Amusements.

CASINO—8—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cinematograph.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—His Excellency the Governor.
HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF GARDEN—8:30—Vaudeville.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—7:30 to 1 a. m.—Vaudeville.
LION ROOF GARDEN—Concerts.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8—The Man in the Moon—8:15 to 1 a. m.—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—10:30 to 11—Continuous Performance.
MANHATTAN BEACH—4 p. m.—Sousa's Band—8—Pain's Fireworks—9—The Idol's Eye.

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Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW,
No. 111 Fulton St.

Good Liquors and Good Mineral Waters go together. Buy your liquors where CARL H. SCHULTZ'S PURE AND CORRECT MINERAL WATERS are sold.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Mr. Chamberlain denounced actions of the Boers, and declared that England would take a firm stand in redressing the grievances of the Outlanders. ==== German delegates at The Hague announced that no proposals to reduce armament would be accepted. ==== Both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies approved the message of the French Ministry, the latter by a small majority. ==== The Shamrock was successfully launched at Millwall; Lady Russell named the yacht. ==== Riots occurred in Spain, owing to popular dislike of budget proposals. ==== Wheat conditions in Europe show good prospects in England and France, but a large decrease in the Russian output.

DOMESTIC.—The President started from Adams, Mass., on his return trip to Washington, owing to the illness of Mrs. McKinley. ==== The War Department received a long report from General Otis, giving the situation in the Philippines in detail; he says the only hope of the insurgent leaders is aid from the United States. ==== The deadlock in the Kentucky Democratic State Convention at Louisville was not broken. ==== The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Yale Law School was celebrated, the oration being delivered by Attorney-General Griggs. ==== The University Convocation was opened in the Senate Chamber at Albany, with addresses by Bishop Doane and Whitelaw Reid. ==== The Cornell freshmen won the race at Poughkeepsie with Columbia and Pennsylvania. ==== Professor Harris, of the Yale Theological Seminary, died at Litchfield, Conn.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and higher. ==== The seized jewels belonging to Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge were appraised at more than $100,000. ==== At the meeting of the Presbytery a report on Dr. McGiffert's case was received, but no action was taken. ==== A new Nicaragua Canal company was incorporated at Trenton. ==== The annual report of the Chamber of Commerce was made public. ==== At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Committee of One Thousand, sub-committees to arrange the details for the welcome to Admiral Dewey were named. ==== It was announced that the manufacturers who have combined to form the Bicycle Trust have almost unanimously expressed a preference for A. G. Spalding for president. ==== Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Admiration, Maxine, Mischievous, Ethelbert, Prejudice and Decanter.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair; the temperature yesterday: Highest, 79 degrees; lowest, 67; average, 73¾.

Readers going out of town for the season can make sure of their Daily and Sunday Tribune, and get it cheaper, by ordering the same sent by mail. See subscription rates, on opposite page. Or, they should lodge an order with the nearest regular newsdealer, or their hotel, for the daily delivery of the paper.

"EDUCATING" THE CUBANS.

The American officers who created a disturbance in Cienfuegos and precipitated an armed conflict, resulting in the injury of several citizens, ought to be severely punished. Only by teaching the Cubans that we will not protect one of our own people in doing wrong among them can we hope to establish a government which will command the respect and goodwill of the inhabitants. No doubt military rule has to be summary, and we have been forced by circumstances to cut knots instead of untying them, and to enforce measures for the sake of the Cubans themselves which ran counter to native sentiment. But it is one thing to maintain an unswerving attitude in administration regardless of ignorant prejudice and factional scheming, and quite another thing to assume a swashbuckling manner and act lawlessly and in disregard of native rights.

There is too much danger of our soldiers in dealing with foreigners setting themselves up as superior beings and dealing contemptuously with other peoples. That is an Anglo-Saxon trait which must be guarded against wherever English-speaking people attempt to govern others, and we cannot afford to give it any encouragement among officers and men who may think the United States uniform authorizes them to create disturbance, violate police regulations and defy the constituted authorities appointed to keep the peace. How can we expect the Cubans will be orderly if Americans show contempt for the law they themselves establish? How can we expect they will like us as rulers when our troops shoot down citizens and civil functionaries who are trying to arrest lawbreakers? No doubt the military power will greatly regret the misdeeds of riotous officers, and we may reasonably expect that ample assurance will be given to the Cubans that the Government is not responsible for their conduct. So the single incident may be forgotten. But, unfortunately, there is reason to believe that the incident only reveals an habitual state of mind which ought to be corrected. There is too much disposition among our troops to treat the Cubans as "niggers." Ordinarily it is curbed by military discipline, and is not manifested in flagrant acts of outrage, but it is seen in the general bearing and conversation of soldiers, and it interferes sadly with that mutual understanding and goodwill so necessary to a satisfactory administration of the affairs of the island.

