The Sun.

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LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the UNITED PRESS and NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Monroe Doctrine.

In stirring times, when patriotic sentiments are revived, patriotic hopes rekindled, and patriotic impulses predominant, it is well to recall the sage and prophetic words of those early American statesmen whose counsels have been followed with honor, credit, and advantage to the republic.

President MONROE was elected in 1816, and in 1820 he was reëlected. Chili declared its independence of Spain in 1810, Paraguay in 1811, Colombia, then including Venezuela, in 1819, Mexico in 1821, Peru in the same year, and Brazil revolted from Portuguese domination in 1822. The other States of South and Central America, notably, Argentina, had followed in the footsteps of the United States by freeing themselves from European control, and the covert proposition to reëstablish it evoked from the President these never-to-be-forgotten words, part of his annual message to the Eighteenth Congress on Dec. 2, 1823:

"*We owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the allied powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere; but with the Governments which have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and just principles, acknowledged, we could not view an interposition for oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.*"

That is the MONROE Doctrine. Such was the position not only of the President, but also of the people of the United States then. Such is the position, positive and irrevocable, of the people of the United States now. The liberty of a sovereign people, wrested from the tyranny of an alien Government or local despotism and duly recognized by the United States, cannot be interfered with afterward without injury to this republic.

The Case of Mr. Waller.

The trial of an American citizen, Mr. JOHN L. WALLER, by a French military court in Madagascar, and his sentence to twenty years of imprisonment, brings up still another grave question in our dealings with foreign nations.

We seem to be reaping a harvest, just now, of aggressions upon the rights and interests of Americans. Whether Mr. WALLER'S case is one that properly belongs to that list, it now remains to be seen. He was accused, it appears, of "conspiring with the Hovas against the French authorities," and of having been "in correspondence with the Hovas." He might well have been in correspondence with the Queen's Government, since he derives from that Government a valuable land concession in the southern part of the island. He may even have performed his part of the contract under which he obtained that grant, as a matter of business. But at least the acceptance of that grant cannot be properly considered as conspiring in hostilities against the French.

The concession to Mr. WALLER is, it is true, one of the main causes of the recent troubles in Madagascar. The French denied the right of the Malagasy Government to make that grant of rubber forest lands, and determined to force the Queen to give up that and other prerogatives which she asserted. But how could that dispute over the extent of the French protectorate affect his rights in the present case? Mr. WALLER, who was Consul in Madagascar under Mr. HARRISON'S Administration, presumably acted in perfect good faith when, turning from public functions to private business, he accepted the land grant in the island and went on complying with its conditions.

The French view may be that the military court was the proper, and, indeed, the only one available for trying his case. Martial law had been declared, and active hostilities were going on. But the question is, did Mr. WALLER make himself a participant in active hostilities by furnishing aid and comfort to the enemies of the French, or in any other way? On this point the facts should be obtained. One thing clear is that the military proceedings must not be made a mere cover for punishing Mr. WALLER'S acceptance of the grant and for depriving him of his land.

Just now we have no war ship near Madagascar. The little gunboat Castine, Commander PERRY, was at Port Said the other day, preparatory to going through the Suez Canal. Her instructions two months ago were to call at Madagascar and Mozambique on her way to the Asiatic station.

The Affront to Bismarck.

Whether at home or abroad, all Germans that love their fatherland and are proud of its unity and greatness, have been believed to be preparing to celebrate the eightieth birthday of Prince BISMARCK, which will occur on the approaching first of April. The news comes, therefore, like a shock that on Saturday the Reichstag, by a majority of 17, refused to authorize the presiding officer, Herr VON LEVETZOW, to offer the congratulations of the Chamber to the veteran ex-Chancellor.

An analysis of the hostile majority shows that it consisted of Guelphs, Poles, Alsace-Lorrainers, Socialists, Centrists, and the RICHTER section of the Radicals. The enmity of all these factions, with the exception of the two last named, is an honor to BISMARCK. What tribute of praise or of affection could be looked for by the man who has unified and aggrandized his country, from the so-called Guelphs, who avowedly deplore the incorporation of Hanover with Prussia, or from Poles, who would like to see the provinces of Posen and West Prussia wrenched from the German empire and once more included in an independent Poland? What token of sympathy was to be expected from Alsace-Lorrainers, who would welcome the reunion of their provinces to France; or from the Socialists, whom BISMARCK has repeatedly denounced as enemies of civilization, and whom up to his last hour in office he strove to exterminate?

