

Amusements.
CANTY ON THE WATER.
AMERICAN THEATRE.
THEATRE.
THEATRE.

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New-York Daily Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1898.
THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Dispatches from Cape Havilla state that Admiral Sampson's blockade of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, forced his way into the harbor and engaged Coverra's fleet.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.
Senate: No progress was made toward disposing of the War Revenue bill.

DOMESTIC.—The friends of annexation in Congress will keep up their fight, although Senator Lodge has decided not to raise his veto.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 78 degrees; lowest, 57; average, 68 1/2.

The Tribune wastes no valuable space in display but prints a vast amount of exclusive war news. It has bright and active correspondents with every Army and every fleet and at all points of concentration.

A SHARP MILITARY LESSON.
It is reasonable to expect that one of the indirect and unforeseen but valuable results of the war will be a general improvement in the quality of the National Guard.

Time and time again have fraudulent counts here defeated the party in the State. So far was fraud recognized as the usual thing that in old times the Republicans never hoped to carry the State unless they could roll up a majority so large that it made no difference how the city vote was counted.

Four days later The Tribune said: "The Mayor elected this year will hold over the next Presidential election, and with Tammany in office the electoral votes of New-York would be largely at its mercy."

In reality the revelation of military shortcomings in the National Guard has been distressing. When the soldiers had pretty fully reported for duty it was discovered that a large proportion of them were without uniforms or arms, and thousands were actually sent to Southern camps in that condition.

It is true that during recent years we have had in this State not a little reason to fear that the National Guard was not what it ought to be, either in respect to discipline or equipment, but such evidence to that effect as came to the surface was overborne by the smart appearance of the troops that turned out on show occasions when there were guns and uniforms enough to go around and the physical quality of the men on parade was not open to observation.

Moreover, there have been repeated exhibitions of soldierly spirit under the exactions of serious service, which have tended to obscure the fact that the Guard, as an organization, was not prepared for grim work on a large scale, nor capable of being quickly brought into a condition of thorough competency.

be for many years to come. This generation will probably never see another Governor Morton dismissing another Inspector-General McLeewe for telling wholesome truth. The people as well as the military authorities of this, and we hope of every other State, will hereafter see to it that military virtues are as sedulously cultivated as social qualities throughout the military establishment, to the end that peace may be prolonged by constant proofs of preparedness for war, and that in case of unavoidable necessity the final resort to arms may be taken with the security which a country like the United States is entitled to feel.

RECIPROcity WITH FRANCE.
Rumors of friction with France are strikingly refuted by the day's authentic news. There has been a lot of idle chatter about French hostility to the United States, on account of Spain and what not, and of American boycotting of France by way of retaliation.

The treaty as agreed upon will materially improve conditions of commercial intercourse between France and the United States, to the benefit, it is well to be believed, of both. It will mean enlarged trade and increased profits to the producers and merchants of both nations.

Belated Anxiety.
Senator Platt, General Tracy and their friends are much disturbed over the danger of fraudulent elections, to which the people of this city are subjected by the failure of Mayor Van Wyck to hold to his part of the bi-partisan bargain after Governor Black had prevented them from carrying out theirs.

It is whether the citizens of New-York shall have an honest ballot and a fair election, or whether the police force shall be perverted from its just duties to corrupt the ballot, protect ballot-box stuffing and deprive the citizens of the greater city of their franchise as voters; to thwart the public will and to trench in power a band of men who use all power and influence to stifle the public and establish themselves beyond reach of the ballot. It is a grave question and one of moment.

Now it is undoubtedly true that these "unscrupulous tricksters" can, if they wish, corrupt the ballot. The trouble with General Tracy's discovery is that it comes just seven months too late. Everybody but he and his supporters made it before the last election. The powers conferred on the Mayor by the new charter were then perfectly understood.

There is no room for doubt that the mercantile and political importance of that ocean and its shores will henceforth be incomparably greater than ever before in the known history of the world. Great Britain has built a railroad across the North American continent for the express purpose of promoting Pacific trade.

And of all nations directly bordering upon the Pacific this is by far the greatest. Other great nations have colonies there; we have our own home domain. Great Britain has vast colonies upon its shores and islands, but she herself is thousands of miles from Pacific waters. So is France. So is Germany. Russia is connected with that ocean only by thousands of miles of half-settled and half-inhabitable country.

And now comes an unequalled opportunity for confirming our title. Hawaii, the central key of the whole ocean, is freely offered to us. We have only to say "Yes" to get it for our own. The Philippines are already ours, needing only a strong holding on to what has been gained. Under the laws of war and of nations the Carolines, Ladrones and Pelews may likewise be ours.

