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Congress and the Forests.

In the hurry of completing the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill the Senate unfortunately adopted on Sunday night an amendment "opening to settlement the lands (some twenty-one million acres) set apart as a forest reservation by Executive proclamation of Feb. 22."

This reservation was proclaimed by President CLEVELAND on the recommendation of a singularly competent committee. If it should be nullified, it should only be done after an amount of deliberation on the part of Congress which is impossible in the moments just before adjournment. No harm is done by permitting this tract of mountain forests to lie reserved until such deliberation can be given to the proposition to open it to settlement again. According to the recommendation of the committee, arable lands and mining lands are to be excepted from its provisions. Its main purpose is to protect the reservoirs from which many of our great rivers issue, and thereby to keep intact the sources of the great systems of irrigation, which in the future may make Western deserts grow green and fruitful.

It is to be hoped that this amendment will be stricken out before the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill finally passes both houses of Congress.

The New Artillery Bill.

Gen. HAWLEY has endeavored to meet the objection arising from the cost of enacting the entire Line Organization bill by dividing it into two parts, and offering the artillery portion now, while reserving the infantry increase for another session.

His view is understood to be that this is by no means an abandonment of the three-battalion infantry feature, and that it may be even easier to secure the latter at the next session, as the artillery part of the measure would then be accomplished and out of the way, leaving the cost of the remainder so much the less.

The argument for adding the two artillery regiments first is the pressing need of securing more artillerymen to take care of the guns which will be mounted during the present year. In Gen. MILES's testimony on the subject he said that this could be accomplished with an addition of 1,610 men and 21 officers. That would be much the smaller part of the increase called for by the entire infantry and artillery bill, so that Congress might consent to this portion of the measure now. A misprint in the bill, using the word "army" instead of "arm," in the provision for promotion, has been corrected.

The chief objection, we believe, to the pending bill is the fear that the degree of relief obtained by it might be used in the next Congress as an argument against doing anything further, which would leave the infantry in the lurch. Of course that is not Gen. HAWLEY's purpose, or his view of what is likely to happen. His ardent advocacy, for many years, of the three-battalion organization for the infantry is sufficient proof that his idea now is simply that half a loaf is better than none, and that the other half may be all the more easily obtained next year from this division of the demands. Whether the Military Committee of the House will take this view remains to be seen; but it seems to be purely a question of good judgment, to be decided upon by friends of the army who are sincerely in accord as to the main ends sought.

Hoke Smith's Place in History.

The subjoined remark concerning the Hon. HOKE SMITH of Georgia comes from the *Daily Globe* of St. Paul:

"It was charged against Mr. CLEVELAND when he made up his last Cabinet that he had selected it on personal grounds, inviting into it few men of large experience or the heaviest calibre. That criticism has since been admitted to be unjust. While he made a blunder in naming the incompetent HOKE SMITH, who was all through the butt of both public and Administration, yet the average of his Cabinet's ability was high."

It has been the peculiar fortune of the Hon. HOKE SMITH to serve Mr. CLEVELAND's purpose for a time, and during that time to bask in the sunshine of Mugwump approval and Cuckoo praise; and then to be cast aside, like a worn-out shoe, amid the jeers of the Cuckoos and the hoots of the Mugwumps.

Now we find him described as "the incompetent HOKE SMITH." It is only just to say that the adjective is not well chosen. Whatever may be the merits or defects of HOKE, he was a competent, energetic, industrious, and, we believe, honest Secretary of the Interior.

Furthermore, it will be written in history that the patent to the PERRINES, completing their title to twenty-three thousand acres of unearned land in Florida, did not issue from the Interior Department while HOKE SMITH of Georgia was Secretary.

A Just English Criticism.

Our London cable despatch of Sunday spoke of Englishmen's animadversions upon this country for its failure to protect American citizens in Cuba. "Even the London *Times*," we were told, "comments upon the weakness of the Washington Government in this respect." Here is a quotation from a Havana letter to the *Times*:

"There is much comment by all classes on the fact that the United States Government makes no strong efforts to secure protection for the lives and property of American citizens in Cuba."

We were further informed by our London correspondent that "the weakness of the American attitude in face of the gross outrages and indignities of the Spanish authorities has aroused deep feeling among Americans in Europe."

We are not surprised at the statement made by the representative of the London *Times* at Havana, a man of ability and courage, who has freely criticised Spain's performances in Cuba, and who has himself been protected by the British flag while doing so. WEYLER has maltreated or expelled American news gatherers in Cuba, but has not dared to lay a hand upon the Englishman representing the *Times*, who has for a year laid bare the abominations of his rule.

We are not surprised at the English criticism upon CLEVELAND for his failure to protect the rights and property of Americans in Cuba. It is just criticism. We are not surprised at the wrath of Americans living in Europe. It is justifiable wrath.

The world has taken notice of the pusillanimity of CLEVELAND's Administration in its dealing with the Spanish-Cuban-American question. The Governments of all Europe have noticed it, and so have those of the many American republics. Americans in foreign lands, as well as all patriotic Americans at home, have felt the disgrace of it.

It is a misfortune for our country, which has thus been weakened in the eyes of mankind and made the subject of reproach. The evil fruits of it may yet be brought home to us. There are dangers in it, as can be seen.

And yet it would seem that there are people among us who think that President MCKINLEY will follow in CLEVELAND's footsteps, and will hold up our country, as CLEVELAND has held it up, to the scorn of mankind. We do not believe it. We believe that MCKINLEY will lift high the flag which CLEVELAND has hauled down and trailed through the mire. We believe that he will assert the rights of American citizenship against any country which may invade them, even against Spain.