Had any of these men tendered congratulations to the ex-Chancellor, the act would have savored of malicious irony. No German patriot could wish for their good will. On the other hand, BISMARCK will regret that the representatives of the Catholic and Radical parties in the Reichstag could not for a moment overlook their dislike of his political principles and recognize the magnitude of his services to their common fatherland. The day will come when they, too, will regret the affront which they have put upon the aged statesman. The Catholics might have done well to remember that if BISMARCK was responsible for the original enactment of the so-called FALK laws, which were levelled at their religion, he afterward repented of his course in that regard and took every means in his power to regain their confidence and to reëstablish friendly relations with the Vatican. Nor should the Radicals have forgotten that all their grievances are outweighed by the fundamental fact that, but for BISMARCK'S earnest intercession, WILLIAM I. would never have accepted universal suffrage as the basis of the parliamentary institutions of the North German confederation, and of its outgrowth, the new German empire. No other man had strength enough to gain for Germans that tremendous and in the end irresistible instrument of political liberty. But for him, most of the constituents of the men who have insulted him would at this hour be disfranchised.

For once, the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, which is indirectly chosen by electors classified according to incomes, reflects the feelings of the German people far more faithfully than does the Reichstag, which is the product of universal suffrage. The members of the former assembly have voted by an immense majority to go to Friedrichsruh in a body on April first. It will be found, when that day arrives, that they represent the nation, and it would not be surprising if an explosion of public reprobation should sweep out of public life the men who are chiefly blamable for the disgraceful action of the Reichstag.

The Boston Test of Intoxication.

We regret to see that the proposal made by Mr. LANE of the Boston Common Council in regard to an official standard of ebriety has not recommended itself to his colleagues in that body. Mr. LANE has come forward in a purely philanthropical spirit, but, at the same time, with scientific precision. As a patriot, a philanthropist, and a lover of justice, he is pained to think that anybody should be locked up for drunkenness who is not drunk. It is not unlikely that the policemen of Boston possess some of that paternal desire to manifest a moral superiority and to act as censors of their fellow men, which is as common in that town as the east wind. A New York policeman has many things to think of, including his day off; and experiences of many nationalities and a thousand whimsical characters has taught him a not unkindly tolerance. The merely meandering and circumambulating toper he lets pass with hardly a glance. It is none of his business to enforce progression in a straight line, and he has a right to assume that persons navigating the streets are tacking with a purpose and have plenty of time to get home. In Boston the crowd is smaller, the spectacle less brilliant and diversified, and a policeman on even the most interesting beat is liable to find time heavy on his hands. He scrutinizes the passers-by more closely, and something of the majesty of the village constable is great within his bosom. He must detect as well as repress, and woe to the wayfaring man of centrifugal tendency who crosses that policeman's orbit. Zeal and the moral sense triumph over obesity, and the station house soon engulfs a strayed reveller.

In Boston, as in the smokier Modern Athens, the climate is provocative of thirst; and even staid burgesses who have survived and conquered the climate look at the statues in an unguarded hour, and madly sip nepenthe. Nepenthe, it may be necessary to explain for the benefit of our Boston readers, is derived from two Greek words meaning Medford rum.

The problem of ebriety is of great import in Boston. The cruel climate and the unspeakable statues are recruiting agents for intoxication, and the path of the policeman is difficult. For how can he tell whether a man whom he sees acting queerly or walking crookedly is or is not in a condition of inebriation? Is the man light-headed? 'Tis no uncommon thing in Boston. The fumes of the culture-hash upon which the town subsists may have risen to his brain. Does he seem to have been wading in the strong waters too deeply? Ten to one he has the *tanha*, the divine thirst, and there is a little image of BUDDHA in his breeches pocket. Is his walk crooked? What can you expect of legs brought up in those streets? Any born Bostonian who can forget his self-consciousness long enough to let his legs do a little unconscious cerebration will find that they will describe extraordinary curves and angles and twists and backslidings. The Genius of the Place must have been trying to run away from the police when he laid it out. And if the policeman finds the citizen howling with the full strength of his lungs, what is to be done? Is it any proof that reason is not on her throne that he is howling? The Rev. JOSEPH COOK and a generation of baseball have taught him to howl mirifically. Science and philanthropy demand a surer test.

Enter Mr. LANE of the Boston Common Council:

"It is my idea that the test should be to make every person brought into a station house on the charge of intoxication walk a chalk line or spell certain words. If he is unable to walk the required line or spell the words correctly, then that should be sufficient reason for locking him up on the charge of drunkenness. At present it is a very easy matter for a policeman to lock a man up if he has a grudge against him, and I don't believe it is right for a policeman to have the power to lock a man up who is able to take care of himself, although he has been drinking."

