Britain and the rebellion of the Southern States, we had, by adhering to the annexation programme, almost trebled our original territory. The civil war had hardly ended when we

reverted to our historical policy, by purchasing Alaska, whereby in return for \$7,200,000 we obtained an additional domain of over half a million square miles. In the same year Mr. SEWARD, as Secretary of State, negotiated a treaty with Denmark for the cession of the West India Islands of St. Thomas and St. John, on the payment of \$7,500,000. The inhabitants of both islands voted in favor of annexation, but the treaty was rejected in 1868 by the Senate, mainly, no doubt, on account of its unfriendly relations to President Johnson. A little later. under Grant's Administration, the treaty providing for the annexation of the republic San Domingo was rejected only by a tie vote in the Senate, chiefly owing to Sumnen's opposition. Gen. GRANT, however, clinging to the traditional policy of the Government, managed to procure in the Pacific the foothold which he had failed to gain in the Atlantic. He obtained in 1872 from the chief of one of the Samoan Islands, the exclusive privilege of establishing a coaling station at the port of Pango-Pango, and the privilege has since been turned to account

With regard to the latest petitioner for

the application of our historical policy, the Sandwich Islands, these, as Mr. BALD-WIN points out, are nearer by three hundred miles to San Francisco than is the outermost of the Aleutian Islands, which came to us as a part of the Alaska purchase. They were civilized by American missionaries, and they have always maintained intimate commercial relations with this country. For half a century our Government has acted upon the assumption that we possess a peculiar claim upon the Hawaiian group. Thus, when in 1843, an English officer, without authority, took possession of lawaii, our Secretary of State declared that these islands bore such relations to us that we should be justified in interfering by force to prevent their conquest by any of the great powers of Europe. In the same year, to allay our apprehensions, Great Britain and France entered into convention by which each of them covenanted never to take possession of the islands or assume a protectorate over them. In 1853, Mr. Marcy, as Secretary of State, expressed the opinion that the Hawaiian Islands would inevitably come under the control of our Government: and, two years later, he informed our Minister to Honolulu that we were ready to accept a transfer of sovereignty over them. In 1868 the matter of annexing the Hawailan Islands was again brought up, and would doubtless have been pressed by Secretary SEWARD but for his recent rebuff in connection with the Danish West Indies at the hands of President Johnson's opponents.

It may be a question whether the good faith of the nation is not still bound by the CLAYTON-BULWER treaty against further extension to the southward. But the long array of facts brought forward by Mr. Baldwin conclusively demonstrate that the persistent historical policy of the United States points to the eventual absorption of the North American continent, with every island on the east and the Hawaiian group upon the west.

The Fate of Emin.

For twenty months we have had no news of EMIN Pasha, except the reports, often repeated, that he and his little carayan vere massacred eleven months ago by Arab slave stealers. For six months nearly every mail from Tanganyika and Victoria has brought substantially the same details of EMIN's fate. He and his men were killed, say all the Arabs, in October last by SAID BIN ABED, in revenge for the death of three Arabs whom EMIN exe cuted before he left Victoria Nyanza. The white men in inner Africa believe that these reports, derived from independent Aral scarces, are true. Kironga-Ronga, where EMIN is said to have perished, is in the Congo basin, and Congo Arabs have told the same story that has come from the great lakes. Emin's friends at home, at

last, have given up hope. Dr. Peters, now in Chicago, still believes that EMIN is alive. As we have said, his confidence is not shared by authorities in Europe, or by the white workers in Africa. THE SUN has refrained from printing most of the reports about the explorer; but the cumulative evidence now points with positive certainty to his death.

Long ago EMIN wrote to his sister that he wished he had died when he fell from the window at Bagamoyo. His sensitive nature never recovered from the wounds which STANLEY'S criticisms inflicted. His subsequent actions, however, were those of a man determined to outdo the achievements that had made him famous. If he months before he disappeared from view would still stamp him as one of the most

remarkable pioneers in Africa. In the spring of 1890, having from the physical injuries that had kept him at Zanzibar, and having enlisted in the German service, EMIN set out for Victoria Nyanza with an expedition, costing only \$15,000, to make treaties with chiefs, to found a station on the great lake, and to study the resources of the western part of the German territory in eastern Africa. His work of the following year was worthy of his reputation. He governed the natives around his station at Bukoba on the southwest shore of Lake Victoria as he had the tribes of the Egyptian Soudan. He protected them from marauders, and many of them settled around the station, where he built a settlement, surrounded by flourishing plantations, that has excited the admiration of all who have seen the little centre of civilization. He formed a plan for acquiring and governing the new territories, which in many of its features, is to-day in operation; and a year after he left the coast he started on an exploring expedition to Lake Albert Edward, which had rich results. It was on this journey, in 1891, that EMIN

