

Amusements
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather.
EQUUS THEATRE—The Sweet Melodist.
THE THEATRE—The 1904 Eye.
ARNEGGIE HALL—24th—Symphony Society.
CASINO—The 1904 Eye.
DAN'S THEATRE—The 1904 Eye.
DORIS WINTER—The 1904 Eye.
EDEN THEATRE—The 1904 Eye.
EMPIRE THEATRE—The 1904 Eye.
GARDEN THEATRE—The 1904 Eye.
GARRICK THEATRE—The 1904 Eye.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The 1904 Eye.
HARLEM THEATRE—The 1904 Eye.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—The 1904 Eye.
HYVING PLACE THEATRE—The 1904 Eye.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—The 1904 Eye.
LITTLE THEATRE—The 1904 Eye.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—The 1904 Eye.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—The 1904 Eye.
PASTOR'S—The 1904 Eye.
PLEASURE PALACE—The 1904 Eye.
ROBERTS—The 1904 Eye.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—The 1904 Eye.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The 1904 Eye.
WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC HALL—The 1904 Eye.
14TH STREET THEATRE—The 1904 Eye.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1897.
THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN—Thanksgiving Day was observed in several European capitals: Three hundred Americans had a dinner at the Hotel Cecil in London, at which Ambassador Hay was among the speakers; Ambassador White was among the speakers at the dinner of Americans in Berlin. The sitting of the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath was again closed on account of the disorderly tactics of the German Opposition. In the Lancaster Nursery Handicap at Manchester "Tod" Stanger defeated Prince of Wales's Lizard. Derrit, which was not handled in the race, with Ravelaw Castle won the Rothschilds Plate.

DOMESTIC—The President is expected to urge legislation for the better government of Alaska in his forthcoming Message to Congress. The University of Pennsylvania football eleven defeated Cornell by the score of 4 to 0 on Franklin Field, Philadelphia; Lafayette beat Lehigh, and Brown defeated Wesleyan, at Lehigh. The University of Michigan defeated the Harvard eleven in Washington said he expected within a few days to reach a friendly settlement of the disorderly tactics of the German Opposition. In the Lancaster Nursery Handicap at Manchester "Tod" Stanger defeated Prince of Wales's Lizard. Derrit, which was not handled in the race, with Ravelaw Castle won the Rothschilds Plate.

CITY AND SUBURBAN—Thanksgiving Day was celebrated with the usual services at the churches, and dinners were given at the homes of the wealthy, and for the poor. Christopher Forbes raised the flag at the Battery at sunrise in commemoration of the evacuation of the island. Policeman John Heilman shot a seventeen-year-old boy in the thigh, and the boy's friends assert that the shooting was deliberate and unjustifiable. A cooper from Albany smashed a plate glass window in Sixth-st. in order to be arrested and secure a good meal. The golf contests at Lakewood were witnessed by many well-known persons. The football team of the Orange Club defeated the Elizabeth Club at Orange, by a score of 6 to 4. It is said that John Jeroloman, President of the Board of Aldermen, will be appointed Assistant Commissioner of the late General Commissioner. "Jimmy" Michael beat J. Frank Starbuck in a twenty-five-mile bicycle race over two miles, and "Nat" Butler broke all handicap mile records at Madison Square Garden.

THE WEATHER—Indications for to-day: Rain and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 48 degrees; lowest, 36; average, 43.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Peace on earth, so long anxiously desired by the good of all nations, would at least be brought nearer if the plans for international arbitration, which President McKinley is said to be considering with a view to their submission to the great Powers of Europe, can be put into such form as to be at once acceptable and practically workable. It is not the less an effort worthy of the highest and most noble statesmanship because it is hindered by the gravest difficulties. To find a plan which all the great Powers would readily accept is not difficult. All would accept any plan which could by no possibility limit their freedom of action, nor result in any surrender of advantages or claims, but such a plan would be empty and worthless and practically unworkable. On the other hand, it is not difficult to formulate a workable plan which might in practical operation be expected to result in equitable decision between disputing Powers, and which would in effect place all under a measure of compulsion to abide by the decisions reached. But to get any such plan accepted is obviously not an easy matter.