It cannot be too frequently impressed on our aggressive and self-satisfied people that we hold Cuba to restore order in it, not to Americanize it. Restoring order, indeed, requires us to interfere with some Cuban habits. We must enforce sanitary precautions; we must put down brigandage; we must substitute industry for begging. But it is not our duty to overthrow Cuban customs because they are not American customs. Many of them we may think are inferior to our own, but unless they interfere with public order or public safety there is no call for us to set them aside. There has been some little trouble over the church bells in Havana. Perhaps there were weighty reasons for silencing them, but if the silence was imposed merely because it better suited the taste of the American rulers then the order was a mistake which justified Cuban remonstrance.

Cuban civilization is not our civilization, and as guardians we should not attempt to make it so. Police regulations which interfere with orderly and decent life along lines of Cuban thought justify themselves just so far as they subserve the ends of our control, the establishment of order, health, industry and capacity for future responsible self-government. Beyond that attempts to Americanize Cuba by the exercise of authority are an inexcusable impertinence.

THE FRENCH CABINET UPHELD.

Courage has carried the day in France—that same moral courage for lack of which the day was lost by the preceding Ministry. It was a brave thing for M. Loubet to summon M. Waldeck-Rousseau to become Prime Minister, for the latter is not a man who tries to make an omelet without breaking eggs. It was a brave thing for M. Waldeck-Rousseau to form such a Cabinet as he did, challenging the displeasure of almost every group in the Chambers. It was, finally, a brave thing for that Ministry to go before the Chambers with such a statement of policy, in which there was not a word inserted for the mere sake of conciliation or of winning support, but only a bold, uncompromising demand for justice, and again justice, and yet once more justice. "We ask the widest mandate. We take the fullest responsibility." Thus spoke M. Waldeck-Rousseau and his colleagues to the Chambers. It was the voice of a Government worthy to govern, and able to govern.

The Chambers listened, and answered with a vote of confidence. Thus the courageous policy was triumphant. True, it was not an overwhelming majority for the Ministry, except in the Senate. In the Chamber of Deputies the vote was close. Yet the Government was upheld by a larger majority than the first of those by which its predecessor was overthrown. The first majority against M. Dupuy was only seven. But on succeeding votes it swiftly grew to overwhelming proportions. The first majority for M. Waldeck-Rousseau was twenty-eight—a good working majority. There is room for expectation that on succeeding votes it may likewise increase. At any rate, this is established: That a Ministry formed of diverse elements for a beneficent purpose is stronger than an Opposition formed of still more diverse elements for a malicious purpose. Conservatives, Republicans and Radicals can work together for the Republic more effectively than Muscadins, Jew-baiters and Anarchists can work together against it. That is a fact auspicious for this present Ministry. It is also equally auspicious for the French Republic.

We published on Sunday a noteworthy letter from M. Othon Guerlac, whom our readers know as an accomplished and trustworthy French journalist, describing and making an estimate of the new Prime Minister. To those who knew neither the writer nor the subject it might have seemed framed in terms of excessive eulogy. We imagine that the Ministerial statement of yesterday will go far toward dispelling any such delusion. No man, save just such a one as M. Guerlac pictured, could or would have made such a statement at such a time. It is impossible to conceive a more lucid and convincing exposition of the case in hand, a more frank and unequivocal recognition of its needs, or a more courageous acceptance of responsibility. The Prime Minister who puts forth such a statement must be, as M. Guerlac said, a Prime Minister worthy of the democracy of France. We cannot doubt that the democracy of France will prove itself worthy of him, and will sustain him in his place. It may not be for long. French Ministries are notoriously short-lived. But it should be—nay, it must be—until the Dreyfus case is finally disposed of and the relations of civil and military powers readjusted in a normal state. That is the greatest task in France to-day. To perform it aright is an undertaking worthy of the foremost statesman. If, as has been said, the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry performs that task and then goes out of existence it may rank as one of the shortest-lived of French Ministries. It will assuredly also rank as one of the most beneficent.

JUSTICE BARRETT'S SERVICES.

The most important of the coming local elections will be the selection of Justices of the Supreme Court. The situation is promising. Mr. Quigg's offer on behalf of the Republican County Committee to unite with independent citizens in the selection of the best candidates has special applicability to judicial offices. There more than anywhere else should the principle be applied of disregarding strict party lines in making the nominations; and, most of all, in the renomination of a judge who has shown unusual qualifications for his judicial position.