We are unable to agree with Mr. LANE as to walking the line. We have already shown that this would be an injustice to Boston legs. The spelling test, on the other hand, should be cordially approved. Of course only the most select class of polysyllables will be used. It would be an insult to a Bostonian, sober or not sober, to ask him to spell little words. Names from Mexican geography, surviving specimens of the most polysyllabic Indian nomenclature, and a severe examination in Maine lakes should be insisted upon. The sciences will lend some very tidy titbits, and Russian and Polish can be used in doubtful or severe cases. We give here as a matter of curiosity a list of test-words sent us by Mr. BELLINGHAM F. TIDD of Revere Beach, but he must pardon us if we cannot regard them as sufficient test-words. Still, they may be useful in suggesting words severe enough to determine the sobriety or insobriety of the speller:

Agomphiasis.	Neurodiatrophia.
Bipinnatisected.	Ochsenheimeridæ.
Capparidaceous.	Parietosquamoval.
Diprionidian.	Quinquetuberculate.
Empyreumatical.	Rhombicuboctahedron.
Fructiculose.	Supersesquialteral.
Galeopithecidæ.	Tetrakishexahedron.
Hexakisoctahedron.	Uranoscorraphy.
Isomeromorphism.	Ventriculobulbous.
Juxtapositional.	Warriangle.
Karyomitosis.	Xiphorhyncus.
Laryngotracheotomy.	Yaguarundi.
Macrosporangiophore.	Zeuctocolomatic.

Mr. LANE has struck a great idea for Boston. He should follow up the blow and not be discouraged by the listlessness of his colleagues. Commissioners should be appointed to prepare lists of words and make them into a code, in which everybody arrested in Boston for drunkenness should be examined. Would it not be a valuable additional test to examine the prisoners in the works of Mr. MAURICE MAETERLINCK, and especially in those passages where the Belgian "master" parallels himself? But perhaps even an innocent and a sober Bostonian might read those passages and believe that he was crazy drunk.

Our Statues.

We are of the opinion that second thoughts on the proposition to erect a statue to HEINE in this city will not be to approve. The inferior standard of sculptural art which until recently existed with us, and the cosmopolitanism of New York, the assemblage here of representatives of all countries, retaining, in spite of their naturalization as citizens, the desire to see the fame of their native countrymen planted here with themselves, have produced a collection of statues of foreigners which it is time to deal with in a different temper from that prevailing hitherto. The group referred to had much better be decreased in number than made larger. Scarcely any of these statues is entitled to its place on the ground of art, and it would be possible to justify very few of them by the personality of the man represented. In almost every case, it is safe to say, the motive on the part of the donors has been more to set up some monument to their own people than to contribute to the material beauty and intellectual elevation of New York; otherwise we should certainly be minus a great many statues. We do not mean to say for a moment that in the erection of these memorials our hospitality has been abused, but that it has been too open, too impulsive on our own part, too ready to take in all that was offered without examination or criticism.

As a rule statuary is the bane of parks with any pretence to rural sentiment. The spots where it may form an harmonious and welcome feature of a park scheme, are generally very few; and even then it is the ideal only that can be admitted. Statues of known men can be placed in parks only at the sacrifice of beauty and purity in the surroundings where they intrude. One of the ideas for which a certain area of the Central Park, the Mall, was treated with particular formality was that some place would be needed suitable in its nature to receive the irresistible stream of statues which would pour into the city's possession. Yet how much more worthy of itself would the Mall be if the crude commonplaces of SCOTT and BURNS, presented to us on the basis of international kindliness by Scots desiring to commemorate Scotland, were away? Being away we cannot see that the genius of letters would call any more loudly for the erection there of a statue to SCOTT or to BURNS than of a statue to VICTOR HUGO or BERANGER, even though the former are known through the English tongue. Figures of really great foreigners, like JULIUS CÆSAR, or NAPOLEON, or BALZAC, might stand with vastly more propriety in our public places.

As to HEINE, his genius may be unique without being on the grand scale which justifies so tremendous a tribute to its possessor as a statue in a foreign land. There have been far greater Germans than HEINE; yet when one comes to think about it, there is no special reason for setting up in New York a statue of any one of them.

An innate and still dominant sense of proportion has reserved the site which has been thoughtlessly suggested for the HEINE statue, the entrance to the Central Park at Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, for some figure representing a greatness commensurate with the importance and dignity of the spot. If the absurdity representing LINCOLN in Union square should be taken away and a substitute of really splendid inspiration should be offered, LINCOLN might stand properly at that entrance to the Park. That place is ready to receive a monument to some great American, or to some national event, or universal idea. But for lesser things, no. And, in all respect and appreciation for the gentlemen who have offered it, we say no to a statue of HEINE, because of the entire absence of any adequate cause for saying yes.

The time has come for laying aside the policy of holding New York open for the indiscriminate gratification of all foreign-American sentiments, and for turning our thoughts, after the manner of other nations possessed of pride and individuality, to the perpetuation of the name, the fame, and the dignity of the United States.

A Name.

There is a genius in this town who was recently called upon to find an appropriate name for a small and active tugboat.