Rulers of great nations are simply unable to act as freely as individuals might. They are compelled, even though wielding the most despotic power, to consider to some extent the feelings, interests, prejudices and passions of the people over whom they rule. The great nations are composed of units who have interests of the largest importance to them as individuals or as a community, and in settlement of many questions by international arbitration the sacrifice of interests on one side or both would be unavoidable. Such a sacrifice, kindling the bitter hostility of many subjects to the ruling power, cannot be contemplated without hesitation by any Government; and any form of arbitration which might result in such a sacrifice, or else in a costly conflict on disadvantageous terms with other Powers, would be liable to expose the Government to serious loss of support in a time of emergency. Thus it is less easy than at first it may seem for even the most autocratic Governments to bind themselves by any form of settlement which might come to involve practical interests of the greatest importance to many of its subjects.

Nor is it an easy matter to contrive a mode of selecting arbitrators which will be at once effective and at the same time such that other Powers may be willing to take their chances under it. A fresh selection of arbitrators for each occasion would involve the virtual submission of the issue to the will of any Power chosen to select which may have strong attachments or antagonism to one of the disputants, and in these days, when the ruling families are connected by countless ties or separated by the strongest jealousies or ambitions, it would not be easy to find a Power which others would unhesitatingly trust to make such a selection. The case is not helped in the least, but possibly rendered more difficult, if it is attempted to create a permanent body of arbitrators constituting an international court for the hearing of all disputes. The nations which are in closest alliance at this hour are aware that a shifting of the kaleidoscope is always possible which will place them in the sharpest antagonism.

To undertake a task so envied by difficulties, if there be a fair prospect of accomplishing even a little progress in the right direction, is worthy of high honor. It is not to be presumed that the President has seriously contemplated such an effort without reason for believing that there is some prospect of a creditable result. The complete independence of this country as respects all the controversies which most embarrass European Powers is now and has ever been its advantage. The creation of

an international court to which questions arising between this and either of the great Powers of Europe might be referred would be not only a step of large benefit to this country, but would without doubt serve as a help toward broader and permanent arbitration in a great variety of disputes which do not affect interests vital to either nation, and yet cause much friction and danger while they remain unadjusted.

WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE?

It is gratifying to have Governor Black announce, in time for Senators and Assemblymen who are making their plans for the coming session to profit by the warning, that it will be his policy to discourage and as far as possible prevent excessive legislation. The profuse multiplication of statutes is a curse to every civilized community, and it is probably nowhere more oppressive than in the Empire State. The Governor of New-York would have done well at the beginning of his term to imitate the Governor of New-Jersey with a candid and positive declaration that he would veto every bill placed in his hands which did not appear to him to be responsive to some distinct public necessity. Governor Black neglected his first chance to perform a valuable public service, but he subsequently did what he could to retrieve a lost opportunity by killing or leaving to die about five hundred bills, scarcely one of which held out the remotest prospect of benefit to the people. He does well to declare thus early that he has not changed his opinion on this subject, and he will do still better if, in his annual message, he gives the lawmakers to understand precisely what use he intends to make of the veto power.

A large reduction in the legislative list would be a blessing in itself, and it might have the additionally advantageous consequence of improving the quality of measures not wholly unfit to be enacted. The uncertainty of laws is perhaps as harmful and discreditable as their profusion. The output of Legislatures throughout the world suggests the thought that the lawmakers who to a great extent compose them and direct their proceedings are not averse to the passage of acts so vague or contradictory that they have to be taken into court forthwith for a determination of their meaning. An assertion that they do consciously pursue such a policy would certainly provoke an indignant contradiction, but the other alternative does not leave them in a much better position. If the miserable manner in which legislation of all sorts, including the most important, is drafted is not due to crafty forethought, it is a melancholy manifestation of ignorance or heedlessness, or both, which is about as bad.

