

THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1897.

Washington Office—1563 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Telephone Calls. Business office, 235. Editorial room, 186.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL. Daily only, one month, \$1.00. Daily only, three months, \$2.50. Daily only, one year, \$9.00. Daily and Sunday, one year, \$10.00. Single copies, 5 cents.

WHEN PUBLISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier, \$1.00. Daily, single copy, 5 cents. Daily by mail, 10 cents.

WEEKLY. Per year, \$3.00. Single copies, 10 cents.

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from which they came and place themselves in jeopardy by violating its laws do not deserve and should not have the protection of the government of the United States. This is a proper distinction, and one which, as the secretary observes, should be made in future treaties, since foreigners who have become citizens simply to use their citizenship as a cover for lawless political acts have frequently involved the government in perplexities which might have resulted in war.

A CUBAN POLICY.

People who read the papers know much more about President McKinley's policy in regard to Spain and Cuba than Congress was able to ascertain regarding the policy of Mr. Cleveland. Secretary Sherman believes that it is better that the people should know what arrangements have been made with the Spanish authorities regarding the capture and treatment of all American citizens. Only a week in office an arrangement has been made with Spain which is satisfactory even to the New York World. All alleged American citizens arrested with arms in their hands are to be tried by the tribunal designated by treaty, while those Americans who are believed to be simply nuisances are to be turned over to the United States consul general to be sent out of the country. If the Cleveland administration had made and announced such terms two months ago, much of the excitement resulting from ignorance and misrepresentation would have been escaped.

The Spanish authorities seem to have come to the conclusion that the present administration will not vacillate and that a policy which was safe for it to pursue with the Cleveland administration will not do with the McKinley administration. This fact doubtless accounts for the change which has taken place. The country now knows that no alleged American citizen will be treated with cruelty by the Spanish authorities. It also knows that the administration has as faithfully enforced the neutrality laws as did its predecessor. This fact may not please some disbelievers, but the bulk of the American people believe that the United States must act in good faith with every nation, regardless of the desires or preferences of citizens.

With the present understanding there will be much less feeling against Spain, much less irritation and less cause to sympathize with those who would make the United States the basis of assault upon the Spanish. As for the Spanish authorities, reasonable people must see that they have done all that can be asked of them in regard to alleged American citizens who are in Cuba to interfere in behalf of the Cubans. It is a great concession for rulers to make who belong to a government which is very primitive in its methods of ascertaining the guilt of those suspected and very hasty in its conclusions regarding punishment, to give full trials to those caught in acts of treason and immunity to those suspected. If General Grant had caught a Scovell suspiciously wandering about the arena of war with forged credentials in his possession a second or a third time he would have been fortunate if his life had been spared to an existence in a military prison with a ball and chain attachment.

A GOOD SUGAR SCHEDULE.

All the stories to the effect that the ways and means committee under the chairmanship of Senator Hoar is under the control of the Sugar Trust seem to have no foundation. The Chicago Record, which is not friendly to the element receiving the tariff, takes early occasion to say that "the sugar schedule of the committee has devised a means at once of increasing the revenues and lessening the monopoly power of the Sugar Trust." This is true. The schedule as reported increases the rate of duty on raw sugars and decreases the rate on refined sugars. If the schedule shall become law the trust will no longer be able to coin money out of the consumers of sugar, and the revenues will be increased several millions by the change. If the tariff bill can be enacted as prepared by the House committee, or even as passed by the House, the country would be sure of having a tariff which would yield revenue and at the same time protect the industries of the country against the harmful competition of the present tariff with its vicious ad valorem schedules.

The country yet remembers the scandal of the sugar schedules in the Senate. During the weeks that the bill was pending in the Senate it was shown that several senators had been speculating in the stocks of the organization best known to the people as the Sugar Trust. Its agents have been before the ways and means committee and made its case. Its managers have told the Lexow committee that the trust had divided 15 or 20 per cent. a year on its stock. So great a dividend means that the people have been paying more for sugar than they should. If the testimony before the Lexow committee did not show this, the fact that the same grades of sugar, duty off, are considerably lower in Great Britain than here would establish it.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Rudyard Kipling is a nephew of Mr. Poynter, the new president of the British Royal Academy.

