

The Sun

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1896.

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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 23 Nassau street.

Weyler's Latest Failure.

The period of twenty days during which Cuban insurgents might surrender, under the terms of WEYLER'S proclamation of April 22, came to an end last Wednesday, upon which day the author of the proclamation gave notice that the period of amnesty would be indefinitely extended.

In the official document, as originally issued, WEYLER declared that, if the necessary information that large numbers of the armed insurgents in the province of Pinar del Rio were ready to surrender, he desired first to obtain assurance of Spanish clemency, and that it was for this reason that he gave them the opportunity they had sought for, upon condition that they would take up their abode in the quarters assigned to them.

A few days after the promulgation of WEYLER'S proclamation we got news from Havana that three or four men professing to be insurgents had entered the Spanish lines, given up their arms, surrendered, and claimed the privilege which had been offered to them.

It would seem, therefore, that WEYLER'S proclamation was founded upon false information about the insurgents, who, since April 22, have not given any manifestation of their readiness to surrender to Spain.

Perjury by Policemen.

A queer case came before the Police Commissioner of the city of Brooklyn on Wednesday. Five patrolmen were tried upon the charge that they had been gambling in one of the rooms in the station house of the first precinct.

There would be nothing particularly noteworthy about the incident were it not for the explanation which the accused policemen gave of their conduct. This was, that one of them was performing some tricks with a pack of cards, while the other four were merely watching the performance.

It is not a fine of \$2 rather a light penalty to impose upon a policeman who has been guilty of gambling, and then lies about it under oath? Careless or false swearing is a pretty serious matter on the part of anybody; but there is no class of persons from whom it is more likely to appear as accusing witnesses in the criminal courts.

The Triple Alliance Renewed.

It is now known that the outcome of the German Emperor's visits to Venice and Vienna was the renewal of the alliance between the three central powers. The coalition, therefore, will continue until 1902, or five years beyond 1897, the date at which it would have ended, had the notice of a wish to terminate it been given twelve months in advance.

So far, then, as the Triple Alliance offers a guarantee of peace in Europe, that guarantee will hold good until after the beginning of the twentieth century. In 1902 about a third of a century will have passed since Alsace and Lorraine were lopped off from France, and by that time the population of those provinces will have become pretty thoroughly Germanized.

All of this is legitimate, from the point of view of an organized body of citizens deeply interested in procuring legislation beneficial to the members of the association. The present course would seem to be to make no appropriation for either place at this session, since money must be required for projects about which there is no doubt. But the actual compromise reached in the Senate has a provision for a new bond, a majority of which shall decide on

times was so productive and so populous. As for England's opposition to the move, this could undoubtedly be silenced, if the Government would consent to the neutralization of Tangier and would withdraw her objection to England's occupation of Egypt.

Of course, the renewal of the Triple Alliance puts an end to the talk of a revival of the League of the Three Emperors. But although the maintenance of intimate relations between France and Russia seems an inevitable response to the prolonged conflict of the central powers, it does not follow that the Czar may not attain his wishes in southeastern Europe without recourse to war. The fact that Prince FERDINAND of Bulgaria has practically made himself a vassal of NICOLAS II., and has thereby assured to Russia all that she tried to gain by the treaty of San Stefano, can hardly be regarded with satisfaction at Vienna; nevertheless, the HAPSBURG Kaiser has been held back by his German ally from any overt counter demonstration.

It seems clear, then, that the prolongation of the Triple Alliance, so far as it goes, is a safeguard against the outbreak of a European war.

There is now before Congress a bill entitled "A bill for the classification of clerks in first and second class Post Offices." It was introduced in the House on Jan. 4 by Mr. SPERRY of Connecticut, and was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

An esteemed correspondent in Orange, puzzled by the contradictory utterances of Major MCKINLEY on the financial question, and unable to find anywhere in the Major's speeches any evidence of definite convictions on the subject, asks us to tell him where the Major really stands.

To stand anywhere requires something more than two legs and two feet; or one leg and a cane or crutch; or a fence to lean against. It requires also a backbone, and the NAPOLEON of Canton, Ohio, has about as much backbone as a chocolate éclair.

Panic or weakness of intelligence, one or the other certainly, has prompted the MCKINLEY managers to cover their candidate's straddle on the coinage question by retorts that REED and MORTON are silent on the same topic.

Seventeen years ago, before the present difficulty was dreamed of by the majority of financiers, LEVI P. MORTON thus addressed the House of Representatives, of which he was then a member.