discovered the Mfumbiro range of moun tains, never seen before by an explorer. though Speke had heard of Mt. Mfumbiro EMIN discovered that the mountain was over the border in the Congo Free State, though England had claimed it; and one summit in the range was found to be the only active volcano yet brought to view in Africa. He also surveyed the southern shores of Lake Albert Edward, and our maps now show, approximately, the correct form of the lake, which had long been one of the hydrographic mysteries of Africa. He reached a once populous region west of Albert Nyanza, and found that it had been desolated by SAID BIN ABED, the Arab slave raider, who is now said to have murdered the explorer. When, in the latter part of December, 1891, he was again nearing Victoria Nyanza, he sent his comrade, Dr. STUHLMANN, on to the lake; and with a handful of men, wasted as they were by fatigue and sickness, he started north once more. Nothing has been heard of him since he reached the neighborhood of Albert Nyanza, except the reports of his tragic death.

The chief purpose of EMIN is known. He desired to cross Africa through the unknown belt north of the Congo basin, visiting Lake Tchad, promoting Germany's interests in regions still unappropriated, and emerging at the Cameroons on the west coast. His design was not authorized by the German Government, but if he had succeeded, the desertion of his post of duty would have been forgotten in the brilliancy of his

achievement. For fifteen years EMIN Pasha-EDWARD SCHNITZER, by birth-was weighted with great responsibilities, and his shoulders were broad enough to carry them. The minor weaknesses of his character will be forgotten, but the world will remember his notable achievements. Wholly cut off from civilization for five years, he yet maintained firm control over a great territory, kept the natives at peace, and made them helpful; and by promoting agriculture, and the making of cloth, leather, and other manufactures among his thousands of Egyptian dependents, he secured for them comparative comfort. Amid all his onerous duties, this man of thorough scientific instincts and training incessantly pursued his studies. His researches were made in many fields, and to botany alone he contributed more new species than any other African explorer except Schwein-FURTH. It is to be regretted that he never found time to write a full account of his various researches. Many reports from his pen have, however, been printed in seientific journals, and they have been collected and issued in a large volume.

A Cluster of Speed Trials.

The yachts and the horses are not to do all the great racing of the present month. No fewer than five new war ships are booked to have their speed runs during it. Such a series of events within so short a period has never been known in the steel navy

The possible winnings in some of these trials of the cruisers surpass those of the greatest stake races on the turf. The New York earned a premium of \$200,000 for her builders on the course off Cape Ann. and they confidently count on a like amount, or perhaps \$250,000, with the Columbia. No Lamplighter or Directum is more carefully prepared for a race than a war ship that can win or lose \$50,000 for her builders by making a quarter of a knot more or ess speed than the contract calls for. The best coal obtainable, the work of the ablest and most experienced stokers, the services of the best engineers and supervising experts, whatever the cost, are considered cheap, when such premiums are to be earned or penalties to be paid. Long postponements of the trials, notwithstand ing heavy penalty for each day's delay, as prescribed by the contract, are arranged reely, in the hope of making the war ship a little more fit for her run. It is partly such delays that have chanced to group so

many trials at the present time. The largest and most important of the five vessels is the Columbia, long popularly known as the Pirate, which with her 7,350 tons displacement and her 21,000 horse power, is, by her contract, to make twenty one knots an hour, but is fully expected to reach at least twenty-two. That would mean \$200,000 premium for CRAMP & Co., her builders. Mr. TRACY once called her "a vessel absolutely without parallel among the war ships of the world," since in addition to her great sea speed she has a radius of action exceeding 26,000 knots, enabling her to steam around the globe without touching anywhere for coal. "She needs." said the Secretary, "neither colliers nor coaling stations, for she carries both between her decks:" and yet she is built with the view of overtaking the fleetest of the ocean flyers, like the Paris or the Lucania. The speed trial of such a vessel must be

one of unsurpassed interest. On the Pacific coast a cruiser ranking only a little lower than the Columbia both for speed and coal endurance, and surpassing her in battery power, is also awaiting her official trial, having already been subjected to preliminary runs by the Union Iron Works, her builders. This vessel is the Olympia, of 5,500 tons and 13,500 horse power, which is guaranteed to go 20 knots As her builders several years ago reached a still higher speed with the San Francisco, it is hoped that this fine new craft, nearly 1,000 tons larger than the Baltimore, will reach 201/2 or 21 knots. With her heavy armament of four 8-inch and ten rapid-fire 5-inch guns, and her effective radius of 13,000 miles, she will form a magnificent addition to our growing naval force in the

The next two vessels set down for trial are sister ships, the Montgomery and the Marblehead, the former built by the Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore, and the latter by Habrison Loring's City Point not by treaty, but by virtue of an act of I had done nothing else, his record for fifteen Works of Boston, but completed by the