The English contempt for CLEVELAND's dastardliness is just. The anger that it has stirred up in the mind of Americans abroad is righteous anger. The shame with which it has struck the whole of the population of the United States is even less marked than it ought to have been.

All hail, the flag!

The Armor-Plate Problem.

The Senate Naval Committee has followed the House in accepting Secretary HERBERT's estimate of $400 a ton as the maximum which should be paid for the armor of the new battle ships Illinois, Alabama, and Wisconsin. It has even gone a step further in carrying out the Secretary's suggestion, by providing an appropriation for building Government armor-making works, should the bids from contractors exceed the amount thus fixed.

There is now pending in the House a bill authorizing the Navy Department to contract for armor plate during a period of twenty years at a sum not exceeding $240 a ton. This bill is understood to be based on an offer of the Illinois Steel Company, the stipulation as to twenty years being introduced in order to justify this company in going to the expense of erecting an armor-making plant. Senator CHANDLER has urged, we believe, that $300 a ton would furnish an adequate allowance of profit for contractors.

The House, however, has wisely declined to accept any such propositions in face of the calculations of naval experts, who have given the question very careful study. As the prices hitherto paid have been $563 per ton, and as the $400 proposed would include the cost of the nickel, hitherto supplied by the Government at its own expense, this last was felt by the Secretary to be an entirely ample reduction. In his opinion the Government should deal liberally with those who have risked going into this enterprise at a large outlay.

The Secretary finds that the actual cost of the labor and material in a ton of double-forged nickel-steel Harveyized armor, including allowances for losses in manufacture, is $197.78. This, he says, "comprises every element of cost in its manufacture save and except only the maintenance of the plant." He also finds that both the Bethlehem and Carnegie plants have been paid for in full out of the profits, although they cost much more than similar plants could be built for now. Yet it is clear that they are entitled to an allowance for maintenance, and therefore he makes one on what he considers the present value of the plants, exclusive of the land, and thus he reaches $250 per ton as the cost. To this he adds 50 per cent. profit as fair, and so reaches $375 as the proper price. Then he adds $20 per ton for the nickel, which he would have contractors furnish hereafter, making $395, and makes the final figures $400 as a round sum.

If this could be accepted, the Government would save $1,500,000 on the Illinois, Alabama, and Wisconsin, which is about the estimated cost of a Government armor plant, exclusive of the land. At present the contractors argue strongly against so great a reduction of price, and it is for this reason that the Senate has put in the provision for establishing a Government plant. It is earnestly to be hoped, however, that a way will be found to continue the manufacture by private works, which has given us such splendid results.

Turkey—The Military Situation.

In judging of the Turkish army as an instrument of war, it is not to be measured by the same standard as is applied to other armies. The Russians found that out to their cost in 1877. In the eyes of many military critics who, at the beginning of that war, saw the army of OSMAN Pasha, that afterward inflicted three defeats on the Russians at Plevna, the want of smartness, the barbarous-looking rawhide sandals of the infantry, and other circumstances, depreciated the value of the Turkish soldier as a fighting machine. Events proved this to be hypercriticism. The real causes of the prolongation of the campaign in Bulgaria were the absence of transports and depots of supplies; the breaking up of the army into three separate commands under OSMAN at Plevna, SULEIMAN at Shipka, and MEHEMET ALI in the quadrilateral in East Bulgaria; and the retention of their general direction in the hands of the Sultan at Yildiz Kiosk in Constantinople instead of in those of a supreme commander in the field. Everything conspired to favor Russia, and when the reinforcements, armed with the long-range Berdan instead of the useless transformed Krinka rifle, arrived in Bulgaria, and the operations were intrusted to a capable General, TODLEBEN, the Russian victory was swift.

In the hands of a competent leader the Turkish army is always strong for defence; it is in aggressive warfare that it fails through lack of mobility arising from a defective commissariat. It is for that reason, even in a war with little Greece, that its success is problematical as soon as it enters hostile territory. But the general difficulty is financial and the ineradicable corruption of the administration. Against the first the Sultan has, in a measure, provided in the event of his being called on to make a supreme effort in defence of his throne. He has himself a money reserve of large but unknown amount, the accumulations of years of savings and extortion; and a call to a Jehad, or holy war, would not only bring fighters, but treasure, to the service of the Khalif. In an attack from the west, however, the Sultan would not stand alone. He would, under the changed circumstances, be effectively supported by Russia, and it is exceedingly problematical whether any single European power, or even two, would be prepared to face such a powerful combination on the defensive. The front to be attacked would be exceedingly narrow, and the reserve of defence behind it practically unlimited. It is under such circumstances that the Turk and the Russian both shine and exhibit their most solid qualities. The Sultan of Turkey is the Concierge of the Bosporus, the Guardian of the Gate for Russia, a power which cannot under any condition allow it to pass into other hands than her own.

The war material in the possession of the Turks is enormous in quantity and of good quality. Their infantry arm is the German Mauser, and the reserve of ammunition is ample for three years' active campaigning. Their artillery is from the Krupp establishment at Essen, both the heavy guns on the Dardanelles fortifications and the light guns of the field batteries. The Turks are excellent gunners, and, like all semi-civilized races, have a kind of reverence for the big cannon and its power. The weakness of the Turkish army is its cavalry, but as the possible scenes of any more fighting by the Turks will be in hilly and mountainous countries, that is not of as great importance as it otherwise might be. The staff organization of the Turkish army is now at a higher point of efficiency than it has ever been, thanks to the help of Germany. As to the fact that the Turkish soldier is in arrears with his pay, that counts for little with him when he is in active warfare and fighting for Islam, with the chance of becoming a martyr for the faith. It is when he is called from his home and kept for months in what he regards as useless service, waiting for fighting that never comes, that he revolts and demands the material compensation due him. Yet he never blames the Sultan for his privations, but the Pasha or administration that he believes, and generally with reason, to be robbing him. The fanaticism of the people has hitherto been the Sultan's chief safeguard; if that has been undermined, as no doubt efforts have been made to undermine it, the situation might become critical for him personally, though not for his successor if there should be one.