It is disgraceful for men trained in the study and practice of law that when they are intrusted with the grave and honorable task of making law they so generally perform it in a slipshod way, with results vexatious and costly to the community, and profitable—if profitable in the long run to anybody—to themselves alone. Let us hope that Governor Black's admonition will have the effect of diminishing the usual product at Albany, and of improving the quality of that which gets past him to the statute-book. The accomplishment of such a reform would put the whole State under lasting obligations to everybody who had been instrumental in bringing it about.

THE KENTUCKY PLAN.

While reform of the primary laws is being discussed and various plans are being put forward to secure to voters the control of the nominating machinery of their respective parties, it is profitable to consider what has been done elsewhere to solve the problem that confronts the people of New-York. Prominent among the States which have devised a primary system that meets present conditions and needs is Kentucky. Some of the provisions of its law might perhaps be put in operation here. Certainly they can be profitably studied by those who wish to avoid experiments in so important a field of legislation. The Kentucky system is the work of both political parties, and it has been shown by five years' experience to be practical and satisfactory to the great body of citizens. All primary elections of the different parties are conducted in the same manner and under the same regulations and penalties as a State election. All officers are sworn, and any fraud in the counting of votes or recording of names is punishable the same as an election fraud. When a party desires to hold a primary election it is required to give forty days' notice by posting at certain conspicuous places a call, stating the day and hours and places at which the polls will be open and the officers for which candidates are to be nominated. At those polling-places the State guarantees every member of the party as complete a right to vote, free from intimidation, as it does at its own election. And to secure for him this right and protect it from invasion by members of any other party it has established a system of party registration in all towns where regular registration is required. If, as in this State, registration was universal, then the party registration would be universal.

In the regular registration books a column is reserved in which is entered the party affiliation of each elector who desires to declare it. The judges ask each man. If he wishes to remain neutral he may do so. If not, his name is put in his party list, and for that year he has a certain vote in the party management. Thus each party has its roll made up of actual voters and cleared each year of dead names, and as a person cannot get his name on the roll of two parties there is no possibility of the practice, so familiar here, of borrowing men from the opposition to carry caucuses. The party lists are protected against alteration or mutilation under heavy penalties, and party officials are likewise held to strict accountability for the correctness of their copies. The lists are public, and may be investigated by anybody.

When the voter comes to the scene of a primary election he is protected from all annoyance. The ballots are of uniform character, printed under government authority at the expense of the party organization, and no electioneering is allowed within fifty feet of the polls. The ballots are distributed at the polling-place, and it is a felony to remove from the election-room or have outside it either a genuine or counterfeit ballot while the election is going on. Marking ballots for identification is also criminal, and bribery at a primary is punishable the same as bribery at a general election. The count is safeguarded by law, and the general operation of the system has been to secure to the members of a party a free choice of candidates and to protect the party machinery from boss domination.

SUSPENSION OF SEALING.

A new factor in the sealing problem is disclosed. It is a hopeful one, making distinctly toward a satisfactory solution. Formal announcement is made that the United States Government is prepared to stop land sealing on the Pribyloff Islands during the year, for which it asks Canada to refrain from pelagic sealing in Behring Sea. That this would be done has been supposed by some thoughtful observers, but no hint of it has hitherto been publicly made, and in discussions of the question that had sealing would be continued, and would immediately enjoy a decided advantage from the stoppage of pelagic rivalry. That meant that the profits of this country would

be increased, while the industry of Canada would be altogether destroyed. To that the Canadians not altogether unreasonably objected. But now it appears that no such thing is contemplated. The United States has an unquestionable right to the seals on the islands. But it proposes to suspend its right to kill them for a time, in order that the herd may be replenished and the general sealing industry, on land and sea, made more profitable. In this way the United States Government offers the strongest possible proof of its sincerity and good faith. There is no question that in such a compact this country would forego far greater profits than Canada would, and would contribute much to the profits of Canadian pelagic sealing when it should be resumed under proper regulations. The objection that the United States wants Canada to make all the concessions and to make none itself is effectively answered in the offering of as great concessions as are asked. On such a basis a year's suspension of sealing and space for deliberate negotiation of a permanent settlement ought surely to be secured.