Quintard Iron Works as assignees. These ressels are handy cruisers of about 2,000 tons displacement, and good battery power The special interest in their trial is due to the fact that the Detroit, the first of the type, built at Baltimore, made an extraordinary gain upon the guaranteed speed. Her contract called for 17 knots, and she actually made 18.72. It is true that her engines were really designed for 18 knots, but so great an excess upon the guarantee was remarkable. Besides it was found after the trial, that she had some of her propeller blades broken, and if this happened even in part during her great run, her speed must have been thereby lessened. The belief of engineers is that this accident did not occur until a'ter the trial was over; but the circumstance enhances the interest attached to the Montgomery's trial, while that of the Marblehead will be watched as one of a vessei constructed by different builders on the same plans as those of the other two. The close margin of three-hundredths of a knot by which the Detroit failed to earn an additional \$25,000, the Government reckoning only full quarters of a knot in awarding premiums and exacting penalties. adds another element of interest to the Mont-

gomery's trial, especially to her builders. Finally, we have the little Castine, a Bathbuilt gupboat of about 1,050 tons, whose trial becomes all the more interesting from the good speed shown by her sister ship, the Machias, which earlier in the year, on Long Island Sound, exceeded her guarantee.

The record of speed shown in the winning trials is not, however, the only point to be considered. All these vessels, after a little preparation, will be added to the active cruising force, and it is a matter of public congratulation that such an accession to the effective strength of the navy is in prospect.

The Heir of Blavatsky.

At Onset, Mass., in agreeable contiguity to the Wareham oysters, there is a man to whom the Mahatmas are as familiar as breathing is. This Onset seer has an astral messenger service that will take his orders to the Himalayas, and an astral body that enables him to hie away into the Ewigkeit and have a Soma lunch with that ethereal and busy sprite, the BLAVATSKY. The name of this Onset OLCOTT is HENRY B. FOULKE. the authorized leader and teacher of ancient, prehistoric, and modern occultism. chosen to succeed the late Mme. HELENA PETROVNA BLAVATSKY." It seems that "the Masters" have given Master Foulke a sort of spiritual and theosophical power of attorney. He is authorized to transact all business for them in their absence, and anybody who wants to know the secrets of these awful sages has only to consult Master FOULKE, who is "privileged," as our esteemed contemporary, the Wareham Independent, reports, "to receive from his invisible associates their desires and wishes, printed or precipitated upon projected paper, and also other supernatural phenomena; and this has given rise to enormous inquiry among those believers in supernatural powers

latent in man." Naturally the exercise of these transcendent gifts has attracted ridicule from the envious, but Master FOULKE has worked too many wonders not to have explicit trust in his wondrous science, his FOULKE lore, so to speak. He is at Onset for a glorious work, the continuation and perfection of the BLA-VATSKY electric light system: and when the time comes, he will be prepared to furnish all the thaumaturgy needed to convince the scoffer and gratify the hierophant:

"He stands ready when the felicitous moment arriv to show his hand, as every other agent will be obliged to do. There will be no neutral ground to stand upon when the planetary spirits give the word to advance They will come to the front when they have all the forces necessary to do the work. It will not be a san ruinary conflict. It will not be by the ahedding blood that the great questions will be settled."

We should expect no less of the planetary spirits. No riding in blood even unto the horse bridles for them. No fever and fret for these illustrious tranquillities, no talking through the hat for these practisers of the large utterances of the early gods. There is plenty of time. The great thing is that when the planetary spirits give the word "Go!" Master FOULKE of Onset will be 'Everything about us," says his Falmouth biographer, " shows that events are rapidly coming to a climax." But | reached the eastern ports of Mexico from Cuba rapidity is not to be confounded with haste. The planetary spirits are swifter than the sight-outrunning thunderbolts, but they are never in a hurry; that would be vulgar, Besides, they know that Master FOULKE. the adept, the patient one, the member of the Thibetan Brotherhood, the Secretary of the Mahatma Club, will be at the station

when they arrive. We like to think of Master FOULKE in his seasons of communion with the mighty visitors from Asia. " In the small hours of the night he may be often seen standing, to all outward appearances alone, beneath one of the oaks in our Onset forest; for what purpose," writes a disciple, "it is not for me to inquire." Naturally not. His soul to day is far away with gods in Ormus and