As to the Turkish navy, it is not worth taking into serious account. The Sultan, dreading always the possibilities of a dynastic revolt supported by the fleet, has discouraged in every way its being kept in a state of efficiency. The list of ships with their speed as cruisers looks well on paper, but is illusory in the last degree. The small but compact and efficient Greek navy would have comparatively little difficulty in keeping the seas clear of the Turkish warships; and that would enormously enhance the difficulties of the Turks once their army had crossed the Greek frontier; for the sea would serve as a safe line of communication for the Greeks to receive supplies at any point of their coast. That is, assuming that all the powers, without exception, maintained strict neutrality. What the powers really fear in their pretended solicitude for Greece is not the crushing of the Greeks, but the break up of Turkey with the scramble that would follow for the pieces. They are equally unwilling to attempt seriously the coercion of Turkey, for more than one power would refuse to join in the effort, and the Turk is prepared to resist.

For the Life of Spain.

Señor CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO had better resign the office of Prime Minister in the Government of Spain. He is a failure. WEYLER had better resign the office of Captain-General of Cuba. He, too, is a failure. CANOVAS is a sham statesman; WEYLER a sham soldier. Both of them are pretenders. Spain would be better off without them. They have wasted her blood, squandered her treasure, sapped her strength, dishonored her name, and wrecked her richest colony. CANOVAS should go at once; WEYLER should not be permitted to hold his place another day.

CANOVAS is a tricky politician without breadth of mind, or the understanding of events, or the comprehension of Spain's interests, or the capacity for mastering affairs. WEYLER is a felon. Both of them should be sent to Jericho for the sake of Spain. CANOVAS must know that WEYLER ought to be turned out; and we presume that recent occurrences have led WEYLER to desire that CANOVAS should be turned out. CANOVAS knows the character of WEYLER as WEYLER knows that of CANOVAS. It were desirable for the battered throne of Spain that they should be bundled off together.

There must surely be capable statesmen and soldiers in Spain. There is good and strong stuff in the Spanish people. There are plenty of Spaniards who possess great heads and rich brains, along with good conscience. The Queen Regent, who is a woman of mental and moral distinction, undoubtedly knows of them. She has the power to call them into her service; she has the right to give them instructions. She must be aware of her Government's failure in Cuba, and she may see that the time has come for the withdrawal of Spain's army from Cuba, thus assuring peace for Spain and glory for her regency. Though not of Spanish blood or birth, she possesses much power under the Constitution of Spain so long as she exercises authority in behalf of her son, the heir to the crown of the Bourbons. Queen Regent MARIA CHRISTINA would render important service to Spain and to Cuba by calling upon CANOVAS to remove WEYLER, and upon the Cortes to throw out CANOVAS.

Weyler and Cuba.

The report, now denied, that Gen. WEYLER had resigned his office as Captain-General of Cuba for the reason that he was not consulted as to the release of JULIO SANGUILY had perhaps an element of plausibility in the idea that he might thus have made use of a favoring opportunity.

His poor achievements as a military commander since his arrival in Havana on Feb. 10, 1896, to succeed MARTINEZ CAMPOS, might be no less obvious in Spain than in America. Indeed, the current criticisms of the more outspoken of the Madrid newspapers on his exploits are very significant, and his announcements of victories sometimes fall a little flat.

The rainy season will soon be here, and then the need of providing more money and men, if Spain is to attempt another campaign, will be urgent. Rumors that WEYLER would be superseded have often been rife, and in the uncertainty that prevails as to the attitude of the new Administration at Washington, the disgust of Consul-General LEE at WEYLER's methods, and the probable discontent in Spain at a call for fresh levies and at the taxes, it would hardly be surprising to find the Madrid Government superseding WEYLER from motives of policy. Should he find a way of anticipating this fate, he could not be said to lack foresight.

Two of Them.

It has happened that there has been an incompetent at the head of the Spanish Ministry at the same time that there has been another at the head of this Government. CANOVAS and CLEVELAND are of a kind, both of them wrong-headed, bumptious, obstinate, and obstreperous; both of them marplots and bunglers. Both have worked together for the same end; both have been unsuccessful.

What has been the result of placing two such men in power? CANOVAS has driven his own country to the brink of ruin; CLEVELAND has inflicted tremendous injury upon this country. It is bad, indeed, for a land when it is ruled by a humbug. Spain has been made to know it; and so have the United States.

It is to be hoped that the retirement of GROVER CLEVELAND from the White House will end the sickly Mugwump policy of estimating public men by the standard of their alleged "motives." No matter what the Mugwump idol has done, they have celebrated him as wise and great on account of his imaginary "high moral intentions," or his "integrity of purpose." Circumstances have compelled the cuckoos to rely on such statesmanship almost entirely as their theme of praise. May the next President be judged by his deeds, which we can see, instead of by his motives, which we can only imagine.

The Rev. Dr. CUYLER, representing the Presbyterians at the semi-centennial anniversary of the Calvary Baptist Church on Sunday, spoke thus with reference to the Bible:

"I congratulate you that in an age of destructive criticism you have adhered unwaveringly to the Word of GOD as written in this Bible. Christianity has got to sink or swim, survive or perish, by that blessed Book."