The fitness of George C. Barrett for re-election as Justice of the Supreme Court no one will dispute. His term expires this year. He has served in high judicial position for more than thirty years, nearly twenty-eight of which have been spent upon the bench of the Supreme Court. In that period no jurist of this State has exerted a more potent and salutary influence than he in solving the new and great problems that have come before the courts for adjudication in this metropolis of the Western World. His reputation for learning, keenness of intellect, clear reasoning and felicity of expression in the rendering of opinions has extended throughout the land and beyond. The members of the bar in this community know also of his indefatigable industry, his conscientious thoroughness in the performance of all duties, his fairness and unfailing courtesy. In fact, it has often been feared that his health would break down under the strain of his judicial labors, particularly since the creation under the last State Constitution of the new tribunal known as the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Presiding Justice Van Brunt has had no more efficient or faithful coadjutor in establishing this court upon its present high plane than Justice Barrett.

When the term of office of a judge of that character expires his re-election without opposition and without regard to his party affiliations should be assured. There should be no occasion for the judge himself to make it a matter of his personal concern or attention. The best and most powerful influences in the community should see to it that his services were not by any chance lost to the public. Although nominally a Democrat, Justice Barrett's election to the bench has on each occasion been free from party considerations. The first time he was elected to the Supreme Court it was as the candidate of Democratic citizens and Republicans against the candidate of the Tweed Ring. He was re-elected at the expiration of that term by the combined vote of all parties and factions. His judicial record is free from any taint of partisan favor. It would have been impossible for any one to decide from his rulings upon the bench to which party he has belonged.

For every consideration, therefore, we believe that the independent citizens can do nothing more certain to strengthen their cause than by calling for the renomination of Justice Barrett. The Republican organization, on the other hand, can in no way inspire more confidence in the good faith of Mr. Quigg's offer than by a cordial and unhesitating approval of that action. After that the union upon the other best local candidates should not be difficult.

THE LAST OF THE KIDNAPPERS.

The kidnapping case was satisfactorily concluded yesterday by the sentence of the Barrow woman to a term of nearly thirteen years in Auburn Prison. There is reason to hope that consideration of the fate which has overtaken the three participants in a crime that stirred the whole country will exert a strong deterrent influence upon all who are morally capable of attempting a similar enterprise. The time required to track and arrest the kidnappers, though perhaps under the circumstances the police could not fairly have been expected to be more expeditious, was long enough to cause great disquietude in every family; but since the criminals were run down there has been no harmful delay in bringing them to justice. It is not often that the processes of the law are completed while the cause in which they are invoked is still fresh in the public mind, and it is exceedingly gratifying that in this instance it was found possible to avoid the delays which lawbreakers count on and which constitute a temptation to crime.

Barrow was subjected to virtually the full legal penalty, the slight deduction from the maximum term of fifteen years having been made for statutory reasons, and his wife's sentence is for only a little shorter period. The Court did well to disregard the plea that her sex entitled her to mercy. In many cases, as the Court said, that consideration should have weight, but in this case it tends rather to enhance than mitigate the abhorrence with which she ought to be regarded, inasmuch as her commission of the particular crime to which she pleaded guilty "shows that she is utterly "devoid of the fine and tender feelings that "are the distinguishing characteristics of her "sex."

As for the nurse, she may consider herself extremely fortunate, for she was the one who betrayed a peculiarly grave and sacred trust. It is true that she turned State's evidence, and thereby facilitated the prosecution, though there is no reason to suppose that any one of the accomplices might otherwise have escaped conviction. It is alleged that she has a presumably fatal disease. These circumstances were justly taken into account, though we cannot say that a longer imprisonment than four years would have produced a general impression of undue severity. However, the District-Attorney recommended a merciful sentence, and we do not insist that the Court erred. It is only five weeks since the baby was stolen, and the three conspirators are already paying the penalty. In that fact there is a valuable security against the spread of one of the most atrocious and horrifying crimes known to the law.

A "HOODOOED" CAR LINE.

Brooklyn people are asking, with no little reason, if the Seventh-ave. car line of that city is "hoodooed." On no other theory does it seem possible to explain the unfailing, egregious and, in brief, monumental bad management which has attended it and which still clings to it closer than a brother. The line was built, as will be remembered, by the late "Deacon" Richardson, an essential part of it being constructed on a Sunday morning in order to avoid legal interference. From that day on it has seemed to be under a ban. The "Deacon" regarded it with especial affection, and tried hard to make it the best of all his lines. But under his management it never won public favor. After him came the Nassau company, and under its malign influences the line speedily became the most cordially detested in the whole city—which is saying a good deal. Its cars were the most overcrowded, its conductors and motormen the most disobliging and insolent. It was made a sort of scapegoat for the sins of all the other lines of that system. It was manned with the most inefficient men. On Sundays and holidays all the least bad of its cars were taken off and put upon the other lines to meet the increased demand there, leaving only dilapidated boxes on Seventh-ave., running at half-hourly intervals. When those abominable side-door dead-open-and-shut coffin cars were devised the first fruits of the inventor's pernicious genius were put upon Seventh-ave. Even the conductors and motormen got to despise it, so that many of them refused to work on it, preferring dismissal from the service. Any self-respecting motorman preferred to work on any other line at twenty-five cents a day less.