Cathay. We are sorry to notice in this same Wareham Independent a communication from an uninitiate person, a rank outsider, who refers in a most impertment way to the "choser worker of the Thibetan Brotherhood." have seen the person in question." says the skeptic, "as I have sat near him at a cortain hotel, making away with course after course, not after the manner of the true ascetic, but as an epicure or person who lived to cat." Surely there can be no greater evidence of asceticism, and there can be fewer more dangerous forms of self-tor ture, than to go through a copious meal at a camp-meeting resort. "Rarely is he seen in the company of intellectual people," continues our skeptic. Well, a man who is in the habit of discussing the inside entity of things with planetary spirits, may be excused for not associating with Boston people any more than he must. To ears that drink the music of the planets, even names like Robert Grant and Ablo Bates may be a vexation of spirit. "There are people in the beautiful Onset," cries the skeptic in a fit of palpable biliousness. "who worship the ground this man treads on. Intellectual women are talking of him as if he were a god, although you rarely see him with a woman." Fle upon such a skeptie. The Master to whom it is given to hear the messages of the invisible and indestructible BLAVATSKY, shall he find time to commune with the daughters of mortal women?

The First Trial.

Vigilant, Jubilee, Colonia, Pilgrim, according to the meagre tests afforded up to date, should be the order of finishing today's race by the four competing sloops. Fortunately for sport, and for the better defence of the America Cup, there is none of the last-named three boats whose collective owners do not still hope to sail home first. Whether the boats come in to-day as they have come heretofore, or Colonia or Jubilee or Pilgrim takes Vigilant's place, or the list is permutated in a way not now deemed possible, we commend the contest of this beautiful fleet to the interested at-

tention of every American citizen who has

ever seen water, including horsemen. To-day all eyes are upon the arm of the Atlantic leading into New York harbor, and, whew ! may the wind blow !

Our esteemed contemporary, the St. Louis Republic, publishes a yarn of peculiar absurdity. It avers through one of its correspondents, that the story lately printed in the Philadelphia Press containing certain detailed suggestions as to the nature of Mr. CLEVELAND'S recent ill health, was actually but a vindictive creation of Mr. WILLIAM R. GRACE. According to the Republic, the purpose of Mr. Grace was to take vengeance on Mr. CLEVELAND for the latter's failure to reward Mr. GRACE properly for his political services to Mr. CLEVELAND. To give due credit to politics we must say that we have never known a politician of any prominence so to overstep the normal lines of his profession as to try to square up a political account by inventing a malicious personal assault like that which the Republic attributes to Mr. GRACE. No amount of disappointment on Mr. GRACE'S part in his relations with Mr. CLEVE-LAND can make the Republic's story anything but ridiculous and contemptible.

The contributions of the people of Charles ton and Columbia and other cities of South Carolina for the relief of the distressed negroes of the seaboard regions of the State have been prompt, liberal, and deserving of all praise. The generosity of New York and other Northern cities, in the same case, is commend-

We welcome a little pamphlet published by Mr. Z. S. HOLBBOOK of Chicago, containing his address before the Sunset Club of that city in November last on "The Lessons of the Homestead Troubles." It is pleasant to find one level-headed man in Chicago who is not afraid of the truth. Mr. Holbrook follows THE Sun in maintaining that the whole question at issue at Homestead was the right of the employers to hire whomsoever they pleased to work for them without dictation. Some of the lessons deduced by him are these:

"Capital and labor are partners, but capitalists and aborers are not. "Labor must choose between the certainty of wages,

The obligations of capital to share profits with labor are no greater than those of others to share their sur-

pius with the needy.
"The capitalists of to-day were the wage carners of resterday, and the laborer of to-day can become the capitalist of to-morrow."

These truths seem almost self-evident: but the doings at Homestead and elsewhere show that they can hardly be repeated too often or enforced too deeply. We commend them to the sober consideration of well-intentioned men, and especially workingmen, preachers, pulpiteers, and the editors of newspapers.

Is SABAH GRAND, who has recently risen into literary distinction in England, an American? We suppose she must be, because in one of her latest stories she speaks of "having a good time." and this is a pure Americanism. unknown to uncorrupted English

The nine Chinese who, after reaching this port from Havana, were kept aboard ship for a week, have been permitted to land. Grossly exaggerated statements are made about the number of Chinese who enter our ports despite the Exclusion law. It is not true that tens o thousands of them get into this country every year. We know to a certainty how many come in by our Atlantic ports, and how many by the Pacific; we know that every one of them has to give a satisfactory reason for his admission. under the law. Besides the very few thus admitted, there are some who enter the United States surreptitiously by way of Canada and of Mexico. It is possible that the number of these may run up to a thousand a year; but we have never had any reason to believe that it amounts to more than that. It is very difficult for a hinese to cross the line that divides this country from Canada or that which divides it from Mexico. The attempt to do so is apt to be frustrated by the officers of customs along or near the frontier, who are on the watch for interlopers. A few of these interlopers have been pubbed this year turned around feet and face, and sent back over the line which they had crossed. It is a costly, as well as a dangerous thing for a Chinese to enter the country that way. He has to take ship from China for a British Canadian or West Indian or Mexican port, and, when he gets to it, there is yet a long distance between him and the happy land in which laundries are plentiful and profitable. In addition to all this, he has to pay a heavy tax to the Canadian Government if he lands at any Canadian port. ot more than three or four thousand Chinese have reached Vancouver this year, and not more than one-tenth as many can have or elsewhere.