CUBAN FINANCE.

Financial considerations, as hitherto suggested in these columns, are offering the most serious obstacles to the establishment of autonomy in Cuba. This is entirely natural. The chief grievance of the Cubans for the last half-century or more have been financial. The colony has been "the milch cow" of Spain. Its trade has been controlled in the interest of the Peninsula, just as much as Ireland's has been in the interest of England. It has been taxed for the benefit of the Peninsula treasury. An enormous public debt has been imposed upon it, for payment for enterprises from which it has derived no profit. Whatever other motives may have been influential in some quarters, there is no question that the desire to have the revenues of the island administered at least chiefly and primarily for the benefit of the island is what most of all aroused the Cuban people, the substantial, thrifty, property-holding classes, to demand autonomy, and, in default of its being granted, to proceed to actual revolt against Spanish rule. It has thus been perfectly evident that any scheme of autonomy, to be acceptable to the Cubans, must include financial autonomy, especially the power to make tariffs and budgets without regard to Spain, just as Canada does without regard to England.

The first published outline of the present proposals of the Spanish Government did not make it entirely clear whether such concessions were included in it or not. They never had been in any former offer of so-called home rule. But it now appears that they are thus included. This is indicated by the protests that are being made to the Madrid Government against the scheme by commercial bodies and other interested parties in the Peninsula. These come from no one political party. Liberals and Conservatives unite in urging the Ministry to "protect Spanish industries and commerce," and Weyler, fresh from his egregious failures in the field, assumes to pose as a leader in political economy and to identify himself with what he is pleased to term the cause of Spanish Protection. The true principle of Protection does not, of course, enter into his consideration. The question is not whether Spain shall be protected, but whether Cuba shall be sacrificed. Weyler and Robledo demand not that Spain shall be protected against the competition of alien countries, but that the industries and commerce of Cuba shall be sacrificed for the benefit of the Peninsula. To continue the comparison with British colonies: England, finding her West India colonies unprosperous, and judging that closer commercial relations with the United States would benefit them, urges them to seek reciprocity with this country, and herself enters into negotiations with Washington to that end. But Spain, seeing her West India colonies in the same plight, forbids them to seek the same relief, or if the Spanish Government, at last learning true wisdom, proposes to grant such permission, the Spanish people protest and threaten to rise in revolt.

The remark that Señor Sagasta was not to be congratulated on his becoming Prime Minister of Spain is vindicated. He has a hard and thankless task before him. He sees his duty, and is trying to fulfill it. In a wiser and braver spirit than any other Spanish statesman of the century. He proposes to apply to Cuba the reforms which, granted a generation ago, would have held her faithful to the Spanish Crown and saved both island and Peninsula from unspeakable woe. He may be too late with the offer. But at least he makes it in good faith, and it is a mournful and depressing circumstance that it comes not from Cuban desperation, but from Spanish selfishness. Whatever the passion-swayed mob may clamor or demand, the intelligent business men of Spain, who are now making these protests to the Government, ought to be able to perceive that Cuba autonomous and prosperous would be worth far more to Spain, politically and commercially, than Cuba ruled at and for Madrid, and in a constant state of disaffection, disorder and distress. If they cannot appreciate the fact on general principles, they have only to ask themselves how Canada compares in value to England with Cuba in value to Spain. Years ago England gave Canada the right to make her own tariffs, and even to levy duties against English goods, and now Canada, rich and prosperous, voluntarily makes sweeping discriminations in favor of English goods. Suppose Spain had done likewise years ago, would she not now be far better off? And is it not worth while, at least, to try the experiment now, and see whether there be not yet time for its success?