Undoubtedly the basis upon which Christianity rests is faith in the inspiration of the Bible as the infallible Word of GOD. But how can that essential faith remain, with nominally orthodox theologians teaching that the Bible is a book of fables, as, for instance, the story of JONAH and the whale?

Here is an instructive lecture on the trust subject taken from our British industrial contemporary, *Industries and Iron:*

"A notable feature of the Black Country hardware trades to-day is the steady decrease in the number of those domiciliary workshops, which have hitherto, to the number of many thousands, overspread the district. The localities in which these small workshops were most numerous were the lock making towns and villages around Wolverhampton and the nail-making centres around Dudley. Here, with the primitive appliances of a hearth, an anvil, and a vise bench, men and women and even children have for generations struggled to compete with the large and well-equipped factories of the district. The struggle has always been a hard and painful one, and now it is fast becoming hopeless. The school attendance officer drives the children from the vise or the bellows to the Board School, and the labor-saving appliances introduced into the factories have more than outweighed the cheap muscular toil, which these poor workers in their little shops have been content to sell for the merest pittance.

"In all ways the change cannot fail to be beneficial. To the domiciliary toilers themselves, pecuniarily and socially, an exchange from 'mastership' under such conditions to artisanship in a well-governed factory must be for the better, while to the hardware industries of South Staffordshire a consolidation of the productive forces of the district which this change is bringing about, will only prove the most effective weapon in meeting the competition of American and European rivals."

This in substance has been written after every great mechanical or intellectual advance in the methods of production. No such advance was ever effected without being accompanied by disturbance, and none ever failed to result in benefit to humanity at large.

The child's habit of complaining to his abler rival that the latter's superiority "isn't fair" occurs in the following question from Mr. JOHN T. WHEELWRIGHT of Boston:

"Do you consider it fair that an aggregation of capital which is so large as to be able to crush out competition should be protected by a high tariff rate?"

All that can be replied to this is that the protective system rests on its own bottom, irrespective of special systems of industry. Mr. WHEELWRIGHT displays a half-baked philosophy again in this:

"Our laws, customs, and financial system seem to foster the growth of these great trade organizations."

Our laws foster trusts as they foster the principles of property and trade. We can buy, sell, trade, compete, co-operate, fail, or succeed as a common right of liberty. That is all the fostering the trusts enjoy.

TEWFIK Pasha, the new Turkish military governor of Crete, is a historic personage. He was chief of engineers to Ghazi OSMAN Pasha in the defence of Plevna, and it was his skilful disposition of its fortifications that so long held the Russians at bay. Readers of MACGAHAN's graphic account of the surrender of Plevna will recall the description of the young-looking, rosy-cheeked Turkish officer, dressed and white-gloved as if for a ball, who came out to treat for terms. That was TEWFIK Bey, now Pasha. SKOBELEFF spoke of him as the only Turkish commander of high rank he had ever seen at the head of his troops in action, and described with admiration how, with drawn sword in hand, he led the attack on the Green Hill, near Lofdscha, which SKOBELEFF defended. For several years after the war TEWFIK Pasha commanded the Fifth Army Corps, with headquarters at Bagdad, but was called back to Constantinople a few years ago, and has since occupied various posts in the Government service. He was educated in Belgium and France and speaks French fluently. He is one of those more liberal-minded Turks, who, if they could have had any influence with the Sultan, might have averted the catastrophe now threatening the Ottoman Empire.

A Georgia Girl's Inflexible Will.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Ga., Feb. 25.—J. C. Mattox of Charleston, Tenn., arrived here on Feb. 20 as the accepted suitor of Miss Mamie J. Smith, an accomplished young lady living four miles from Washington. They had never seen each other, and had been engaged through exchange of photographs and a correspondence of three months' duration.

He secured a team and drove out to see his fiancée for the first time. She was expecting him and had everything in readiness. The wedding cakes were all baked, the trousseau made, and the guests invited to the marriage, that was to have taken place Sunday, Feb. 21.

She told him that she could not marry him, because he looked too old and was not the man in the photo. He remained several days pleading in vain.

He told her that he had money and lands he would lay at her feet, and showed a certificate from his banker as to his wealth, but nothing could move her, and he returned as he came, bitterly upbraiding the fickleness of Georgia girls.

A Great Philadelphia Euchre Party.

From the Catholic Standard and Times.

At the First Regiment Armory on Monday evening fully 800 couples assembled and played euchre for prizes, the proceeds of the affair going to clear off the debt on the handsome Philadelphia cottage which has recently been erected on the grounds of the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg.

Before the game opened those present, to the number of nearly 2,000, formed a line in the corridors and passed through the main reception room, where each person was presented to the Archbishop, Dr. Conaty, and the Right Rev. Bishop Horstmann of Cleveland.

Play was not begun until after 9 o'clock. Twelve six-minute games were played, after which the results were recorded and the many handsome prizes awarded.

FLEETS OF GREECE AND TURKEY.

They Are Mostly of Small Account, but Possess Some Good Ships.

A recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* contains a description of the warships of Greece and Turkey, as well as of the Mediterranean fleets of other powers.

The fleet of Greece has five armorclads. Two, the Basilios Georgios and Basilissa Olga, date back to 1867 and 1869, and are of 1,774 and 2,030 tons, with seven and six inches of armor respectively and of twelve and ten knots. The former carries two 8.2-inch guns and six smaller pieces and the latter six 6.6-inch and eight smaller pieces. But much larger and better are three sister ships, the Hydra, Psara, and Spetsai, of 4,885 tons, dating back only to 1889-90, with 13½ inches of armor, of seventeen knots, and carrying the fine battery of three 10.6-inch, five 6-inch, and twenty smaller guns.