After obtaining such information upon this subject as is available, we have come to the conclusion that not more than about a thousand Chinese have entered the United State within any year, in violation of the laws which prohibit immigration from China

Justice RYAN reprimanded a policeman for using slang words like "bloke" and "swipe" in court. The reprimand was deserved. In language as in manners, in conduct as in honor, in gentleness as in bravery, the police ought to set an example to other citizens.

THE SQUARE ISSUE,

The Tariff Question in Ohio and Pennsylva-nia -Mr. Cleveland to Strike the Keynote,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.-I am informed that the Ohio Democrats intend to make an effort to get Mr. Cleveland to come into that State me time during the present campaign, to make a speech to a big mass meeting, which they promise to gather together at some central point, probably Columbus.

As Mr. Cleveland is known to be deeply in earnest for a tariff for revenue only, and as Candidate Neal has been nominated squarely on that issue, and more especially because he is the author of the plank in the Chicago platform declaring out and out for a tariff for revenue only, the like of which it is expected the Committee of Ways and Means will shortly report to the House of Representatives as a measure of relief to a well nigh bankrupt Treasury, it is thought the President will not hesitate to respond favorably to such an invitation. So there is a prospect of a rousing appeal for a tariff for revenue only, addressed by the President not to Ohio alone, but to the whole country.

l'ennsylvania Democrats are seeking counsel here. The Republicans last week nominated a ticket on the platform of protection for the sake of protection. Ought the Democrats at their Convention, which meets shortly, to come out fint-footed for a tariff for revenue only, and thus make the issue rather sharper than it would be were they to declare for the Chicago platform simply? They want to know what the Administration advises them to do, and so far they have obtained no satisfaction. The Republicans dely the Administration to

come on with the tariff for revenue only, and they wait for Mr. Cleveland to strike the key. In this the Democrats agree, if such is his ides. But it is understood he hesitates to respond to the call of the Pennsylvania Den " If we can get the issue squarely, Protection or Revenue only," said an old-time Democrat of Fennsylvania a day or two ago. "it will be all we want."

It Must Be So. From Art in Advertising

THE Sun's local news in very complete and reliable. and the paragraphic work is much the best that done in New York city, while the Sunday edit.

THE SUN, however, of the three papers [SUN, Hernid, and World] is, I believe, the most thoroughly read, because it is the best edited and is the best advertising medium in New York for advertising the general wants

CORRIGAN IN CHICAGO. The Archbishop Receives a Hearty Wel-

come at the Catholic Congress. CHICAGO, Sept. 6.-Archbishop Corrigan of New York was the distinguished guest at the Catholic Congress to-day, and upon his arrival during the session he had a warm welcome He made his way from the entrance through the crowded hall to the platform, and, with the manner of a finished orator, thanked his hearers for the hearty reception given him.

The Archbishop, with the remark that the time of the Congress might be better utilized in the hearing of valuable papers than in listening to a speech from him, took occasion to say a few words on the sublime faith which upheld Columbus through all the trials that preceded his discovery of America. Columbus was a religious enthusiast of the best sort.

It was this religious enthusiasm, he said. which enabled him to hold his own when all the world looked coldly on his great project, and it was this in the end which had enabled him to triumph over every obstacle. He thought a well-deserved tribute should also be paid to that great queen, isabella of Spain, whose religious zeal had in a large measure insured the success of the discoverer's enterinsured the success of the discoverer's enter-prise. Although a woman, she parted with things a woman generally the most dearly prizes, her sewels to further the schemes of the great explorer. The Archishop's brief address was liberally applauded at its conclu-

THE PHILOSOPHY OF AMERICA.

Poem Read at Chicago on Tuesday, Sept. 3, in Celebrating New York State's Day. F. on the Post-Lepton.

It happens oftener than we deem
That we should do the good unsought, unknown.
Of which we did not dream;
That from the good we aimed at we should

And in our dear delusion, so subserve God's purposes, as we defeat our own. The Genoese who sailed

The Genoese who sailed
A westward course, in the wild hope to find
The distant liddes, failed;
But in the quest for the rich Orient
He touched the fringes of a continent,
And gained a nobler blessing for his kind;
Though dring unaware
Of the full fruitage of his enterprise
And all its glory rare.
And half believing Orinoco's tide.
Far shining through the tropic lorests wide,
The Specific was a who saided.