When at last The Tribune's efforts drove off the coffin cars, and then the Nassau lines came under the control of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which was supposed to be a civilized concern, there was much rejoicing on the Park Slope. People thought, or at least hoped, that the "hoodoo" had been lifted and that they should have on the car line upon which they were absolutely dependent a service at least fit for the slums. They have waited patiently for a realization of that hope, knowing that any system as bad as the Nassau was cannot be set right in a day. But hope has been deferred day after day, week after week, month after month, until their hearts are sick indeed. The cars are still crowded beyond all limits of decency and comfort. They are still run with exasperating irregularity and infrequency. They are still of an antiquated and inferior style. On Sundays and holidays they are still drafted off to the other lines. On the blazing hot Sundays of the last few weeks nearly all the cars on Seventh-ave. were closed cars of a type devised by one of the Grand Inquisitors of the Nassau company, in which none of the windows can be opened. Imagine riding in an almost air-tight glass box in the blazing sunlight, where the thermometer stands at 120! That has been the experience of the hapless patrons of the "hoodooed" line.

Yet that line should, by virtue of its situation, be one of the very best in the city. A part of Seventh-ave. is still a delightful and fashionable residence street. There are along it half a dozen of the leading churches of the city. The abutting or transecting streets and the parallel avenues at each side form one of the choicest residence districts in Brooklyn. And the people there, for miles, are dependent upon the Seventh-ave. line for transportation. It has a monopoly of the business, and is protected in that monopoly by the physical and legal impossibilities of building competing lines. The line could be made the best in equipment and management, in the city, and still be one of the best paying. Instead, it is one of the worst equipped and managed, not only in Brooklyn, but in any city in the known world. Really, we must reckon it a case either of a genuine and irremovable "hoodoo" or of stupidity or malignity beyond that of any other corporation in this region.

The spectacle of British warships intervening against the French for the protection of United States fishermen on the Newfoundland coast is a novel one, not devoid of interesting and instructive suggestion.

A company of German salvagers engaged upon the Paris still hope for the release of that vessel, and do not despair of being able to float it off on the recurrence of the high spring tide, which takes place during this week. The interest in the noble ship is worldwide, and if the salvagers succeed in getting it afloat again the congratulations of the world await them.

Notwithstanding that there is a present crusade against him, the jury fixer in Chicago may survive the Grand Jury which strives to indict him. The one now in session has gathered in a few of the breed and is out with its scoopnet for more, as if it had just discovered that such a crime and criminal existed. It finds out that both abound, that many have got rich and retired, and are living abroad on the fortunes which they took out of the business. It is late in the day to begin the work of his extirpation, but the effort deserves sympathy and encouragement, even if it issues only in a limited and transient success.

Inasmuch as the English reporters who failed to interview Kipling appear to have all the zeal of their American brethren, but considerably less ingenuity, they deserve to be chided for a fault rather than praised for a virtue.

PERSONAL.

"The London Chronicle" said the other day: "Archbishop Ireland, the most famous member of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in America, has lingered longer than he at first intended in Paris; but he is to reach London on the 21st. The Duke of Norfolk, a Tory of Tories, is to give a reception in honor of this prelate, most Liberal among Liberals, and at least one address will be delivered by the Archbishop to his English co-religionists. The temperance people ought to be apprised of the coming of His Grace, for the Archbishop is not merely a teetotaller, but an absolute Prohibitionist, who has gone to the extreme of placing the saloonkeepers among his own flock under the ban of the Church."

Colonel James Kibourne, of Columbus, who is at present the leading Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, is a wealthy manufacturer of wheelbarrows and road machines. He rose from the ranks in the Civil War.

Mr. Balfour has granted a pension of £40 per annum out of the Civil List Fund to Charles Assheton, the ex-policeman. Assheton was a policeman in the Merionethshire force. During his spare time he turned his attention to literature, taught himself Latin and kindred subjects, and published many books of exceptional merit. He won numerous prizes at the Eisteddfodau, wrote an excellent history of Welsh literature, and is now engaged on a Welsh Bibliography. He retired from the force some time ago.