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consented to when they put in the hands of a Tammany man those weapons of their own forging. For the machine to complain that the "unscrupulous tricksters" are going to corrupt the ballot after their attempt to read out of the party those who looked further ahead than they are to make their present quarrel with Tammany as ridiculous as their former alliance with it was infamous.

THE NEW MINISTER TO TURKEY.
President McKinley's nomination of Oscar S. Straus, of this city, to be Minister to Turkey is appropriate at this time. In going outside of the Republican party for a man to undertake this important diplomatic mission the President gives a new, though not needed, indication of that patriotism which, while thoroughly loyal to party principles, is broad enough to ignore the petty side of party politics in the administration of a great trust.

Mr. Straus, it is true, is a gold Democrat, and from one point of view his nomination may be said to be a recognition of the patriotic services of that class of citizens in rising above party in 1896. But the utter difference of view between the Republicans and the gold Democrats made it hardly possible that the latter, as such, should take part in an Administration committed to a Republican platform, however much the two might respect each other's motives.

Mr. Straus was a good Minister to Turkey. He has been for many years interested in Oriental affairs. He will go back to duties which are familiar to him, to a court where he is known and respected. His selection is evidently a case of the office seeking the man, and it is wisely made.

A CHEERFUL CONTRAST.
The value of secrecy in military undertakings is strikingly shown by the success of the steamer Florida's recent expedition to Cuba. The vessel sailed on the night of May 21, and has just returned to Key West, having accomplished her important mission without a mishap. She landed 400 men, thoroughly equipped for active service, and a large quantity of military supplies.

On May 10 a similar operation began under the eyes of the whole country, and consequently of Spain's agents here. That was the notorious Gueste expedition, which ended in a dismal failure, the Spanish authorities having learned as a matter of course just what the plan was and easily arranged to thwart it.

INTERESTS IN THE PACIFIC.
The prediction that the coming century will see the bulk of the world's commerce on the Pacific Ocean may not be realized. There are facts connected with race and climate and disposition that seem to mark the shores of the North Atlantic as the abiding seat of supreme empire.

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And if these conditions would not lead to commercial predominance it would be interesting to know why not.

If any of these things were to be gained at the cost of war or injustice or the ill-will of other nations there would be cause for hesitation. But there is no such price to pay. They are all ours, without price and with the free consent of the whole world. It only needs that the Nation shall have the courage of its position and its opportunity.

THE WAR AND SUMMER TRAVEL.
That foreign and domestic travel this summer will be more or less affected by the war seems to be generally taken for granted. It is assumed that for one reason or another many people who usually go to Europe or spend a part of their vacation in visiting points of interest in their own country will stay at home this year.

Of course, the bugaboo of danger in foreign travel this year is now completely exploded. With Spain's Asiatic squadron sunk in Manila Bay, and her Atlantic squadron either bottled up at Santiago or hiding away somewhere, the high seas for purposes of travel are hardly more dangerous than the Central Park Mere. Moreover, there are abundant opportunities for every one to sail under a neutral flag.

George W. Cable, who recently made a speech before a London literary club, was amused to find that some of his hearers were surprised that he was white, and did not talk in a foreign dialect. The late George Russell, the sculptor, of Aberdeen, Scotland, left \$2500 for the benefit of scavengers and policemen.

The conferring of a peerage on Sir Arthur Halliburton revives a title which was in the family for nearly two hundred years. Sir Walter Halliburton, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, 1694-95, who married a daughter of the Regent Albany, was created Lord Halliburton of Britton in 1465. Sir Walter Scott wrote "A Man of the World" in honor of the title, and he was, therefore, entitled to the burial-place of the Halliburtons in Dryburgh Abbey, where his bones now rest. He was apparently unaware that a branch of the family had gone to America and still survived there.

Representative Hephburn, of Iowa, is the great-grandson of the once-famous Martin Lyons, who presided three different times in Congress and cast the vote which elected Thomas Jefferson as President.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.
The French Government has decided to issue a nickel coin, with a value between the half-franc and the ten-centime piece. It was suggested to M. Daniel Dupuis, who is to design the new coin, that it might have a hole in the centre, like certain Chinese coins of small denomination, which are strung together on a string. M. Dupuis, however, objected that this would interfere with his artistic handwork, and the idea was abandoned.

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North Bennington, Vt. May 31 (Special).—A red country wedding took place to-day at the home of General J. G. McCullough. The contracting parties were Miss Elizabeth Laura McCullough, the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McCullough, and Thornton Floyd Turner, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Beach Turner, of this city. The place of the marriage was Hall Farm, named after Governor Hall, the great-grandfather of the bride. The farm was settled by the great-great-grandfather of the bride, and has always been in the possession of the family.

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