Of the unarmored ships the chief one is the Miaulis, of 1,800 tons, about as heavy as our Yorktown, of fifteen knots and carrying four 6½-inch and six smaller guns. There are also available the Sfaktirea, a steel transport carrying four guns; the Kanaris, a torpedo depot ship, three mining vessels, three training ships, and twelve old gunboats, one of which, the Alphios, mounting two guns, is known to be on the Cretan coast. The torpedo boats nominally number over fifty, but the chief ones for service are six built at Stettin in 1885, of nineteen knots and carrying four one-pounders and six earlier Yarrow boats.

Of Turkey's fleet, more imposing on paper, this account is given:

The Turkish fleet, though more imposing in appearance, is not much superior in fact. It is doubtful whether any of the once splendid squadron of ironclads is now in a state to go to sea. The engines are dilapidated, the boilers worn out, and there are no trained officers and men. Nominally there are fourteen ironclads available; with few exceptions these are of the central battery type, plated with armor 6 inches to 12 inches thick, and armed for the most part with old Krupps and Armstrong muzzle loaders. One battle ship is on the stocks, where she is likely to remain till the early years of next century, or the advent of the Russians; four more are in the most leisurely way being altered and brought up to date. If the Turks can find crews, such ships as the Mesoodieh might prove awkward nuts for the Greeks to crack. The Mesoodieh is of 9,000 tons, once upon a time steamed twelve knots, carries 12-inch and 9-inch plating, and is armed with twelve 10-inch and three 6-inch guns. But no fleet is of any value which does not occasionally go to sea, and the engines of the Turkish ironclads are only turned now and then in harbor. The Turkish cruisers are about on a par with the Turkish battle ships, a collection of antiquated, slow, and for the most part wooden, ships. There are three torpedo gunboats, the Nimet, Pelengi-deria, and Shahin-deria, carrying 4-inch and 6-pounder guns, and steaming (on paper) 19 to 22 knots. The torpedo flotilla is better than that of the Greeks, as it includes two fairly new destroyers, steaming 25 and 23 knots; six large torpedo boats of 23 or 22 knots, built in Germany in 1889 and 1890; and nine large 21-knot boats, besides ten of small size. These boats, being newer and faster than the Greek craft, are necessarily better.

Of course, these rival fleets will not be suffered to contend with each other. Any war in which they took part would be likely to involve one or more fleets of far greater consequence.

POPULIST HOWARD'S SECOND BOOK.

The Author of "If Christ Came to Congress" Now Writes of "What Christ Saw."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Congressman Milton W. Howard, the Populist from the Seventh Alabama district, who has made himself notorious by his book, "If Christ Came to Congress," and in many other ways, has written a second book, even more remarkable than the first. This latest offence against decency is so glaring that his colleagues on the Alabama delegation think it is time to put a stop to Mr. Howard's capers, and one of them is authority for the statement that the delegation is seriously considering the practicability of objecting to his taking the oath in the Fifty-fifth Congress, to which he has been elected. The title of the new book is "What Christ Saw."

The first chapter describes the arrival of the Christ in Washington. The second describes the daughter of a wealthy Washington citizen, her stepping aside from the path of chastity, and her final resort in remorse and despair to the purlieus of abandoned women. The third chapter pictures Christ arrested in Washington for being a tramp, tried in the police court, where he is convicted, but escapes. Chapter five shows a banquet scene in Washington, at which are seventeen couples, all nude. For the delectation of the guests several young girls are brought upon the scene and forced to submit to shameful indignities. One young girl, attempting to save herself, commits suicide. Chapter six depicts Christ viewing the lobby. In succeeding chapters is a deluge of socialism and anarchy. Riot, bloodshed, and destruction follow. The final chapter describes Christ taking command of an army of the masses of the common people and leading them in battle against the forces of wealth.

Howard writes a brief introduction in which he disclaims apology, and says: "The rigidly righteous' and 'unco guid' may hold up their hands in holy horror, but the hypocritical pratings of these wolves in sheep's clothing have no concern to me."

"Christ is here," he says, "and we meet him every day. Has he not said that as often as ye minister to one of these, my children, ye do minister unto me?"

Again the writer says: "We are confronted by serious conditions, and the facts herein set forth may seem appalling, but I assure you, friendly reader, that the picture is not overdrawn nor embellished."

And finally: "Infinite mind and heart alone could begin to portray the sin, crime, corruption, hunger, degradation, and death which beset the nation."

Milton W. Howard, the author of the book, first made his appearance away from his Alabama home as a lecturer. This was about the beginning of the Cleveland Administration, when he became a disappointed office seeker. Leaving Washington, he went back home, was the nominee of the Populists for Congress, and defeated William H. Denson for election to the Fifty-fourth Congress. He was re-elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress over W. H. Bullock, free-silver Democrat. In the last Presidential election Howard was Middle-of-the-Road Populist and supported Tom Watson.

Canada and the Alien Bill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A Toronto journal reports Mr. Corliss's defence to an interviewer of the clause in the Alien bill prohibiting Canadian workmen from crossing the line for their day's work. The defence is long, but the practical gist of it may be briefly given. The feeling of the Canadian people is to be estranged, retaliatory legislation is to be provoked, the wall between the two populations is to be heightened, the friends of American connection in Canada are to be discredited, the hands of its enemies are to be strengthened, the hospitable reputation of the United States is to be sullied and mischief is to be done to that which would seem to be the highest of the external objects of American statesmanship—all in order to secure the local labor vote for the member of Congress from Detroit. I have heard more than one American patriot deplore the ascendancy of local and sectional over national objects that has been growing since the ebb of the tidal wave of national feeling which flowed at the time of the civil war.