In "The Harvard Graduates' Magazine" Judge Richardson tells how the present President Eliot, when a tutor in the college, had an offer of the post of superintendent of the Merrimac Manufacturing Company, Lowell, at a salary of $5,000 a year. He declined it. A few weeks later he accepted a professorship in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at a much smaller salary. The Harvard presidency fell vacant. His friends in the corporation believed him to be the man of all others for the place, and elected him.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The steamship Campertown, which has just arrived in Philadelphia, met Captain Andrews in his little boat the other day. The sea was running high when Captain Philip saw a little sail off the starboard side.

"It's a shipwrecked man, mates," he said, and he waved a welcome to the lone figure in the boat.

For answer Captain Andrews yelled angrily: "Get out of my way or I'll run you down. Get out of my way, I say!"

"He's mad, mates," said Captain Philip. "Turn the ship about and we will save the man from certain death."

Slowly the Campertown turned in her course. She steamed alongside the Doree.

"Can I give you help, my good man?" yelled Captain Philip.

"No," answered Captain Andrews, angrily. "Can I help you? I'm off to float the Paris off the Manacle Rocks," and, waving the big ship aside, the Doree sailed on her course.

A New-York man who was the successful promoter at the World's Fair in 1893 of the Ada Rehan silver-statue scheme for advertising the Montana mines, has submitted a proposition to the association of ore producers at Joplin looking toward the placing of an imposing spelter statue, symbolizing the product of Missouri's lead and zinc district, on exhibition at the Paris Exposition next year. Utah's gold mines are to be immortalized at Paris through the medium of a statue of solid gold, upon a pedestal of silver and copper, representing in lifelike proportions one of the State's most famous and talented daughters. The bullion value of the metal in the statue, it is said, will reach $375,000. Joplin's towering "jack" statue would be a unique and striking companion for the little girl in gold from Utah.—(Kansas City Journal.

"As one progresses further and further into the heart of Cuba," says a correspondent of "The Philadelphia Record," "the nineteenth century, with all its strife and turmoil, falls behind and is forgotten. Each straw-thatched village encountered en route—and they are very numerous—seems given over to perpetual somnia. The railway stations are not thronged with the idle and curious, as in other rural parts, but the people sit in their doors, dreamily watching the train from afar, too lazy for active curiosity. Occasionally a more enterprising citizen, black as the hackneyed ace of spades, or with the lean, brown profile of Rameses II, saunters through the cars, offering some trifle for sale, and ragged children extend their hands for alms and laughingly greet the travellers with the English phrases they have picked up, such as 'Gimme a penny,' 'All right,' 'Goodby.' At one station a small girl, patched fore and aft, but with the face of an angel, lifted timid eyes in response to our salutation and murmured, 'God damn,' without an idea of the meaning of the word she had heard the Yankee soldiers use."

The Deadly Microbes.—Wickwire—Doctor, are microbes the dangerous things they are said to be?

Dr. Bowless—They do a great deal of harm. I think I could name a dozen persons among my patients who have been scared into illness by the pesky things.—(Indianapolis Journal.

"The maddest man in Platte County," says "The Columbus (Neb.) Times," "lives at Humphrey. He attended a social, and during the evening the ladies inaugurated a hugging bee, the proceeds to go to the Sunday-school. Prices were graded according to the person hugged. For instance, for hugging a young, inexperienced girl the bidder had to give up 10 cents, married women brought 15 cents and widows a quarter. Well, the man was blindfolded, and, giving up 15 cents, he said he would take a married woman. After he had hugged 15 cents' worth the bandage was removed from his eyes, and lo! and behold, he had been hugging his own wife! Then he kicked and wanted his 15 cents back."

A 1,500-mile carriage drive is not a common experience in these days, but that is the distance covered by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mason, who rode from Indiana to Westbrook, Me., between May 6 and June 18. They made a go-as-you-please affair of it, greatly enjoying the journey, and the horse actually gained flesh on the road.—(Kennebec Journal.

"Whether a priest shaves or not," says the Rev. Denis O'Donoghue, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Indianapolis, "is largely a matter of custom. Two hundred years ago priests, as a rule, wore beards. To-day in Indiana the Capuchins, at Franklin, and the members of the community of Notre Dame wear beards. In the Orient the clergy all wear beards, and are likely to continue to do so for all the years to come, as fashions do not change there. Many Popes have worn beards. Cardinal Richelieu wore mustachios and a goatee, such as to-day we would call an imperial. The founder of the Sulpicians, a very correct religious order, wore mustachios and a goatee. It is merely a matter of custom. It may be that some day all priests in this country may elect to wear beards."

Out on one of the boulevards a newly arrived Slav applied for work.

The foreman looked him over.

"Name?" he said. "What name?"

The stranger smiled and drew a long breath.

"My name is Ignatz Prysbzyl"——

"Hold on!" roared the foreman. "What's the matter with you? That isn't your name. Your name is Kelly."