The Englishman who sought The Englishman who sought
A land-locked passage unto far Chthay
In vain, not vainly wrought;
Since the great city of the younger world
Has risen where his weary sails were furled,
And Hudson sings his name in crooning spray.

The carnest multitudes

The earnest multitudes
That hither came from many a distant strand.
And braved the solitudes.
After the hope of brilliant conquest failed,
And the flerce fever of adventure paled.
Thought little of the inture of the land.
These simply yearned for neace;
These for the right to conscience and to creed,
And hate's surcease.
And all repoleed to hold some share of soil.
Content to spend themselves in honest toil.
And wait the garnered harvest from the planted
seed.

With nature face to face, From old condition and convenient They grew in power and grace. dition and convention free

ert, elate, resourceful, confident, wood and stream unawed they came and And drew the breath of ancient liberty.

They had for heritage
Old Europe's maxims, and experience
Of soldier, slave, and sage;
But earth was round them in her virgin

From her they caught at primal right and truth.

And touched the meanings of Omnipotence. They never sought in sooth, se Eden visioned in Columbus mind.

Nor Leon's fount of youth.

Nor Leon's fount of youth.

Nor cared if Raleigh's golden city gleam

Afar in maze or misty hill and stream,

Nor wished to voyage after Hudson's Ind.

They tolled: and blest the spade;

They fought and did not scorn to praise the sword;
They kept the laws they made;
They hated privilege and laughed at birth
That brought no heritage of grace and worth;
They suffered, and submitted to the Lord.

And when occasion rose.

Each frankly pledged his honor, fortune, life,
Against oppressive foes;
And fusing into loving brotherhood
In flame of sacrifice and smoke of blood,
There came a nation from the happy strife,
In all things brave and new.

With realms of mountain, lake, and sky-bound
hain.

plain, And to this teaching true; Man's dignity, equality of men A soverelenty in every citizen, The people's good the guaranty to reign.

O sailors, bold and brave.

Of olden time, that took the wandering spray And elimbed the unknewn wave.

Although we give to each due meed of fame and wreath with laurel every sea-aweet name.
Ye did not flud nor make America!
The hope, the love, the thought

The nore, the love, the thought Of millions joined to nourish as it grew: The toil of ages wrought Through nature's ample dower of mine and

And many a soldier fell across his shield.
Ere we could pause to find your sea dreams true:
Lo, many a costly bale.
Beyond the scope of Asian caravan:
A fountain in the vale.
Whose mists resolve the time-worn race's ills;

A golden city in the distant hills: Almost an Eden for regenerate man! No wonder we rejoice! Yet breaking through the jubilee of praise There comes a warning voice.
The tale of those that won, but could not hold.
Of those that rose with steel and fell with

The great republics of the ancient days.

A touch of selfish greed.
The taint of luxury in social health,
The hates of class or creed.
The lure in politics to civic guilt
Might san the stately home the Fathers built
And take the household spirit as by stealth;
And in some coming time.
A gene ation might arouse in fear
And sense of loss and crime.
To find the New World faith and feeling dead.
The Old World's standards ruling in their
stead.

And nothing but another Europe here! Due honor to the lands From which we sprung; all hall the ancient

fame
Of kindred hearts and hands!
But we began with all that they had won,
A counsel of perfection calls us on;
To do no more than they have done were
shame.

'Twere better far, I hold. To see the Iroquois supreme To see the Iroquois supreme once more
Among the forests old,
From hill-girt Hudson's current broad and

From hill-girt Hudson's current broad and slow.

To where, 'twixt Eric and Ontario.
Leaps green Niagara with a glant's roar;
To see the paths pursued
By commerce with her flying charioteers
Tangled with solitude.

The Indian trail uncest among the trees.
The council runner's torch against the breeze
Its signal fling. 'the smeke that disappears'';
To have the wigwams rise
By summer-haunted Horizon so fair;
Fruit blooms and grain-gold dyes
Fade from the shadows in Caying's tide.
The vineyards fail on Keuka's sin-beat side.
The mill-crowned cities of Genesee made bare.
'Twere better far desire.
To see Manhattan's seif Inid desolate.

Drear as another Tyre.

Drear as another Tyre.
Her indices in ruins overset
Her shores begint with weed and drying net.
And not a lett-read stone to tell her fate:
Yea, and her rival here.
Arising like the domes of Kubia Khan
In poet's vision clear.
Dissolved as swift again along the strand
To grassy swamps and dunes of sitted sand.
Spurned by the scornful spray of Michigan.