The peculiarity of the problem consisted in the fact that the preordained public function of this tugboat was to pull, pilot, convoy, and generally superintend certain fat, unwieldy, inert, craft of the sort known as dumping scows; tubs which make no headway if left to themselves, and which carry a cargo of worthlessness, but kick up considerable fuss in going through the water.

The genius promptly named the tugboat the DANIEL S. LAMONT.

Commit it to heart, the MONROE Doctrine! The grammar of it is not perfect, but it was intelligible enough in 1823, and it is intelligible enough in 1895.

We have no doubt that the dislike for the Jews which has been expressed in the letter of "A Workingman" to THE SUN is widely prevalent among workingmen. Within a few years the Jewish working people, men and women, have entered into very active competition with other working people, and have got almost complete possession of a number of trades which formerly furnished a good means of livelihood for other workers. These Jewish work people, in supplanting their competitors, are but carrying out a principle which must exist so long as the law of competition in industry exists. The operation of this law is seen not more in the trades than in the mercantile lines of business which have been entered upon, within recent years, by so many of our Jewish immigrants from Russia; and yet the old-time business people of New York have not displayed any hostility toward their new competitors. It is seen not more in mercantile business than upon the financial and commercial exchanges, and in some of the professions. The truth is that the half million Jews who have come to this country from Europe within the past ten years, must live, and they have taken the same means of procuring the means of existence that other people take. The people of all the races that have come here must engage in the struggle for life by necessity, and we must all get along with each other the best way we can in the competition, without stirring up evil passions.

It appears that the Olympia, Capt. J. J. READ commanding, has been ordered from Mare Island to Santa Barbara, there to remain until April 20. The explanation is that a flower show is in progress there, and the Navy Department has issued this order at the request of Californians. Santa Barbara is a delightful place, and a flower show a delightful occasion. The ship's company of the Olympia will hardly object to beginning the active career of the new cruiser with duty so agreeable. And yet, in view of the many calls for our few vessels in the Pacific, and some of them calls unanswered, it might seem possible to abbreviate this tour of duty at the flower show. The Olympia is one of the very finest of our great cruisers, surpassed in speed only by the Minneapolis and Columbia, and carrying a much heavier battery than either of them. Luck go with her, both at the flower show and elsewhere!

Our friend the Mayor is departing wofully from the non-partisan platform, to which he has clung vigorously through the help of a surprisingly prehensile tongue. We had hoped, that with non-partisanship as the motto, real fitness for office might stand a show; but the trace of that in Mr. STRONG'S appointments is not worth attention. Politics, we regret to say, has dominated them as a whole, and politics which, to tell the truth, must be denominated as STRONG politics rather than non-partisan politics.

With the Mayor's policy of chopping off non-partisanship when he reaches that body of his supporters who stand back of the Chairman of the County Committee, Mr. LAUTERBACH, we have little concern. That is a Republican family quarrel. It is not our part to press the Mayor for his justification. But we submit that non-partisanship should take in the "boys," as Mr. STRONG likes to call them, and warm their toes without distinction of politics. The ratio of the vote last fall shows that a little more than one-third of the non-partisan appointments is due to the Democratic party. We advise Mayor STRONG, for his own vindication, to reappoint formally to some good office Mr. J. SARGENT CRAM, the last Tammany member of the Dock Board; or, in case Mr. CRAM is tired of public life, to name a particularly prominent, capable, and tried Tammany man, Mr. HUGH J. GRANT.

We wonder that on the theory of non-partisanship, Mr. STRONG has not already selected Mr. GRANT for some important office within his gift.

We have examined the British newspapers for comments on the games of the international chess match played by cable, and, we confess, to our surprise, we find several opinions that at the time of drawing the match the Britishers had the greater promise of success. As the directors of the Manhattan Chess Club have had already the intention to have all the positions examined and analyzed, the Englishmen's disagreement with their own belief should hasten them in carrying out their programme. Let Master TSCHIGORIN or Master Dr. TARRASCH receive the games immediately and ponder on the problems they present. The cable match was too interesting an effort to be left in its present uncertainty as to the result.

Spain was driven out of South America, nearly all of which, excepting Brazil, was in her possession at the beginning of this century. She was driven out of Central America. She was driven out of Mexico, which then included a vast area of territory now belonging to the United States. She has been expelled by force of arms from all her ancient dominions on the mainland of the Americas. She could not govern them. She was a tyrant over them. They were all plundered by her. Her yoke became unbearable to them.

On this side of the sea, Spain holds but Cuba and Porto Rico, the inhabitants of which suffer under her rule. The Cubans have striven again and again to break the chains with which she bound them, as her other American colonies broke them. They are sure to succeed some time.

Spain ought to be removed from the two islands yet in her grasp as she has been driven off the continent.