It is the method of appropriation adopted by the postal clerks that attracts our attention. The civil servants interested in the measure have formed a widespread and most elaborately devised organization known as the National Association of Post Office Clerks. Their association has a President, three Vice-Presidents in various parts of the Union, a Secretary and a Treasurer, an Organization Committee with a Chairman in New York and a member in each State, a Legislative Committee, and a Finance Committee.

Now, to procure the passage of the SPERRY bill, good or bad, as the measure may be on its own merits, the National Association of Post Office Clerks has become one very lobbying concern. It has organized in every Congress district of the United States a campaign to force the Representatives, under the implied threat of political retaliation, to legislate according to the wishes of the Government's employees in this branch of the civil service.

The war between San Pedro and Santa Monica over the site for a deep-water harbor is an old one, although it never has been waged as vigorously as at the present season. There is now no deep-water harbor between San Francisco and San Diego. An Engineer Board, in selecting Santa Monica and San Pedro as the two most promising points, both being not far from Los Angeles, on the whole favored San Pedro. When a second committee of a general nature was appointed, and their report also resulted in favor of San Pedro, but Santa Monica did not give up the fight, and found a strong advocate in Mr. FIVE, a member of the Senate Committee on Commerce. He pointed out that while all the railroads used to terminate at San Pedro, the Southern Pacific sacrificed its investments there and established its terminus at Santa Monica. The engineer of the road was cited, in the Senate, as giving as one reason for this change that the bottom at San Pedro was of shale and could not give the desired anchorage. San Pedro is on the prominent point of the coast line, and Santa Monica on an indentation in the coast line. Senator FIVE in the present Congress, as in the last, has been an ardent advocate of Santa Monica, while the friends of San Pedro rely on the testimony of the experts. The wisest course would seem to be to make no appropriation for either place at this session, since money must be required for projects about which there is no doubt. But the actual compromise reached in the Senate has a provision for a new bond, a majority of which shall decide on

the site, whereupon contracts for the harbor shall be made, not exceeding \$20,000,000 in total cost.

Twenty additional battalions of reinforcements for the Spanish army in Cuba are being ordered by Gen. Weyler. Madrid, December 17. A military report issued at Madrid last month contained the information that 110,000 troops had been sent from Spain to Cuba within a year, as reinforcements for the army previously stationed there, numbering about 15,000 men. When WEYLER landed at Havana in February his first despatch to Madrid was a call for more troops. To Madrid he repeated the call, which, as we learned from the Madrid Journal, was honored by the Spanish Minister of War. On April 11 WEYLER cabled to the Government a requisition for five thousand cavalry, and we got information from a Madrid despatch that the Minister of War "made arrangements to send them at once."

It looks as though there had been, and yet were, something akin to "war" in Cuba. It does not look as though the Cuban revolutionists were mere "bands of brigands." It is a terrible war for Spain and for Cuba.

The Old World's Public Debt.

Increased in Ten Years from \$20,000,000,000 to \$22,824,000,000.

A French economic journal tells some interesting facts regarding the public debts of Europe. From 1885 to 1895, the writer says, the debts of twenty-one European countries have increased in the aggregate from 101,400,000,000 francs to 121,900,000,000. Most of the increase is divided thus among the great powers of the continent:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Debt in Francs. Includes Germany (7,241,000,000), France (5,274,000,000), Austria-Hungary (1,357,000,000), England (2,214,000,000), Denmark (2,000,000,000), and others.

It is worthy of notice that these five powers consist of the three great powers, and consequently have felt the strongest influence of the war. While they have had to add to their debts their countries have increased theirs:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Debt in Francs. Includes France (26,700,000,000), England (16,424,000,000), Russia (15,787,000,000), and others.

It is significant that Germany and Russia, the two nations which have done most to increase their debts most rapidly in the last ten years, and whose financial condition has been undertaken for future generations, not in the interest of the tasks of civilization, but for military purposes, and the strengthening of the navies.

A Distant Plea for Mrs. Maybrick.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The refusal of the English Home Secretary, Sir Michael White Ridley, to reply in any way to the demands made on him to reopen the case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, who, with good reason, is believed by many thousands of Americans to be absolutely innocent of the crime imputed to her, for which she has now for more than seven years suffered the pains and horrors of penal servitude in an English prison, recalls to my mind a fact which may not be without interest to your readers.