Such things must come again.
Wherever in their hope and virtue rise
A race of wise, free men.
But what were grain field, railway, granite
street. Or golden ornament, or gallant fleet,

If he who make, whose service glorilles.
Should suffer, shrink, and dwarf.
In plain, or mart, or by his factory wheels.
Or on the crowled wharf?
Since not the mountain, in his cloudy stole.
Nor the great sea outranks the conscious

That knows their glory and their beauty feels! But out on dreams of dread:
In him I but my waking faith and trust.
A king in heart and head.
Who masters forces, shapes material things.
Who loves his kind, whose common sense

who loves his kind, whose common sens-has wings.

The true American, the kindly just.
Full prompt in word and deed.
And ready, to make good some human hope.
In time of utter need:
To cross at Delaware the ice's gorge.
Or tread blood-bolled snow at Valley Forge.
Or keep at Gettysburg the gun-shook slope!

And greater faith I ask
For that mysterious power that watches o'er
The workman at his task:
That shapes his effort to the higher aim
And will not let his straying thases frame
A graven thing, to worship and adore. JOSEPH O'CONNOB.

BUNBEAMS

-"However the older persons may regard it," said a elliann, "The andden starting and stopping of the rable cars seem to ansuse the children greatly."

—Those pretty little baskets of woven wood and throughout this country and Canada wherever temp-

ivilized Indians are found, were once characterized not only by simplicity of form, but also of colo. be cause the Indians manufactured their own dyes. Now, however, the Indian basket makers use the cheap and line dyes of commerce, and the baskets glow in all the

colors of the rainbow. The best and pretites onkels now are those left in the natural color of the wood.

- "Wherever drinkables are sold," raid a man the price of beer is five cents, and doubtless any attempt to raise it would be resented with indignation There is one thing sold on street stands that bears the same relation to the fruits and other things sold there had eer does to the other drinkables, and that is postule,

Whatever the prices of the other things may be whether dearer or cheaper than elsewhere, the price of peanuts is overywhere the same, five cents a posi--The wandering St. Regis Indiana, who are for camps and villages on both sides the St. La. still retain their own language, though most of this speak English, and some of them French Theraid dress one another and their beasts, dogs, as him to a the Indian tongue, and, according to their b robin bird speaks the Indian language. The some a are industrious, kindly, and shapeless in middle life, while the men are fat and idle, after the manner of

savage males brought under civilizing influen

"The influence of the printed word is promptly felt throughout this country. On the very morning schen This Sex set forth the fact that the last great block of arable public land was contained in the itemate Strip, a strangely assorted trio coming lote the auburban road were discussing their own afairs in audible tones, and this is what near by passengers werheard from one of the trio: "I think we was abort to be a little stiff in prices out there, for I see that this Cherokee Strip includes the last undivided remusal of the public domain."

Holidays are curiously abused by some heav men in this town, especially lawyers, young and old. Many lawyers spend aix or eight hours of every holday in undisturbed work at their offices, where on such days hey are safe from the intrusion alike of clients and friends. Others crowd the library of the Har Asserts. tion, and still others work quietly at their cases in clab libraries or in the privacy of their own homes. With these men and many others holidays are esteemed chiefly valuable as offering an opportunity of cleaning up arrears of work.

"Is there anything catching in the yawn" a cut-

sen asks. "In a blue car in Fourteenth street this afternoon a man sitting in a corner yawned broadly. A moment later a young woman sitting in the corner at the other end on the same side yawned visiting, she didn't shield her mouth with her handkerchief or her pocketbook; she just yawned. Then a man who was aitting in about the middle of the row of passencers on that side yawned, and an instant later a woman was was sitting next to him yawned, too winding up with was string next to find yawhed, to wanted up with a mine, thereby acting an example for which everybody felt thankful, for by this time everybody in the car on both sides was aware of the epidemic of yawns, and ever body wanted to smile "

-Southern servants who come North in search of employment find it difficult to adjust themselves to Northern habits, and even to Northern notions of morailty. It is still common in the South for servants to lodge in their own cabine, and pass only the day at their places of service. Sometimes, indeed, a servant s engaged to cook only a single meal, and it is the mental thing for the laundress to carry solled clothes to her own cabin to be washed and from it. It is the con-tom of many Southern housekeepers to lock up all their stores and do'e out so much as will be needed for each day. Whatever is unconsumed the servants carry of home, and these remnants are regarded as their natural perquisites. It is difficult for the Southern negre to realize that Northern housekeepers look upon the ap

propriation of such unconsidered trifles as theft.

College catalogues in the United States indente in an interesting manner the persistence of families in a country where neither law nor custom tends to pre-serve social distinctions. Nearly every such rainforms contains historic names. This is especially true, per-haps, of the South, where side by side with the names of those whose parents immigrated to the country one or two generations ago are those of lads whose arrestors were distinguished in revolutionary and previous tionary times. Even in the West old New England names crop out in the college catalogues, and in the routhwest family names, bong distinguished on the South Atlantic coasts, appear on collegiate rosters. Perhaps, however, there is no place where a mere name counts for less than in an American college. Even the odd conservation of village society on the Atlantic coast is selion proof against the lad who has made his mark in a local college.