NO MENACE FROM AUSTRIA.

In the game of whist there used to be a rule which sometimes worked well. "In case of doubt, play trumps." In the greater game of politics there seems to be a similar rule, which is harder and harder to remember or guess how it also sometimes works well, or seems so to do. "In case of domestic trouble, make trouble abroad." Many an outburst of official Chauvinism, not to say actual war, has been artificially manufactured as a counter-irritant to domestic discontent. An aggressive foreign policy distracts the attention of the people from their own ills. A controversy with a foreign Power unites, or should unite, all factions in loyal support of the home government. Thus more than one administration has tied itself over a crisis which threatened ruin, and more than one dynasty has allayed a rising storm which menaced it with overthrow. Such may not be the explanation of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister's recent utterance about a European league against America. If not, His Excellency is the victim of false appearances. Every existing circumstance points to such an interpretation of his words. The Dual Realm is convulsed with domestic strife, local and general. Austria is arrayed against Hungary. Slav is arrayed against German. Clerical and Socialist are arrayed against Jew. Vienna itself is on the verge of a state of siege. Actual revolution is threatened. And there seems no way of setting matters to rights and of restoring tranquility unless by bringing forward some new issue of apparently paramount importance. Exactly such an issue would be found in the anti-American campaign which Count Goluchowski suggests.

This interpretation seems the more reasonable for jealousy of Austria-Hungary has almost real cause for jealousy of America than almost any other country. Her trade with the United States is small, but what there is of it is chiefly in her favor. She sells this country about three times as much as she buys from it. And, while the pseudo Free Trade of the Wilson bill may have borne hardly upon her, under the protective system her trade relations with this country are steadily improving. In 1887 she sold to the United States \$8,502,000 worth of goods, and bought only \$682,000 worth. In 1891, under the mutually beneficial provisions of the McKinley tariff, her exports to this country rose to \$11,585,000, the increase being due almost entirely to the generous enlargement of the free list effected by that law. At the same time, the further to refute the delusion or delirium that Protection restricts trade, her imports from the United States rose to \$1,311,000. Again, in 1892, while there was a decline in her dutiable exports to this country, her free exports were still large, and her imports from this country were slightly increased. An unfavorable contrast was, of course, presented under the Wilson "perfidy and dishonor" tariff. While she kept on buying largely from this country, her sales to it were much reduced, especially in the category of the free list. In 1895 she sold the United States only \$6,510,000 worth, of which only an insignificant fraction was admitted to this country free of duty, and similar conditions prevailed in 1896. Had Austria-Hungary protested against the Wilson tariff, under which her trade was lessened and her exports subjected to burdensome taxes, she might have done so with reason. But now, under the Dingley tariff, there is every reason to look for a return to the free trade and greater mutual benefits of the McKinley system, in which, instead of repining she will have cause to rejoice.

With no ground for enmity toward the United States, therefore, and with the strongest reason for desiring to change the currents of domestic agitation, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister may, without disrespect, be suspected of "talking for Buncombe." To have meant seriously what he said the other day would be unworthy of a statesman of his information and judgment. He is perfectly well aware that the protective system here, while defending and promoting home industries, also tends to an increase of foreign trade; and that the more prosperous the industrial masses of America are the more they are able to buy, and thus the better the American market is for foreign trade. He does not need to be reminded that this country is conspicuous, if not unique, in never varying tariff rates. It makes tariffs for the protection of its own industries, not for the destruction of those of other countries. Its action is defensive, not offensive. There was not one item in the McKinley tariff, and there is not one in the present tariff, designed or adopted for the purpose of injuring any other nation. In such circumstances, for that empire, which of all the great Powers suffers least from American competition, and which is one of the largest gainers proportionately from American commercial patronage, to lead in an industrial and commercial war against the United States would be an act of incredible unreason. It may be that the Foreign Minister's words will have a beneficial effect at Vienna and Budapest. That they will have evil results to this country is not for a moment to be feared.