The aggregate of the wages drawn from employment in the United States by Canadian workpeople living in the frontier villages probably does not equal the sum taken out of your country by a single millionaire in one trip to the pleasure cities of Europe; and the workingman leaves his work behind. Probably he spends a part at least of his wages in your stores.

Mr. Corliss says that the labor organizations are united in favor of his measure. At international labor congresses glowing language is held about the unity of the interests of labor throughout the world. In practice the unity does not seem to unite even the two ends of the Suspension Bridge at Niagara. Yours faithfully,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1897.

Some Questions from California.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Would it not be proper to apply to the question of arbitration with England the advice given us long ago to "beware of foreign entanglements?"

Would an arrangement for arbitration between the Lion and the Lamb, with the Wolf as umpire, be advisable?

Should not Grover Cleveland be satisfied with the damage he has inflicted upon our country for the last four years, and not insist on arranging for "future delivery" a five years' supply?

Would it be wise to tie our hands for the coming five years?

Has the United States of America ever gone to war for conquest, or for anything but a righteous cause?

Has England ever regarded a treaty when it has been convenient to declare it contrary to public policy?

Could the American people be trusted not to fight when our country's honor and safety demanded fight? BUNTING.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Feb. 22.

THE ANGLO-SAXON QUESTION.

Correspondence Between an Episcopal Clergyman and a Student of Ethnology.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1897.

J. D. O'Connell.

DEAR SIR: An unusual pressure of work has delayed reply to yours of the 25th ultimo, criticising my characterization of the English people as an Anglo-Saxon race.

Allow me to say that no educated person would suppose I meant that no other race strains were blended with the English or American stock. It has been the usage of the best English authors for long to speak of the English people in the way I did in my sermon, on the ground that the Anglo-Saxon stock was the basis and backbone of the race. I *hope* the same is true of the majority of the American people. Certain it is that the traditions and ideas of the English, that is the Anglo-Saxon race, have been the dominating influence in our civilization and in our political institutions.

I am afraid your prejudices against England and the English have disinclined you to make yourself familiar with the *usus loquendi* of the best English authors. Yours very truly,

R. H. MCKIM.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1897.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant in reply to mine of Jan. 25, wherein I objected to your use of the term "Anglo-Saxon" as descriptive of the people of England and the United States. I would have replied sooner to your courteous letter, but I saw by the newspapers that you were absent on a mission to Virginia.

I am sorry to see that you attempt to justify adherence to the phrase "Anglo-Saxon" as a race term, instead of acknowledging its misuse, like the scholarly, broad-gauged Bishop Satterlee, who, in a letter to me under date of Jan. 21, 1897, admits that "the word 'Anglo-Saxon,' as descriptive of Englishmen or Americans, is just as incorrect as the use of the word 'Gothic' in differentiation of pointed architecture."

You condescendingly inform me that in using the term "Anglo-Saxon race," no educated person would suppose you meant that no other race strains were blended with the English or American stock; and you claim that the "Anglo-Saxon stock" is the basis and backbone of the race—meaning the English people—and hope that the same is true of the American people. You assert also "that the traditions and ideas of the * * * Anglo-Saxon race have been the dominating influence in our civilization and in our political institutions;" and you fear that "my prejudices against England and the English have disinclined me to make myself familiar with the *usus loquendi* of the best English authors."

My dear and reverend sir, you may be as learned and profound in theological polemics as your good Bishop, who is probably not as unfamiliar as myself with the *usus loquendi* of the best English authors, and whom we will not suspect of defective education, or charge with prejudices against England or the English people—nevertheless, I am sure that you are far behind him, as well as behind the great Huxley, Latham, and Nicholas, and other English authorities, in what is now common elementary knowledge respecting the composition of the English-speaking peoples. In the *usus loquendi* of such learned gentlemen the phrase "Anglo-Saxon" is never used as descriptive of a race, or of Englishmen, or English institutions. Its use in that sense has long been abandoned by recognized ethnologists; and hence "no educated person" of the present generation can be excused for using it descriptively of the English-speaking peoples; because there never was an Anglo-Saxon race nor an Anglo-Saxon institution to impart dominating influences to our civilization. The dominating influences of our civilization must be traced to some other source than that of barbarian Teutonic tribes, even if we should grant the development of our civilization to the dominating influences of the people of the British Isles, who, in the early settlements of this part of the continent, so largely colonized it. Our British ancestors, after the invasion of the Romans, adopted the civilizing influences of the more civilized peoples of Europe, and whatever dominating influence the English-speaking peoples have to-day is due, to some extent at least, to that civilization, and to the vigor of the people, which no distinct race can claim as its own.

"The truth is," as the *Chicago Tribune* has said, "that to plume ourselves upon our Anglo-Saxon extraction is ridiculous. Compared with us, the Romans, who first comprised all the vagabonds of Italy, and finally incorporated into the empire all the semi-barbarians of Europe, were a homogeneous race." That paper humorously cites Defoe's "True-Born Englishman" of his day:

A true-born Englishman's a contradiction—
In speech an irony, in fact a fiction;
A metaphor invented to express
A man akin to all the universe.

* * * * * *

Forgetting that themselves are all derived
From the most scoundrel race that ever lived,
A horrid crowd of rambling thieves and drones,
Who ransacked kingdoms and dispeopled towns.
The Pict and painted Briton, treacherous Scot,
By hunger, theft and rapine hither brought;
Norwegian pirates, buccaneering Danes,
Whose red-haired offspring everywhere remains;
Who, joined with Norman-French, compound the breed,
From whence your "Free-born Englishmen" proceed.