King Menekle has given orders to have built immediately a great eucalyptum representing the left bank of the Nile, and the painter Scheibling, of Metzingen, has been given the commission.

A French-Canadian couple, Louis Darvin and his wife, now in modern life and recently celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of their marriage. The husband is 107 years old and his wife is 105.

John G. Jones, the talented English artist, lives in an old and picturesque house in the neighborhood of Hampstead Heath, England, and has her studio there in the top floor. After much hard study, her work first attracted world-wide attention fifteen years ago.

When the Sultan wants to see a play he sends out for a company and attends the representation in his dining room. Before the performance he hands the manager some original jokes of his own to be added to the dialogue, so the troupe is at least sure of one approval.

The Grand Duke Paul of Russia is so tall that no hotel bed is long enough for his comfort, and he has one built in sections, which he carries with his luggage everywhere. The bed is made up in the morning, and under the superintendence of the royal valet, now in modern life and recently celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of their marriage.

Some phases of the Greek-Cretan incident show that public opinion is more of a factor in the shaping of European policies now than it formerly was. [Until comparatively recent times European governments have paid but little attention to popular sentiment. Kings, cabinets and dynasties were everything, the people nothing or next to nothing. The divine right of kings did not admit that the people had any rights except to be ridden over by their rulers and held down with big armies. But there are indications of a change. Liberal ideas are making their way, the leaven of popular government is working, and the people are beginning to make themselves felt even in the most absolute governments. Recent events furnish some interesting proofs of this. At the beginning of the trouble in Crete King George of Greece seemed disposed to pursue a conservative policy. This was not from lack of sympathy with the Greeks in Crete, but was doubtless due to apprehension of the consequences that might follow any interference on his part, inviting perhaps a general war. But the people of Greece did not want a conservative policy and would not have it. They demanded intervention in Crete, regardless of consequences. King George is very popular, but it was evident that his popularity could not withstand the demand of the people for aggressive action. It was even said at one time that he might be forced to abdicate and that his reign would not last twenty-four hours if he did not yield to the popular demand. He did yield, and there was not much delay about it, either. The mobilizing of the Greek army and navy and the sending of troops to Crete, though primarily the work of the King, was really the work of the people. They demanded it, and the King obeyed. Later, when the powers protested against the action of Greece, King George proposed that the Cretans be allowed to declare by a popular vote what sovereignty they desired. This would have been a concession to the people and an easy solution of the question. The powers declined the proposition, but the fact that it was made shows a growing disposition to recognize popular rights. By the same token their refusal of the proposition showed they were afraid to encourage the growth of a power which already is growing too fast to please them. Still later, when the Cretans demanded the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete as an ultimatum, and the King hesitating what to do, a dispatch said: "King George is 'between the devil and the deep sea,' to use an old saying. If he obeys the command of the powers he may be denounced by his excited subjects, who have worked themselves up to a war pitch, and if he defies the nations his soldiers will be forcibly expelled from Crete and the Piræus (the port of Athens) be blockaded." The force of popular opinion in Greece was felt at this juncture as much as it had been before. Moreover, there is reason to believe that popular opinion in Great Britain, Germany and France has made itself felt in modifying the attitude of those governments on the pending question. Public sentiment in those countries is so strongly in favor of Greece that the governments hesitate to defy it. A century ago—half a century ago—public opinion would have been powerless to shape or modify the policy of the government in any of these countries. In former times European rulers said, "The people be damned," and acted out the idea. Now they dare not go counter to a strongly expressed popular sentiment. The world has moved. Gradually the people are coming to the front. They may move slowly, but they get there.