Our contemporaries in many cities are looking around for centenarians, and so large has been the number recently found that we cannot keep the run of them. During the short time that we were engaged in the search we became convinced that this is the country for them. Since we made the last of our lists of them we have seen the names of a lot of others, and we cannot spare the time needed for the collection of all these names. We guess that there must be between two and three hundred centenarians alive in the United States; and if some trustworthy statistician were to give us direct proof that there are even more than three hundred, we should not be greatly surprised. It is interesting to learn from the reports in Southern papers that a good share of the centenarians in the old slave States are black.

The Covert Copyright Law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your Washington despatch in THE SUN of this morning relating to the passage of the Covert bill amending the Copyright law, represents Mr. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, as making a statement which does injustice to the authors, artists, and book publishers who were concerned with the newspaper publishers in the passage of that bill. From the very moment that the grievance of the newspaper publishers was shown to be real and important, not a voice was raised among authors, artists, or book publishers against the proper amendment of the law. All these classes of copyright owners realized that it was not to the interest of copyright security in this country that the law should provide excessive penalties, and they were as desirous as the newspaper publishers themselves to have the matter set right. The only point in which it is not satisfactory is the retention of the clause providing that half the penalties shall go to the United States. Such provision was desirable when penalties were excessive, in order to reduce the temptation to unjust suits; but in aiming to abolish the excessive penalties it was intended to omit this clause. Its retention was due to accident or misunderstanding. An important consideration is that its omission would have permitted the injured party to sue not only in a United States court, but at a loss expense in a State court.

I take this opportunity to express, for the American Copyright League, grateful appreciation of THE SUN'S vigorous and able coöperation in the defeat of the Hicks Copyright bill, which, probably without intention on the part of its originators, would have had the practical effect of abolishing copyright in etchings and engravings. ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON,
Secretary American Copyright League.
NEW YORK, March 22.

Joe Manley.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have read with great interest and personal satisfaction your editorial article, "An Unofficial Ambassador." Possessing a knowledge of Mr. Joseph H. Manley, arising from a more than passing acquaintance with him, I can personally testify to the accuracy of your analysis of his personality. He is all that you have described him to be, and more. He is one of the most severely practical politicians I have ever known; his patriotism, perhaps, equalled, but not excelled, and his devotion to friends sincere and wholly unselfish. What his Republicanism is, his political opponents best know. Officeholding has no charms for him. He told me once that he was in politics because he loved the work, because he believed in Republican principles, and should strive, as long as he should live, to make them dominant. He had held only one office, he said, and wasn't happy as long as he was in it.

Coming from THE SUN praise of him is doubly praise, and most gratifying to "Joe" Manley's many friends.
NEW YORK, March 23. JOHN A. STEWART.

Let the Scamp Congressman Be Named!

From the Hartford Courant.

Secretary Morton, by a little clever detective work, has caught a member of the late Congress in the act of selling for cash the flower, grass, and vegetable seeds he had obtained from the Agricultural Department ostensibly for distribution among his constituents. The Secretary, we are told, intends to expose this thrifty legislator, and he ought to.

Miss Hercules in Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune.

If Miss Jane Addams secures the contract for cleaning the Nineteenth ward she will do it thoroughly.

THE PRESS IS OF ONE MIND.

The Attempted Outrage Vigorously Denounced by All Sorts of Newspapers.

From the Buffalo Evening Times.

Whatever different newspapers belonging to different associations may think of the bitter attack which THE SUN made on certain members of the Western Associated Press, no newspaper of any kind that we have seen believes that the editor of THE SUN should be deported to Washington, to be there tried for an alleged libel. The offence was committed where THE SUN was published, in New York, and there, by all the rules of fair play, and we believe by all the rules of law also, the editor, Mr. Dana, should be tried.

An attempt is made to justify the trial of Mr. Dana in Washington, on the ground that copies of THE SUN were sold in that city and that thus the alleged libel was published there. On the same plea Mr. Dana might be removed to and tried in almost any city, hamlet, cross roads, or mining camp in the whole extent of the country, for there are few of them that THE SUN does not reach. Almost every newspaper has a circulation widespread and scattered over the country. If the plea on which Mr. Dana's extradition to the District of Columbia is asked could be sustained, there is not a newspaper in the country that might not be called upon to defend itself in some remote place where its editor and publisher were unknown and would be subjected to unreasonable and excessive costs and disabilities in making their defence.

A newspaper is not a fly-by-night concern which it is necessary to arrest and carry to some point that may suit the purposes of anybody who may chance to think himself aggrieved by its comments. Newspapers have fixed habitations and establishments. They can be found on their premises at all times by the officers of the law. If they commit offences, they do so at their places of publication, and at those places, and no others, they may lawfully and properly be held accountable to those who may feel themselves injured. There is therefore no excuse for an attempt to take a newspaper editor or publisher into custody and remove him to some remote point like an absconding debtor. The effort to do so is an outrage.