It was the turkey question, not the Turkish question, that was satisfactorily settled yesterday. Herr Liebling, the German musical composer, has just earned the undying gratitude of his order by thrashing a critic, and rather than go to prison is coming to America—a visit fraught with deep interest to the average American critic, who may now find it expedient to take a vacation.

Moreover, he [Lowe] owed his strength at the election to a pure fiction of newspaper manufacture. Actually, there is no such thing as "Plattism." What! No such thing as "Plattism"? Were you then working up a pure newspaper fiction when you said: "A large section of the Republican party of this State has been hostile to Mr. Thomas C. Platt for ten years and more. He has constantly pursued a strictly personal policy, seeking the fulfillment of his own plans. Power for his own hands by means of his creatures has been his object, and in his efforts to 'obtain it he has not spared the Republican party of New-York'? Were you trying to fool somebody when you said: 'In the hands of Thomas C. Platt the Republican party is a menace to the prosperity of the city'?" If it wasn't a general election this year, what was it? A general smash? Quigg says that a Police Commissionership is not in accordance with my plans for the future. What has the future in store for this genius: a Senatorship or a Presidency? Or is he going to "grind Tom Reed to powder"? Mr. Chamberlain announces that the coming session of Parliament will be largely devoted to the Government bill granting local self-rule to Ireland. Thus does the pleading game of disaffection, the Home Rulers proceed, and the interesting feature of it is that it seems likely to win. The "most distressed country" is enjoying so great prosperity under the Imperial system that her people are beginning to think it may be better for them to stay in the Union and let England atone for the harm done in the past than to get out and work out their own salvation.

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Assemblyman Nixon, of Chautauque, thinks it is going to be a "businesslike session." That will be a good thing, provided that the business has not been done by the people, but that they have done it for themselves. There have been many "businesslike sessions" which the people could have dispensed with to their great advantage.

The end of the football season leaves the golf-players in pretty nearly complete possession of the field of competitive sports. The bicycle, of course, we always have with us, but that belongs in a different class. It is getting to be harder and harder to remember or guess how it also sometimes works well, or seems so to do. "In case of domestic trouble, make trouble abroad." Many an outburst of official Chauvinism, not to say actual war, has been artificially manufactured as a counter-irritant to domestic discontent. An aggressive foreign policy distracts the attention of the people from their own ills. A controversy with a foreign Power unites, or should unite, all factions in loyal support of the home government. Thus more than one administration has tied itself over a crisis which threatened ruin, and more than one dynasty has allayed a rising storm which menaced it with overthrow. Such may not be the explanation of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister's recent utterance about a European league against America. If not, His Excellency is the victim of false appearances. Every existing circumstance points to such an interpretation of his words. The Dual Realm is convulsed with domestic strife, local and general. Austria is arrayed against Hungary. Slav is arrayed against German. Clerical and Socialist are arrayed against Jew. Vienna itself is on the verge of a state of siege. Actual revolution is threatened. And there seems no way of setting matters to rights and of restoring tranquility unless by bringing forward some new issue of apparently paramount importance. Exactly such an issue would be found in the anti-American campaign which Count Goluchowski suggests.