The executive and finance committees of the recent inauguration ball held a meeting yesterday to close up the business. A partial statement of the finance committee, made a few days ago, indicated that there would be a cash surplus of \$19,000 to \$22,000. The total receipts from all sources were \$116,500, of which \$47,750 was paid on the guarantee fund and \$47,750 for ball tickets. As the expenses of the ball will not exceed \$50,000, the guarantors will receive back the full amount of their payments and the surplus will probably be given to charity. If inauguration balls are to be a permanent feature, the Washington people should erect a hall expressly for the purpose. The present building should never be used again for an inaugural ball. The commissioner says the recent one cost the government nearly \$30,000 for salaries for the ten days that the clerks were idle, besides causing a great interruption to business.

Senator Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, is just now trying to explain away some caustic and censorious statements which he made about this country and its people, published by him many years ago. The book was entitled "Around the World: From Madrid to Madrid." So a person in Spain prepared a copy of the book and sent extracts from it to a New York paper, with the evident intention of prejudicing the minister in this country. Senator Dupuy de Lome speaks very frankly about it. "The book," he says, "was written when I was only twenty-one years of age. I was second secretary of the Spanish legation in Japan, and on my recall I took the Western route home. I was foolish enough to write my experiences in book form. I am forty-two now. I have had abundant time to collect my wits, and to extend my views on the subject of American national characteristics, but I have learned the folly of writing books from my first attempt." He says that many years residence in the United States has convinced him that the good qualities of the American people far outweigh their bad ones and that if he were to write a book now he should express himself very differently. He is not the first person who has published a book when young that he would gladly recall when older, though not everybody admits his mistake as frankly.

Republican, Stilesville, Ind.: Druggists can legally sell stimulants, to be used for medicinal purposes, provided they are sold on physicians' prescriptions.

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that once in his Eton days he was walking through Fourth Form Passage when the "Head" met him and stopped. "Boy," said the terrible prefect, "what is that book you are carrying?" It proved to be nothing less innocent than a dictionary, but it sufficed for the "Head" to know that you were carrying it. "I thought it was a Bible," was the reply. "Read your Bible, boy, or I'll be obliged to you to get it out of my sight."

Farm Poultry says that Isaac Wilbur, of Little Compton, R. I., has the largest poultry farm in the world. He ships from 120,000 to 150,000 dozen of eggs a year. He keeps his fowls on the colony plan, housing about forty in a house about 150 feet apart, set out in long rows over the gently sloping fields. He has one hundred of these houses scattered over three or four fields. The food is loaded into a low wagon, which is driven in back to each house. The attendant feeding as he goes; at the afternoon feed he feeds each house. The morning feed is a mash of cooked vegetables and rice, and the evening mash is of the afternoon of the day before. The afternoon feed is whole corn the year round.

Abdul Ben Mejid may his tribe decrease! His highnesses nightly of Prince George of Greece.

Elect McKinley, Hanna said—And start the idle mills. The wheels will be going now in Far Nevada's hills.

It don't think that ought to hinder me from knowin' how to be a good policeman," said the applicant. "When I was on the farm, I made it a rule to work it for all I was worth. I guess they ain't so great different in farmin' and policein'."

"I had a bicycle one time," said the man with the ginger beard, "but I had to throw it away because it was so heavy."

"What for?" asked the grocer. "Wouldn't it do anything but lie?"

"I run over a tack one dark night," continued the man with the ginger beard, "ordinarily my eyes is so good I can dodge all the tacks in the road, but this here was after dark. The tack fit in all right, so the devil took me out—"

"Youm don't neither."

"The wind didn't run out, an' I never would of knowed the tack was there of about three or four days after, not a wheel would turn. What do you suppose the reason was?"

"It was up," said the wily grocer.

"The durn tack had give the durn bicycle the lockjaw."

The New England Magazine has undertaken the interesting task of tracing the influence of New England on the West, and in the current issue traces the work of the "Yankee" settlers in Kansas.

The month, the literary magazine recently established by James E. and Jeanette L. Glider, contains many of the best features of their weekly publication, the Critic, and is therefore not of special interest to readers of that useful and enterprising journal. It is a well-loved monthly and in more permanent form, is better suited to the taste of others. The magazine contains strong and consistent views of the books of the month and portraits of the authors, and is a most interesting and useful feature.

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