And Kelly it was thereafter.—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

This curious advertisement appeared the other day in a London paper: "Wanted—A respectable gentleman, widower preferred, to marry the housekeeper of an aged gentleman, who has been an invalid for years, and who respects her as a good and true servant, whom he would like to see in the happy state of matrimony before he dies. She has had three husbands, but is willing for a fourth."

A little boy writing a composition on the zebra the other day was requested to describe the animal and to mention what it was useful for. After deep reflection he wrote: "The zebra is like a horse, only striped. It is chiefly used to illustrate the letter Z."—(Life

THE PASSING THRONG.

Expressions of opinion from statesmen and politicians in France concerning the sentiment there regarding the Dreyfus case appear in the newspapers every day, but individual comments from the great body of representative French people are not common. Here is a talk with Emile Petry, a leather merchant of Paris, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday:

DREYFUS SENTIMENT GROWING.

"You have asked me to tell you what the people in the ordinary walks of life think about Dreyfus," said M. Petry. "The truth compels me to say that although I, personally, believe in his innocence, the majority of the French people do not. This statement must be qualified, however. The Dreyfusites are increasing in number every day with such rapidity that I believe nine-tenths of the population will have enrolled themselves on the prisoner's side when the time for his second trial arrives. If the trial were to occur to-morrow I feel convinced that Dreyfus would be condemned again. The military tribunal will not admit that it made a mistake unless public sentiment is so overwhelmingly in favor of the exile that they are afraid to do otherwise. Just now the sentiment is not strong enough for that, but as I said before, there is every indication that it will be before the trial comes off.' The 'Figaro' has worked wonders for Dreyfus.

"It seems to be a popular opinion in this country that whenever the Frenchman's sympathies are with one party he throws stones and brickbats at the other party. I am sorry to say that this is true in a great many instances. The reason that there has been no popular demonstration against Dreyfus is that the people, even though they think him guilty, are in a state of uncertainty. It is the uncertainty which precedes conversion, but they are not yet converted. The evidence in favor of Dreyfus has been so strong that they lack the assurance which characterizes all Paris mobs. In their own minds, at least, the people who constitute a mob know they are right, but the anti-Dreyfusites in Paris to-day don't. Therefore they are content to await quietly the result of the coming trial, believing that the decision will be the same as in the first trial. If Dreyfus had been freed instead of granted a new trial, then there would have been mobs and bloodshed. The fairness of the proposition for a new trial was too manifest to admit of argument. In the mean time good missionary work is being done. The Frenchman is always amenable to reason when the cold facts are laid before him in black and white, consequently the ranks of the followers of Dreyfus are being swelled by the thousands every day."

Heber Lynden Hartley, a prominent lawyer of Duluth, Minn., was at the Hotel Imperial last evening. He is a distant relative of ex-Governor Clough, and consequently is not at all in sympathy with the administration of Governor Lind. He says, however, that despite the adverse political conditions, Duluth is undergoing a great commercial and industrial boom.

PROSPERITY OF DULUTH.

"We were the last to feel the panic, and we have been the last to recover from it," he said. "Business activity has come to Duluth to stay, and Eastern capitalists who have their money invested there will never be sorry for it. The iron market is strong. Every branch of industry is feeling the general revival. Our situation is a strong point in our favor, and I predict that it will not be many years until we surpass Chicago in commerce and population."

A man from Bryan's town—Lincoln, Neb.—who knows the Colonel well told a Tribune reporter yesterday, at the Hotel Imperial, that Bryan would never lose his hold in Nebraska. The man is J. J. Everingham, a State Deputy Insurance Commissioner. "Bryan can carry his own State any day in the year," said Mr. Everingham. "We would rather lose with Mr. Bryan than win with any other man."

A NEBRASKAN'S TRIBUTE TO BRYAN.

"Can Mr. Bryan carry his own precinct?" asked the reporter.

"Well, no," responded Mr. Everingham. "I don't think any Democrat could do that. Everybody thinks very highly of Bryan, though. He is a thoroughly honest and an exceptionally brilliant man. He, himself, has no doubt of his nomination and election. I feel sure—and I think I voice the sentiment of the Democrats of Nebraska—that there will be no other Presidential candidate seriously considered at the next Democratic National Convention."

"Do you believe that he will be elected?"

"Well, n—er y—er, er—well, I think he has a good show."