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It was the turkey question, not the Turkish question, that was satisfactorily settled yesterday. Herr Liebling, the German musical composer, has just earned the undying gratitude of his order by thrashing a critic, and rather than go to prison is coming to America—a visit fraught with deep interest to the average American critic, who may now find it expedient to take a vacation. Moreover, he [Lowe] owed his strength at the election to a pure fiction of newspaper manufacture. Actually, there is no such thing as "Plattism." What! No such thing as "Plattism"? Were you then working up a pure newspaper fiction when you said: "A large section of the Republican party of this State has been hostile to Mr. Thomas C. Platt for ten years and more. He has constantly pursued a strictly personal policy, seeking the fulfillment of his own plans. Power for his own hands by means of his creatures has been his object, and in his efforts to 'obtain it he has not spared the Republican party of New-York'? Were you trying to fool somebody when you said: 'In the hands of Thomas C. Platt the Republican party is a menace to the prosperity of the city'?" If it wasn't a general election this year, what was it? A general smash? Quigg says that a Police Commissionership is not in accordance with my plans for the future. What has the future in store for this genius: a Senatorship or a Presidency? Or is he going to "grind Tom Reed to powder"? Mr. Chamberlain announces that the coming session of Parliament will be largely devoted to the Government bill granting local self-rule to Ireland. Thus does the pleading game of disaffection, the Home Rulers proceed, and the interesting feature of it is that it seems likely to win. The "most distressed country" is enjoying so great prosperity under the Imperial system that her people are beginning to think it may be better for them to stay in the Union and let England atone for the harm done in the past than to get out and work out their own salvation.

Assemblyman Nixon, of Chautauque, thinks it is going to be a "businesslike session." That will be a good thing, provided that the business has not been done by the people, but that they have done it for themselves. There have been many "businesslike sessions" which the people could have dispensed with to their great advantage.

The end of the football season leaves the golf-players in pretty nearly complete possession of the field of competitive sports. The bicycle, of course, we always have with us, but that belongs in a different class. It is getting to be harder and harder to remember or guess how it also sometimes works well, or seems so to do. "In case of domestic trouble, make trouble abroad." Many an outburst of official Chauvinism, not to say actual war, has been artificially manufactured as a counter-irritant to domestic discontent. An aggressive foreign policy distracts the attention of the people from their own ills. A controversy with a foreign Power unites, or should unite, all factions in loyal support of the home government. Thus more than one administration has tied itself over a crisis which threatened ruin, and more than one dynasty has allayed a rising storm which menaced it with overthrow. Such may not be the explanation of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister's recent utterance about a European league against America. If not, His Excellency is the victim of false appearances. Every existing circumstance points to such an interpretation of his words. The Dual Realm is convulsed with domestic strife, local and general. Austria is arrayed against Hungary. Slav is arrayed against German. Clerical and Socialist are arrayed against Jew. Vienna itself is on the verge of a state of siege. Actual revolution is threatened. And there seems no way of setting matters to rights and of restoring tranquility unless by bringing forward some new issue of apparently paramount importance. Exactly such an issue would be found in the anti-American campaign which Count Goluchowski suggests.

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tion between Germany and Japan, for example, might prove particularly awkward for her.

A HIGH AUTHORITY ON PLATT AND THE MACHINE.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President McKinley, said in an interview published on January 28, 1896: Mr. Platt says that he is honestly for Governor Morton for President. That I am not inclined to doubt, but I fear the Governor will get little from an advocate who does not liberally act as to make it impossible for self-respecting men to be allied with him even for a good purpose. He talks about "bolters" and "men who wish to rule or ruin." Mr. Platt has been a "bolter" and an exponent of the "rule-or-ruin" policy ever since I have known him. He bolted from Governor Arthur, from Governor Cleveland, and finally from the organization in this city, when it was re-established by the Committee of Thirty.

It may be that Republicans will submit to a bolter who would have the public confidence. They would have the public confidence if every one who opposes their demands is a bolter and a sinner. But whatever comes of the party as the result of the doings of these men, Mr. Platt will be held responsible.

Cornelius N. Bliss, also in January, 1896, signed a statement concerning the enrollment on which "regular" Republican organization of this city is founded, from which the following extracts are taken: There can be no escape from the conclusion that the present enrollment is rotten to a degree never paralleled in the history of the party. An organization based upon such wholesale fraud cannot command the respect of the Republican party or the confidence of its primaries are the fountain-head of all representation to Government, and the primaries are the very life of the party. If the latter is fraudulent, the entire party structure