In the case in point it is not done to further the ends of justice, but to make Mr. Dana annoyance and subject him to unnecessary difficulties in carrying on the legal proceedings which have been begun against him. It is the kind of thing that every newspaper that has any sort of *esprit de corps* will resist with might and main.

From the New York Daily News.

Were the principle which it is tried to enforce against Mr. Dana to be adopted by our courts, liberty of speech, as well as the freedom of the press, would be practically dead among us in a very short time, for what editor or publisher would take the chances of being taken from New York to Washington, or Oshkosh, to be tried criminally for words uttered by any critic of a scamp who may be able to establish his claim of a residence in any of these latter places? Not only would he be liable to punishment for his own opinions, but also for the statements of others that may perchance get into his paper.

The broad position that every friend of popular liberty must take on this question is that no arrest for libel can be tolerated when the complainant is not willing to bring his case before the courts where the author of the matter complained of resides. If Mr. Dana is guilty of the offence charged the proper place to try him is right here in New York. To take him to the District of Columbia, as is proposed, because his paper is sold there, should not be permitted under any circumstances.

From the Cincinnati Tribune.

The Noyes-Dana libel prosecution raises a question which is far more important than the merits of the specific case. The situation presented is one in which every newspaper in the world must take a lively interest. If an accused editor, under such circumstances, can be dragged from his home and tried in any locality which the prosecution may select, then are all the guarantees of the Constitution and all the ethics of justice a delusion and a fraud.

There seems to be in this case of Mr. Dana no necessity for the outrage which the prosecution is attempting to commit. It is not claimed that the courts of New York would be influenced in his behalf, or that such a feeling of prejudice to his side exists in the city where he lives that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had there. In fact, there seems to be no reason for the purposed removal of the trial to Washington, except the desire on the part of the complainant to annoy and harass the defendant, and to bring him before a court or a jury which the complainant apparently hopes will be prejudiced in his own favor.

If Mr. Dana is to be tried for criminal libel the proper tribunal should be found in his own city, where the alleged crime was committed, where a jury of his own fellow citizens may pass upon the case, and where the witnesses both for the State and for the defence are most apt to be found. It is necessary in criminal libel to show malice and intent, and these circumstances can best be proven, if they exist, by the testimony, documentary or verbal, procured in the very locality in which the offending statements were written.

If a fair and just legal investigation is to be made it is to the advantage of both sides that the trial take place in New York. But the questions of personal right involved outweigh all other considerations, and fair-minded men in all parts of the United States will stamp with disfavor any attempt to deny to Mr. Dana the privileges and the immunities of an American citizen before the law.

From the Grand Rapids Democrat.

It is not in accordance with the principles of American liberty to carry an accused man out of the State in which the alleged crime was committed, and put him on trial before a strange court and jury. It is absurd to assert that a San Francisco editor may be hauled across the continent and tried for a crime in Washington when he was never within the District of Columbia. It is a fiction to say a libellous editor commits a crime in all States where his paper may find its way. Common sense asserts that the real crime is committed where the paper is edited and printed. The publisher of a libel in New York should be tried there and not in San Francisco, Grand Rapids, or Washington. The making of an editor's crimes migratory while every other accused person in the land is guaranteed a trial at a fixed place would be not only a grievous wrong but an absurdity. Mr. Dana will, no doubt, vigorously resist removal, and it is hoped he will succeed in making his accuser bring him before a home jury.

From the New York Daily News.

The State of New York has established and secured a free newspaper press within its borders. The Constitution of 1846 took such action as insures, so far as human provision shall do, that the truth may be safely told with the protection of law thrown about it. It was a bold step forward, and it has secured to us freedom of speech and the right to criticise and to condemn inside of limits which protect both the individuals and the community.

Unfortunately, the law of libel, inherited from the British code, which insisted that "the greater the truth the greater the libel," has not been so reformed in other jurisdictions. Some States have followed New York, but others retain the old and objectionable features of English law, and in those localities both State and Federal courts continue to deal with an outspoken press too often after the old fashion.

The recent indictment of the veteran editor of THE NEW YORK SUN by a Federal court of the District of Columbia brings out the wrongful features of existing conditions. The voice of the press has been unanimous in its comments upon it and its possible results. The freedom of the American press may well be said to be in danger. It is within the power of the newspapers to correct the errors and wrongs of the present system, and a reformation of the jurisdiction of Federal courts should be among the things demanded.

From the Lancaster Examiner and Express.