—That noisy, quarrelsome bird, the guinea fowl, with

its voracious appelite and destructiveness of coner and kitchen gardens, would not, on general principles, seem to be a profitable bird for the poultry yard. It is so indifferent a parent that its young have usually to be hatched out and reared by a foster mother in the shape of a hen turkey. It was with surprise, there-fore that a New Yorker summering in the town of Monroe, Me., discovered that the farmers o' that region commonly kept a pair or more of guines for le among their other poultry. This was done for the purpose of keeping away the hawks, the boilest of which would not venture to swoop down upon a gard of which any of these mottled, round-hodied, beline rent appearance, or strident cry, or manifest readiness to fight that daunts the hawk, certain it is that whenever one of these aerial pirates, reconnoiting a farm-yard from on high, comes earthward in swift, narrow-ing circles, it needs only the Joul squawk and bristling defiance of the guinea fowl to cause him sudden y to remember an engagement in the next township, and to send him scurrying off in haste.

-"The prettiest open-grate fire I have ever seen," said a Gothamite who has summered and wintered in the Pine Tree State, "is the kind common in Maine villages where there are spool mills. It is from the white arch forests of the State that the thread factories of Williamntic are supplied with spools. The birch tim-ber in process of manufacture is sawn into strips, which again are cut crosswise into aquare suded prisms about two inches long and a little more than an inch square in cross section. Many of these blocks are rejected at the mills for various reasons, and, accumulating in large quantities, are sold as fuel. They serve admirably for a quick fire for sumer cooking and for a little blace to take the chill off the air of the sitting room in an early autumn night. But their burning is seen to perfection when the grate is heaped high in the time of cold weather. The fire they make is the idealization of the coal fire as the piled up, white, sweet-smelling blocks of hard, well-seasoned wood fiame and glow as they burn down to a clear gray ash. It is pleasure enough for the lover of the fireside to bask in the light and warmth of such a fire, feeding it from time to time with fresh blocks from the big basket or wood box which stands conveniently at hand.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A great American hotel is to be built on Unter den Over a thousand children are annually suffocated to

bed with their parents in London. Lloyd's reports 1,008 vessels lost in 1892, of which 249 were British and 126 American.

London music halls are more prosperous than ever. Theatres droop, but music halls flourish.

In a cricket match recently Mr. Sprout of Liverpool powied nine balls, and with the last eight of them took eight wickets. Ringlets for women and whiskers for men are an-

counced as among the fashionable possibilities of Loudon's near future.

The second son of the Archbishop of Canterbury has achieved considerable success with a novel entitled

Dodo," dealing with fashionable society, The slovepupe hat a shaking on its pedestal it began to disappear in the circles of British business. The great heat in London has worked a revolution.

cien. Moran of the French army has entisted the plough in the service of war, for the heaty preparation of intrenchments. A haif a dozen furrows, which are run parallel on the line selected, make it possible to throw an intrenchments in greatly less time than when the earth had at helioacted by the spade alone, who Endriques, a celebrated accurate of Paris, who Mme Rodrigue, a celebrated convices of Paris, who failed a year and a host ago, has just died in a lunatio asylum. She was tall, stout, and brutally frank, and absolutely declined to dress any woman of a poor figure A ducless of rather meagre form, after endeav-oring for a long time to get dresses made by Rodriguez, received the repoy. "I will dress Mune in Duchesse

when she has shoulders."
At the exhibition at Antwerp next year, for an original feature after the manner of the Edfel Tower and the Ferra Wheel, two captive balloons will be put to gether and form a stationary serial castle big enough to hold 150 guests about 1.000 fest above the earth. It will be held to the ground by four struct cables. It will us reached by two smaller captive badoons which will go

up and down every quarter of an bour the new British battle ships Majestre and Magnificent will head the list in point of size. They will be tons displacement, and 17% knots maximum speed, instead of 76 ton gaus, the biggest used in the later conclude they will carry four 50-tonners, 12 inch alibre, and capable of being loaded by haml as see as by machinery. There will be twelve blinch quies fiving guns, sixteen 12-pound quies firing guns, and five topedo tubes, three submerged, for 18-inch torpedos, The big guns will be mounted on barbettes. These yes the itoyal hovereign and her staters.

Damage Enough Airendy.

From the Studen Locatory Transcript. A friend who has just returned from the World's Fair was greatly amused by this placard posted on a equiptured hou in the art department: LADIES

WILL PLEASE NOT SIT ON THE LIQUY'S TAIL.