Anything more motley and heterogeneous than the English people, even before the Norman invasion, made up as they were from the veins of ancient Britons, Romans, Picts, Scots, Danes, Angles, and Saxons, it would be hard to conceive. This mixture of races and bloods shows plainly that the idea of an Anglo-Saxon race is sheer nonsense. How much more nonsensical it is to use the term "Anglo-Saxon" in race classification of the American people, when they have compounded and are daily more and more compounding the confusion of its British blood with infusions from the veins of all other nations.

Of course we have an Anglo-Saxon strain in our blood, as we have the Norman, a mixture of the Teutonic and Celtic, the old British—that is, the Celtic—the Germanic, and the Latin, so called. But which strain is the predominant one it is difficult to say. The best ethnologists incline to the opinion that it is the Celtic.

Out, then, upon this bigoted, self-satisfied, "I-am-better-than-thou" laudation of the "Anglo-Saxon race!" There is nothing more dangerous to our political harmony and unity than this miserable cant about "races," and especially the gabble about "Anglo-Saxon institutions," which we hear so often from persons who know little or nothing of the forefathers and forerunners of the English-speaking people, and less of their own, or of the science which is concerned with the natural history of man.

The contemptible fiction that credits to Anglo-Saxon blood all the enterprise, progress, and best institutions of the centuries past—a fiction which you, sir, seek to maintain in the pulpit—has been the cause of more persecution in the name of religion, and crime and bloodshed in the name of God, than the most malevolent influences that have ever caused brethren to imbrue their hands in the blood of brothers since the first murder. It has created and still sustains the most bitter and unjust and unfounded prejudices against the people of Ireland and their descendants everywhere among English-speaking peoples. It is for this reason, my dear sir, that I have written to such gentlemen as President Eliot of Harvard University, your most worthy Bishop, and yourself, in the hope that as leaders of thought you and other educators and ministers of the Gospel might become inspired to expose the diabolical fiction, and teach the English-speaking people of this land of liberty and constitutional equality—as the great leaders of thought in Great Britain and Ireland are now so nobly doing—that there is no distinction of race or blood or origin among the English-speaking peoples of to-day, nor has there been for long centuries past; that the great landmarks of our civilization were erected upon and the foundations of our political institutions laid in the Christian religion; and that to its benign and dominating influences, and not to the crude customs of barbaric heathen tribes, are to be attributed the greatness and progress of the English-speaking peoples among the nations of the earth.

Reverend and dear sir, read and study Huxley and other standard authorities on ethnology; go over the statistics on immigration published by the United States Treasury Department, and then you will be apt, in the words of Dr. Johnson, to "clear your mind from cant," and cast out that mote of prejudice from your own eye which you imagine to be in mine. Matt., vii., 4.; Luke, vi., 41. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. O'CONNELL.

Not Fitzhugh Lee's Fault.

From the Washington Evening Star.

Not only is the blood of Dr. Ruiz not on Gen. Lee's head, but none of the recent calamities in Cuba in which Americans are so much interested is to be laid at his door. If his advice had been taken, American interests in the island would have been safeguarded months ago and American hearts at home been spared many humiliations. But Minister de Lome in Washington has been a "bigger" man at the State Department than Gen. Lee in Havana, and a strictly commercial reading of neutrality laws has industriously gone on.

At the Deathbed of Carl Rosa.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A slight error occurred in the reminiscences of my old and valued friend, Diego Devivo, which I beg to correct. At the bedside of Carl Rosa (my first manager), who "passed away" at the Grand Hôtel, Paris, in April, 1891, there were present Mme. Rosa, Mme. Jennie Van Zandt, the doctor, and myself, and it was I who closed the eyes of the impresario on this dream. Mancinelli was not present. G. PERUGINI.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

Something About the Two Men Whose Names It Has Made Famous.

About 130 years ago—to be exact, in 1763—two highly scientific Englishmen came over to this country from London on a scientific errand; and, being very particular persons, they drew a pretty sharp line between a good many things. The line they drew has gone down into history, and has carried their names with it; so, though if you go back to the proceedings of the Royal Society of Great Britain you will find their names appearing often enough, in this country they are known only by their line—Mason and Dixon's line, the line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, the north side of which before the war meant freedom, the south side slavery, in the case of a negro.

Charles Mason was the more important; Jeremiah Dixon's fame depends, like that of a great many other men and of some fishes, upon his connection with a line. Mason's doesn't. He was an F. R. S., and even nowadays, when Queen Victoria has invented orders that include anybody and everybody, the letters F. R. S. stand for a good deal when they follow a man's name. This was how these scientific men came here: Between the proprietors of Pennsylvania and the proprietor of Maryland there had been a dispute, and neither knew just where to shinny if he wanted to shinny on his own side, and the other fellow wouldn't let him shinny on his (the other fellow's) side. Now, such a state of affairs is troublesome; so Mr. Thomas Penn and the Right Honourable the Lord Baltimore decided to have the line drawn tight, and by and with the advice and consent of the Royal Society hired Mr. Charles Mason and Mr. Jeremiah Dixon to draw it. These gentlemen had only recently returned from observing the transit of Venus at the Cape of Good Hope; so they were pretty well travelled men for those days, and they were more travelled yet when they came back from this country. Two years at sea and in South Africa and five years at sea and among the American Indians must have been somewhat of a cycle of Cathay 130 years ago. It is hard to conceive to-day exactly the enterprise and courage of these two astronomers and mathematicians in travelling so far in such different directions.

Mason kept a diary of his stay in this country, in which he incorporated his field notes. This was found in a pile of waste paper in the Government House at Halifax in 1860. The adventures, mishaps, and incidents of each day are set down in his diary, together with the statistical details of the survey and the astronomical observations. The name of every halting place is put down, together with that of every person who offered them hospitality, and botanical notes, remarks on the country, its agricultural capabilities, and geological structure are found continually. Then some interesting papers were stitched into the book. One is a certificate:

Mr. Charles Mason is duly admitted a corresponding member of the American Society held in Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge. Signed by order of the society.
CHARLES THOMPSON, Cor. Sec'y.
15th day of April, A. D. 1768.