Mr. Noyes wishes to bring Mr. Dana to Washington for trial, and this raises the constitutional point which gives every man accused of wrong the right to be tried in the vicinage where the alleged crime was committed. In insisting upon this point Mr. Dana is right, and by prevailing will more fully establish the rights of editors and uphold the freedom of the press. If Mr. Noyes should sustain his position, then the editor of a paper of large circulation would be or could be dragged to any place for trial. Going to Washington for trial in this case would open ills more fateful than those of Pandora's box, and for this reason every able journal and thoughtful one is on Mr. Dana's side.

From the Norwalk Hour.

Whether Mr. Dana is guilty of libel or not remains to be proven. But that the libel law is grossly unjust is demonstrated beyond question. That it is also unconstitutional we fully believe, and that Mr. Dana will demonstrate this we do not doubt. He has an opportunity to do magnificent service to the editors of the entire country, and has the ability and pluck to make the most of it.

From the Palmyra Journal.

Great indignation is now being expressed by the press in all parts of the United States regarding the attempt of one Noyes, a representative of the Western Associated Press, of Washington, D. C., to drag Mr. Dana, the editor of our esteemed contemporary, THE SUN, to Washington for trial. This is the most wretched scheme ever entered into, and proves the petty spirit of the defendant. Would Mr. Noyes not have secured as much satisfaction from a civil suit in the courts of New York city, presuming the charges were proven, as he would in a criminal case tried in the city of Washington? We hope Mr. Dana will display some of his old-time war spirit and fight the matter to the end and he may rest assured that the people of the United States are with him, for if he should be beaten and taken from his home to Washington for trial, what is to hinder this same Noyes from preferring charges against him after this matter has been disposed of in the city of Chicago, and later on in San Francisco, and dozens of other cities, for surely THE SUN goes to all of these cities, and he could on the same ground prefer charges and thus drag Mr. Dana about for the remainder of his life. If Noyes is to obtain justice the place for him to get it is in New York city, where he is bound to come sooner or later. It only seems that the Associated Press is looking after notoriety and thinks this is its opportunity to obtain it.

From the Portland Evening Express.

Whether or not Mr. Dana libelled Mr. F. B. Noyes of Washington, in an article which has resulted in indictment of the former in the District of Columbia, is a question that can only be authoritatively decided by a court of competent jurisdiction. It is a question immensely overshadowed, however, by another more important one, whether such a court exists in the District of Columbia with lawful power to drag Mr. Dana there for trial from New York, where, if anywhere, the law was violated. This latter question appears to be now under investigation at the bar of public opinion, with almost universal expression in the negative. It can, it is true, only be formally determined in court, but if it shall there appear that either statute or precedent justifies the trial of Mr. Dana in Washington for an alleged offence committed in New York, the statute will be speedily repealed, as the precedent should be promptly overruled. Such at least is the decision in the great forum of common sense where statutes and opinions are always on trial.

From the Lockport Daily Journal.

An exchange, in commenting on the Noyes-Dana libel case, says that the extraordinary libel proceedings brought against Mr. Charles A. Dana continue to excite comment by newspapers in all parts of the country, and the general tenor of opinion is that the attempt to force him to Washington for trial is as ridiculous as it is unprecedented.

If the mere attempt provokes so much adverse criticism, it may be imagined what an outburst of popular indignation its accomplishment would cause. But it is not believed that the move can succeed.

From the Poughkeepsie Evening Star.

THE SUN is a newspaper whose politics we are not in consonance with, but its threatened trouble with a Washington newspaper man raises an important point for newspaperdom in general. It is proposed to compel THE SUN'S editor to be heard in Washington instead of New York, where THE SUN is issued, just because THE SUN circulates in Washington as well as New York. Mr. Dana properly resents the introduction of such a proposal. Apart from the time and trouble there is the principle involved. The same editor might, if such an order was issued by the Court, be summoned to Ohio or Missouri, where his Sunday if not his daily paper circulates regularly.

From the Baltimore World.

Without entering into the merits of the case we protest against the deprivation of the constitutional privileges of Editor Dana, who, if he has committed the offence charged against him, should be tried where the libel was issued. It is a frequent occurrence in this city, and everywhere in fact, for prisoners to ask for change of venue to secure a more impartial trial than the place where the crime was committed. The Court frequently assents to this merciful request. Never to our knowledge has any Court tolerated for a moment the demand of a prosecutor for such a change. The very act of asking such implies malice and wanton vindictiveness. The New York Libel law allows a person to sue in any part of the State, but it also gives to the publisher of a paper the right to have the trial where the libel issued, provided he agrees to pay the expenses of the plaintiff if the latter is successful. But this same law protects a man from being dragged out of the State to be tried in any other section of the country. This present libel case may result in a conflict between the limitations of Federal authority and State rights. It is to be hoped that Editor Dana may be successful in his contention that New York is the place to try him.