The unfortunate woman's trial and condemnation I was living in London, and immediately after the verdict, at a luncheon party at my own house, the subject of her guilt or innocence was very warmly discussed, several persons present being of the opinion that she was the innocent victim of circumstances and coincidences. One gentleman, who was living with me at the time, told me that he had that day seen a very distinguished American Judge, a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, who had told him that he arrived at Liverpool from New York the day before Mr. Justice Stephen had pronounced his verdict, and that he had been asked to learn how criminal trials were conducted in England. He went to the court and heard Mr. Justice Stephen's charge to the jury. This American Judge told his friend that in America such a charge from a Judge would not have been tolerated; that from beginning to end it was a violation of the law.

It is well known that in English courts a Judge is permitted a latitude in his verdict which would be considered in our English judges themselves, and this American Judge said that he had heard none of the evidence in the trial, but that he had been told such a charge from the presiding Judge "no English Judge would ever permit to be put on a jury." This opinion of an unbiased American Judge was rendered still more interesting when he told me that he had seen the trial and condemnation of Mrs. Maybrick. Mr. Justice Stephen became violently insane, and he told me that he had seen the trial and condemnation of Mrs. Maybrick. The English law is so pitifully defective that it is not possible to doubt as to her guilt could have saved her life.

I read with great interest a short time ago that there had been motions in both Houses of the British Parliament for the nomination of the United States to make public the correspondence with the English officials in regard to the case of Mrs. Maybrick. The Secretary of State in some way to assist this unhappy woman, long suffered by thousands of her countrymen, by the time that she was put on a jury she was long believed? Certainly the English law is so defective that it is not possible to doubt as to her guilt could have saved her life.

FLORENCE, April 30, 1896.

Weyler in Action.

"General," said a Spanish officer as he rushed into Gov. Weyler's presence, "the rebels are on the march. Are you sure?" asked the chief of the staff. "Yes, yes, are not a mile away."

"In that case we must resort to extreme measures. Bring forth my typewriter. I will give the wretches another ten days in which to accept amnesty."

The Miraculous Bug.

No gold bug! The yellow hordes of Wall street tempt me not. From off my perch, nor change my equal pole. I'll stand as firm as the old oak tree, and I'll stand as firm as the old oak tree, and I'll stand as firm as the old oak tree.

My words have been for silver, but my heart is set on gold. And thus I show the teaching of some great sage of old. And if there is a question, I'll answer that quite fully. When I am frustrated, I'll say 'I am frustrated!'

THE REVOLT AGAINST MCKINLEY. The Growing Opposition to the Ohio Candidate Throughout the Business World. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I find from conversations with many men of business, merchants, financiers, and others, that they are wellighly and unanimously distrustful of McKinley. They look upon the prospect of his nomination at St. Louis with a feeling of dread and alarm.

It is not too much to say that some of the most important representatives of the business world in New York are getting into a state of actual panic over the matter; and they tell me that their anxiety is shared by their business correspondents in other places. This feeling is not by any means confined to Democrats. Its expression rather is strongest among Republicans in the upper branch of the Legislature, and it is as positive among the most ardent protectionists, the veriest Stalwarts, as among those who questioned the political policy and the practical consequences of the McKinley tariff.

At a club the other evening, where were assembled many representatives of important business and financial interests, the question of the probable results at both St. Louis and Chicago was earnestly discussed in my hearing, and I was somewhat surprised to discover that Republicans who had before expressed to me their warmest admiration for the nomination of Platt in this State, had changed their opinion of him wholly because of the service they believe he is rendering at this juncture in opposing with so much vigor the pernicious candidacy of McKinley. In their present frame of mind McKinley's enemies are their political friends.

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The McKinley-Norton.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Feeling assured that the McKinley counties and routes need a campaign button which is more expressive than anything that has yet appeared in their buttoneries, I would suggest the following motto, which has not, as far as I observed, comprehended the endorsement present:

THE GREAT G. O. P. FAZZLE.

To find McKinley in the proposed list of possible candidates for the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in June.

Any person falling to guess it will be entitled to his choice of either a gold or a silver dollar. Address all communications to Editor G. O. P. Fazzle Department, care Mark Hanna, Cleveland, O.

The McKinley Wags.

There is no doubt about the McKinley wags, but the question of their origin is a question that every citizen should ponder.

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A Crusader Induced.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I beg to call your attention to the widely advertised display of drawings from the studio in black and white, and in oil on canvas, in the Academy of Design, which is in connection with its annual exhibition, and do so especially in view of the fact that the artist, Mr. J. H. M. M., is a native of this State, and is a member of the State Society of Artists.