H. E. Roberts, an Englishman, who has been in business in Hayti as an importer and exporter for more than a decade, is in this city on his way home to England for a visit of a month or two. When seen yesterday at the Hotel Imperial Mr. Roberts said: "The Haytian Republic has not yet felt the awakening of business which seems to be taking place in almost every other country on the globe. I can assign no particular reason for this, unless it is that somebody has to be last, and it might as well be Hayti as any place. The Government is negotiating for the sale of $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 worth of bonds, which I think is an opportunity for American capitalists. Haytians are very partial to Americans, and I feel sure that the Government would prefer to dispose of its bonds in this country if possible. If it does not succeed in doing so, I think it will sell them in France."

HAYTI TO SELL BONDS.

THE TERRORS OF PARK ROW.

HOW PEDESTRIANS HAVE TO PLAY AT PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

Park Row has been for many days scarcely navigable except for streetcars. It belongs to them, and they have got it into a shape which makes it practically worthless for any other purposes than theirs. But the company that runs the Third-ave. cars ought to remember that it has left Park Row open to the use of the public for so long now that a good many people have got into the habit of feeling as if they had a right there, and some even depend upon it as a thoroughfare. The suffering has been severe among this class for some time now, and it would be very good of the railway company if it would do something for their relief.

The company has been chopping out the granite block pavement between its tracks and digging trenches alongside of the tracks and causing various styles of devilment in the street, and has made the geography of its surface extremely difficult to master. If you try to cross the street you have to hunt for an opening through the ditches, and the openings are rare and far apart. When you find it and get through it, you come upon another line of trenches, and the opening through these, as likely as not, does not correspond to the one that you have just been through, so you have to hunt up and down for the way through this.

If you succeed in finding the best of the few openings to get through and make a mental map of them for future use, it does you no good, for the next time you want to cross they are completely changed. They shift like the sand bars in the Mississippi River, only navigation in Park Row is worse than on the Mississippi River, because you want to find the openings, while all you want of the sand bars is to miss them. If you wanted to miss the openings through Park Row, you could do it easily. But you must find them, and while you are hunting for them the cars come upon you, with clearly murderous intent. And you cannot step aside to let the car pass, because if you do you will step into the ditch. You must run on ahead of it and keep out of its way till you come to one of the narrow gates.

In the evening the condition is pleasantly varied. Ropes are stretched along the sides of the trenches to prevent people injuring themselves by falling into them, and somewhere in the lines of ropes there are little gaps, where the railway company graciously permits people to cross the street. All along the ropes are red lanterns, about equally distant, and between some two of these is the little gateway. But there is nothing to indicate where, so you must go wandering up and down till you find it, then look both ways for the ferocious glare of the headlight of a bloodthirsty car, and finally make a dash and get across before anything hits you. And before you do it be sure that you know where the opening through the ropes on the other side is or you may fall into the trench and break an electric wire or cave in the edge or do something else that will give the company a good case for damages against you.

When the preparations for changing the motive power in Broadway were made there was no such mess as this. The work was done a little at a time, and yet it was done rapidly. The Third Avenue company does it all at once, and yet does it slowly. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has its faults, and they have never been glossed over in these columns, but due attention should not be denied to the Third Avenue company just because it runs on a less world-famous thoroughfare than Broadway.

DAUGHTER BORN TO THE CZAR.

THIRD CHILD OF RUSSIA'S RULER—THE INFANT NAMED MARIA.

St. Petersburg, June 26.—The Czarina gave birth to a daughter here this afternoon. She was named Maria.

This is the third daughter born to the Czar and Czarina. The Grand-duchess Olga was born on November 15, 1895, and the Grand-duchess Tatiana was born on June 11, 1897. The Czar and Czarina were married on November 26, 1894. The Czarina was Princess Alix of Hesse.

THE TASK IN CUBA.

DIFFICULTIES FROM THE PECULIARITY OF THE CONDITIONS.

A CORRESPONDENT'S VIEW OF ERRORS COMMITTED—THE ADVISERS OF THE AMERICAN OFFICIALS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The very interesting editorial article entitled "The Nation as Trustee," which appears in to-day's issue of The Tribune, has suggested to me the following remarks, which I hope are not entirely devoid of interest, and for which I crave the hospitality of the columns of your valued paper.

In estimating the value of the work thus far accomplished by the United States in Cuba, it must be borne in mind that the task which the American Government is attempting to perform there is by no means an easy one. Not that the people are unruly. That is by no means the case. On the contrary, the Cubans are of a mild disposition and can be governed without any difficulty. Indeed, if anything, they are too submissive. They grumble sometimes, but then people are apt to do that when they think that they are ordered to do something which is not exactly fair and right. This, after all, is not such a great fault. To be sure, the Cubans may sometimes be mistaken. No doubt they often are. Their experience in public matters is limited; they never had opportunities to acquire much of it. They may be unable to understand the real purpose of a measure; they may think that it is unjust or inexpedient, and they may complain; nevertheless, they will accept it and conform their conduct to it. But if the measure is really beneficial, they will not be long in discovering it and in availing themselves of its advantages. If the great majority of them are illiterate, all of them are intelligent.