From the Mount Vernon Daily Argus.

The case has attracted national attention owing to legal and constitutional questions which have arisen. To the newspapers of the country it is of the first importance.

The United States has certain well-defined jurisdiction in the State of New York and where the alleged libel was written, and the Government should dispose of it there.

Why should an editor be tried in Alaska?

It is preposterous.

Mr. Dana should have a fair trial, and that in New York State, Second Judicial District.

Unless this is done, newspaper editors and publishers will be kept *in transitu* from one State to another at the caprice of those who imagine they have been libelled. Shyster lawyers would reap a rich harvest.

The Mystery of Deer Antlers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Noticing the query of Mr. G. H. Smith of Bennington, Vt., in THE SUN of March 17 as to what becomes of the antlers which deer shed yearly, and his statement that he never has seen any of the shed horns lying around, although he has been in a locality where deer were plenty, I will state what I know from observation during a long residence in the Black Hills country of northeastern Wyoming. Deer of both the blacktail and whitetail varieties are very plentiful there, and their shed antlers are scattered all over the country, both in the timber and in the open country, but are, perhaps, more commonly seen in the brush along the creek bottoms in all stages of decay. After being dropped they soon bleach out white, gradually become porous, and crumble away from the action of the weather. They get covered over with dead leaves and grass, and dirt washes over them, which seems to hasten the process of decay. The larger number of them are gnawed by mice, whether for the substance of the horn or to keep their teeth in condition I was never able to determine. I never found both horns of a pair lying near each other, seemingly showing they are not shed simultaneously. Almost every ranchman has a pile of deer horns at his house which he has picked up and saved for some peculiarity of form or for their beauty. FREDERICK A. BACON.
BOSTON, March 22, 1895.

What Shall Be Done with the Rubbish?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Will you shed some light on the following matter? The Health Department orders a cellar and yard to be cleaned and all rubbish removed. A man with a horse and wagon is hired to do the work. Several barrels of rubbish are loaded upon his wagon, and off he goes to the dump. He returns late in the day and says they will not receive any rubbish at any of the dumps on the east or west side.

Now, the question is, what shall we do with this "rubbish"? Ash men refuse it for the same reason as stated, and if it is put in barrels and left on the sidewalk, it simply remains there.

With the amount of taxes being paid by property owners throughout this city we are not allowed the privilege of using the dumps of the Street Cleaning Department, even though we desire to pay for it. Reform is all right, but when carried to such extremes it becomes ridiculous. A DISGUSTED TAXPAYER.
NEW YORK, March 23.

THE IMPORTED DIAMOND CUTTERS.

An American Cutter Denies Statements of Messrs. Wanters and Judels.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* While the controversy about the importation of contract diamond cutters is going on perhaps a word or so based on solid facts from a member of a firm who have been cutting diamonds in America for the last fifteen years would be interesting. I have seen the business languish along under a ten per cent. duty, a barely sufficient protection to pay the American mechanic living wages. Now that we have a chance, by better protection and a higher tariff, to give employment to American artisans and teach our young American boys and girls the art (for it is an art), of diamond cutting, are we to be flooded by imported cheap labor, by men who have been ground down and down so that they cannot earn a decent living?

From $15 to $20 a week is the average wages here. Is this adequate pay for cutting diamonds? Is not the pay already low enough without the competition of men who can only make a living by sub-contracting or working in gangs—men who are even ignorant of our language, and who in their own country have been ground down to a mere subsistence and are obliged to work from 6 in the morning till 6 at night for even this?

This is the kind of competition Mr. Wanters and others want to give us. It is easy for them to make wrong assertions to a public not conversant with facts. I have had many years of experience as a practical cutter, and defy them to produce any diamond cutter and polisher able by his individual work to earn any $60 a week at $1.50 or $2 a carat under the usual conditions of work, which means deducting the loss in working expenses. The assertion that workmen are able to make such wages is absurd and laughable to any one conversant with the running of diamond-cutting factories. Again, Mr. Wanters, do you except an intelligent and enlightened Government to believe that you and your kinsmen are going to rent and equip a factory not knowing where you are going to get workmen? Do you think to throw dust in our eyes, as others before you have done, by advertising for men in our daily papers as a blind, when you know, as others before you knew, that you have and had no intention of giving them employment except in competition with your cheap imported labor?

No. Let the Dutch take Holland again, and give American labor a chance to show that we can cut diamonds second to none and give points, too, in the art of diamond cutting.
A CITIZEN CUTTER.

CHANGED THEATRICAL MORALS.

Twenty Years Ago Notorious Theatres Gave Exhibitions Like the Casino's.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The change in theatrical morals in this town during the last quarter century is interesting. Twenty-five years ago, more or less, at an acknowledged low theatre in Greenwich avenue, a