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THE NEXT LEGISLATURE. DEMOCRATS LOOKING AHEAD FOR THE FIFTEENTH CONGRESS. ALBANY, May 14.—One hundred and fifty members of the Assembly met in session in Albany, and they will participate in January, 1897, in the choice of a United States Senator to succeed David B. Hill, for the term of six years. Senator Hill was elected in 1891 by a very close vote; a vote so close, in fact, that the change of one legislator would have tipped the count and caused the same sort of deadlock as leaves Kentucky at the expiration of Senator Blackburn's term with only one representative in Washington. Mr. Hill in 1891 was the choice of the Democratic caucus by a unanimous vote, but when the Senate voted he received 138 votes in the upper branch of the Legislature against 107 for William M. Everts, the Republican caucus nominee. In the Assembly, however, Gov. Hill received a majority of 8, making the vote on joint ballot stand Hill 81 and Everts 79. In elections for Senator the vote of an Assembly member counts as much as the vote of a Senator, and a clear majority of the votes of the members of the Legislature on joint ballot is requisite. The action of the two Houses need not be concurrent. A majority in both, taken together, is all that is necessary.

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MEXICO'S GIANT FIREFLIES. As Big as Chinese Lanterns, and Sometimes They Explose. They are the most wonderful and beautiful things in that republic are not known of by Americans and, indeed, by few Mexicans.

The country, from the beautiful city of Morelia to the Pacific coast, is a paradise land. Before reaching the coast we passed through a very fertile and beautiful country. The mountains and forests are filled with eagles, parrots, tucans, humming birds, of which there are fifty different kinds, and many other enormous species, lions, bears, panthers, wildcats, monkeys, and we were everywhere surrounded by the beauties of the mountains and the coast.

Large fireflies, resembling very little our common fireflies. The part of these giant fireflies which glows is a small, round, white, ball, but when angered or excited the part enlarges to the size of a toy balloon. The light which they give is the most impalpable and delicate of the primeval forest.

Trees of all kinds grow very close together, and the ground is covered with a dense undergrowth in a great mass like the way and seem to say, "You can run down a stone wall with your foot, and the ground is so rich soil is a tropical carpet of leaves and rotten wood that has been accumulating for centuries, and the vegetation is so thick that the giant fireflies are produced.

There are six among them Mr. Fred Marsh, the naturalist of Chicago, worked two days chopping a little way into the wood and every night he saw a great number of fireflies, and I shall never forget the first night I had of the giant fireflies. A pair of them flew directly over my head, and I saw them as clearly as a darkness like suns above. Then others came within our limited vision, and others and others until we watched the entire night. It was a wonderful sight, and I shall never forget it.

They seemed like Chinese lanterns or beautiful globes of light moving magically through the air. They were very bright and greatly increase in size. This, we were told, was one of the most wonderful sights in the world. The fireflies, it being a well-known fact that reptiles and beasts are afraid of fire. The fire of the male is blue and that of the female green, and each changes to a flaming red as the fire ball approaches. The fireflies, and the sight of numerous blue and green fire globes, changing suddenly to immense spheres of red light, is a sight which is never to be forgotten.

Every hour through the night all would come together and rest upon the boughs of the trees. This was a most wonderful sight, and I shall never forget it. They were like a great number of blue and green fire globes, and they were very bright and greatly increase in size. This, we were told, was one of the most wonderful sights in the world.

Mr. Morelia one night upon my return I noticed several of the blue and green fireflies that lit up the pathway before them in a flash.

Mr. Morelia is still in Mexico and intends to take a hundred of them to Chicago to give the people of that city a glimpse of the most wonderful things of Mexico. It is quite probable, however, that they will be taken away from the luxuriant hot lands of that republic.

ARTIFICIAL FOODS.

Natural Products Which the Craft of Man Which do not grow from the soil, and science, no less than experiment, has approved their utility.

Long ago the golden scepter of butter was wrested away from the milkier portion of the factory, and the milk which was left over was made into butter. Retorts yielded a culinary art that was better than that of nature. Scientific men have been working for years to produce a butter which was better than that of nature.

In meat production the margin of profit was so small that the farmer was forced to look for other means of increasing his income. Retorts yielded a culinary art that was better than that of nature. Scientific men have been working for years to produce a butter which was better than that of nature.

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