The original instructions from the Penns and Lord Baltimore are with the field notes, together with a certificate from the Royal Society authorizing Mason and Dixon to measure a degree of latitude and agreeing to pay them £200 for doing the work. It took them nearly a month to measure the degree; probably that was the best-paid month they spent in America, for though the field notes do not disclose the compensation given by the Penns and Lord Baltimore, it is hardly probable that it was £200 a month for more than sixty months.

Mason and Dixon reached Philadelphia from England on Nov. 15, 1763; they had sailed in September, probably. On Dec. 3 they determined the situation of a house in Cedar or South street which the authorities "did verily believe from the time the said city was first laid out to have been deemed and taken the southern boundary thereof." They found its latitude to be 39° 56' 29."

After that they went to work, history shows with what results. Up to June, 1767, they were busy along the borders of Pennsylvania and Maryland; thereafter they started to trace the "west line to the western extremity." Sir William Johnson having obtained the consent of the Indians to their doing so. They received instructions about treating the Indians carefully, and got this tip on June 16:

"The Commissioners recommended to Messrs. Mason and Dixon that the spirituous liquors to be given to the Indians attending them be in small quantities, mixed with water, and delivered to them not more than three times a day." There is practical temperance, vintage of 1767.

But the Indians objected finally to the lines being run further than a road called the War path, so in 1768 the surveyors stopped working and prepared to return home. They settled things very quickly, as the notes show:

[1768] August 25, 26, 27.—Attended the Gent. Commissioners at New Town, where our accounts were settled, certificates given us of the same, and the whole work on our part relating to the business we had been engaged in for the Honourable Proprietors of Maryland and Pennsylvania are entirely finished.

This is the last entry in the volume of notes:

Sept. 9—At 11:30 A. M. went on board the Halifax packet, bound for Falmouth. Thus ends my restless progress in America. C. MASON.

Charles Mason was born in 1730, so that he was only 38 when he finished his famous line. He returned to England and later to this country, where he died in Philadelphia in February, 1787. "If you seek his monument," look east or west along the Pennsylvania-Maryland State line. You won't see it; but it's there. As for Mr. Dixon, who knows? He came with Mason; he went with Mason.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Miss Sibyl Sanderson and Van Dyck, the tenor, have been received coldly at St. Petersburg, their voices not being strong enough to fill the Imperial Marie Theatre.

Godalming, Surrey, has a remarkable black and white cat, which, after being taken to Leeds by railroad, returned to its former home on foot, taking six weeks to make the journey of 200 miles.

Russia summoned 971,217 men for conscription in the army last year, of whom 277,012 were taken. Among them were 13,831 Jews. Thirteen times more Jews are reported as escaping military service than persons of all other faiths.

France seems to be bent on conquest in Abyssinia. Besides Prince Henri of Orleans's expeditions, two others, one headed by M. Bouvalot, the other sent out by the French Upper Nile Company, have just left France for Menelek's country.

Nansen asserts that scurvy can easily be avoided in Arctic expeditions by the use of properly preserved meat and fish, supporting the theory of Prof. Torup of Christiania that the disease is due to poisoning from bad meat. Scurvy was not so long ago the usual attendant of all long sea voyages.

A four-year-old infant prodigy was exhibited recently before the Berlin Anthropological Society. He is the son of a butcher, and at two years of age learned to read without assistance. He knows the dates of the birth and death of all the German Emperors and many other noted persons, and their birthplaces, the chief cities of the world, and all the great battles. He can read anything in print and can talk intelligently about it, but does not learn to write and draw, dislikes music, and hates pianofortes. The boy is physically well developed though not robust.

France seems determined to drive out foreigners. Last year laws were passed putting difficulties in the way of foreign doctors wishing to practise in France, and of foreign students desiring to study in French universities. This year one bill before the Chamber of Deputies proposes to tax foreign residents on the same scale as Frenchmen exempted from military service, with the addition of 3 per cent of their incomes. Another proposes to exclude all foreign professors and teachers from public and private schools, the penalty for violating the law being fine and imprisonment. An attempt to refuse bounties to French sugar manufactured by foreign workmen recently failed.

The Berlin Directory for 1897 tells us that Cæsar supplies the newspapers with the latest news and quotations on 'Change, while Augustus is a letter carrier. One Marius is a brassworker, Claudius is a masseur, Cassius earns an honest living as a book binder, Valerius is employed in the shoe trade, and Cicero alone has an appropriate calling, being chancellor at the Italian Embassy. Wilhelm Tell is a simple taxidermist, Wallenstein is a stock broker, and Martin Luther supplies beer to the thirsty at his well-known restaurant. The personages of Wagner's operas are also represented, but Tannhauser is only a domestic servant, and Hagen is busy fixing stoves, while Siegfried is occupied in scientific studies. The famous royal families of France did not die out completely, at least not in Berlin. M. Capet is a carpenter, Herr Valois acts as an insurance agent, while M. Guise is an expert blacksmith. The Napoleonic wars are recalled by one Blucher, employed at the Post Office; by Herr Ziethen, a baker in Moabit, and by one Scharnhorst who works with his needle. The immortal Plato is a night watchman in the service of the town, Schopenhauer is a porter, Leibnitz deals in India rubber, and Kant no longer ponders on the loftiest problems of life, but supplies society with servants. Goethe is now a laborer, Schiller a glassmaker, and Heinrich Heine a rifle manufacturer.