The real difficulties with which the Americans have to contend in Cuba do not arise from the temper of the people. They arise from the difference of conditions. Those existing in the United States and those existing in Cuba are almost as wide apart as the poles. Fully developed Anglo-Saxon institutions and fully developed Latin institutions differ greatly; on many points fundamentally. What difference, therefore, must there not be between the Latin mediæval institutions of Cuba and those of the United States? For an American unfamiliar with the language, who has never resided in our island, many things there are entirely incomprehensible. The laws, both substantive and adjective, the organization of the judiciary, the economic arrangements, the commercial usages, the social customs, the political practices, the manners, the feelings, the prejudices, all that is for Americans new and strange. Yet those are important factors in the life of the people. One must be familiar with their respective values in order to deal with them successfully. And that familiarity is not acquired overnight. It takes time, and while it is not acquired the liability to make mistakes is great. A measure which in the United States will be productive of most benecial results in Cuba may prove to be just the reverse.

DIVERSITY OF METHODS.

That has been the cause of many of the errors which have been committed. But in spite of all, some good work has already been done. Not as much perhaps as it would have been possible to accomplish if a different plan had been adopted, for, in my opinion, the one followed is not, under the circumstances, the most adequate. An attempt is being made to raise the structure before the necessary foundations have been provided for it. On the other hand, there is too much diversity of views and of methods. Each Military Governor of a province has his own, thinks them to be the best, and naturally applies them. As a consequence, there are not two provinces whose temporary organization has been effected on the same basis. In one the members of the municipal corporation have been appointed by the Military Governor, and in another by the political Governor; in some way they have been elected by qualified, and in others by popular suffrage. Some of those corporations have very extensive powers, others none at all. The same is true of the Mayors of cities. In fact, municipal and provincial organization, so far, is very unsatisfactory. It is nothing but a curious mosaic.

However, excellent work has been done in improving the sanitary condition of cities. That of Havana, especially, is now 50 per cent better than six months ago. Public order is well preserved, and the statistics of crime, at least in the capital of the island, show a great decrease. Both the persons and the property of the inhabitants are well protected from the attacks of the criminal classes. This means a good deal, and is fully appreciated.

It is said in your editorial that "the complaints of Cuban politicians have been generally ignored by the United States." Such, no doubt, has been the intention; but, unfortunately, owing to the lack of knowledge of the persons and their records, it is not the fact. The advisers of the United States officials now, at this present moment and since January last, are four politicians. They are the leaders of a small but compact clique. They represent nobody but themselves and their heelers. It is a public secret in Havana and all over the island that they are working for their own personal ends. What suits them and their friends is recommended, however injurious it may be to the rest of the country. They are responsible for 90 per cent of the mistakes that have been made. To them was due the order suspending the collection of all debts, whether secured or unsecured, which has already caused so much mischief and which threatened universal ruin. It was recommended, solicited and obtained in the interest of a few of their friends and regardless of the consequences which it might have in the present and future of the country. And some of those friends, certainly, are not distinguished by their honesty. Nor are the Cuban secretaries, for those are the advisers to whom I refer, distinguished for their ability. One of them is considered to be a good professor of criminal law; that and no more. The others were simply lawyers serving as clerks to other lawyers. Even in their profession they had no standing. The Secretary of Finance, for instance, has never offered any other evidence of his knowledge of the subject than to read a lecture on bimetallism years ago, and the whole lecture was nothing but the translation into Spanish of an American magazine article. He knows nothing about Cuban or any other finances. His colleagues recommended him because he knows English, and they do not. They, in turn, were recommended by a so-called Patriotic Society, a regular political machine which was organized in Havana in September of last year by men who had nothing to lose and everything to gain, with the exception of eight or ten gentlemen whom they induced to accept some of the offices of the association so as to give it some standing.

MISTAKES CAUSED BY BAD ADVICE.

When the Americans took charge of Havana those men came forward at once to offer their services, and they were accepted, being highly recommended by the Patriotic Society, which was thought to be a respectable body. Those were the means through which they came into power. How they have acquitted themselves in the discharge of their duties is shown by the little advance which has been made in everything with which they are more or less connected. Scarcely a measure has been recommended by them which has not been more or less of a blunder; in some cases absolutely so. By one of the last decrees, although not intending it, they have actually annulled all the marriages in Cuba, and the attempt to legalize them by the procedure proposed, or rather ordered, will result in interminable litigation and end in the ruin of many a family. The decree about mortgages and debts was a public calamity. The law on libel and slander is simply