The Sun.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1897.

Subscriptions by Mail Post-Paid.

DAILY, per Month	$0 50
DAILY, per Year	6 00
SUNDAY, per Year	2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	70

Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS.—Kiosque No. 12, Near Grand Hotel.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

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

Hill and Brice.

Among the Senators who withdraw from Washington to-day the two most distinguished for their political importance and effectiveness are two Democrats, HILL of New York and BRICE of Ohio. The power of the two men might have been surmised six years ago, when it was seen that they were selected by the Mugwumps for their harshest vituperation. They have fulfilled their promise. Senator HILL only has entered largely into the Senatorial debates, where, from the beginning, he has stood in the first rank; but apart from speechmaking both BRICE and HILL have been recognized by their party colleagues as among their ablest and most valuable counsellors and soundest partisans. In their retirement the Democratic force in the Senate suffers its greatest loss for the memorably disastrous year of 1896.

Senator HILL carries with him an honor which is his alone. When CLEVELAND, in politics a statesman without political or moral principle, led the Democratic party to where the ways parted for Democracy and for Populism, HILL stood incorruptible and immovable, with his hand pointing to Democracy. As the ship which CLEVELAND steered upon the rock of Populism now lies a wreck to the eyes of all, the valor of Senator HILL becomes better understood. Although his term in the Senate covered the miserable CLEVELAND period of Democratic disintegration and overthrow, it can be said of HILL that he entered the Senate a Democrat and goes out of it as he went in, a Democrat.

The New Registered Mail Law.

With Mr. CLEVELAND'S signature, which was affixed during the present week, the bill providing a limited indemnity for the loss of registered letters has become a law.

That this legislation is wise there can be no doubt. Strictly speaking, it is not experimental, since the system is in successful operation in other countries, and there is no reason why it should not be equally successful here. As to its justice there can also hardly be two opinions. Registry is resorted to solely as a means of additional security for the letter or package. The registration fee is paid as a sort of insurance; but if the Government fails to give that extra security, and perhaps furnishes even less safety than the ordinary mail would have supplied, the loser seems fairly entitled to some indemnity. The express companies do their business on a recognition of this principle, and find their profit in it.

We have little doubt that, apart from the question of equity involved, the Government will in like manner find the new law profitable from a business point of view. The maximum of indemnity on any single registry is fixed at $10, and presumably the regulations of the Post Office will be so drawn as to prevent the payment of that maximum, if possible, where it is not due. The registered mail is now known to be one of the most profitable parts of the service, yielding remarkably large net returns in proportion to the business done, where other parts are conducted either at a slight profit or at a decided loss. Again, the cases in which registered mail packages are lost and not recovered form only a minute fraction of the whole. It is calculated that, even on the present basis of the registered mail service, indemnities could be paid, with a great surplus of earnings.

But there is every reason for supposing that the registered mail business will increase, as a direct consequence of this new law. The Government will perhaps be expected to take additional precautions now that losses in the registered mail will be expensive for it. Besides, the insurance up to ten dollars, obtainable for a very small extra fee, may attract some who have not used the registered mail at all, because it gave no such insurance. It would not be surprising to find the growth in the registered mail business enough to pay for all, or a great part, of the indemnities exacted.

A Lesson from the Outgoing to the Incoming.

It has been made manifest by the results of Consul-General LEE's businesslike conduct at Havana, that Spain is not wholly insensible to the danger which she may incur by persistency in deeds of lawlessness. So long as the CLEVELAND Administration refused to call her to account for the wrongs perpetrated against American citizenship, or for her disregard of treaties, she was reckless. When it seemed as though she would surely hear from this Government, in some case of an unusually offensive kind, her language was that of defiance. It was her pleasure to treat Americans in Cuba as though they had no defender, no rights, no country that cared for them, and no protecting flag. Her insolence was that of a vicious bruiser toward a weakling. She gave to WEYLER powers which he used to our detriment, regardless of the American name. It seemed perfectly safe for her to do such things. She was encouraged in her misdeeds by the circumstance that she had a backer at Washington, one who always served her interests, and who seemed to her stronger than the American people, preponderant over Congress, and greater than treaties, statutes, equity, or good faith.

Singular it is that there has recently been a lessening in the presumption of Spain; there has been a partial change in her conduct. The change has been brought about through those despatches sent from Havana to Washington by Gen. LEE, and instantly conveyed to Madrid, that alarmed the hard-visaged sham which will this afternoon be known as the "late Administration," and that also stirred up Spain to look at the dangers of the situation. It was because the conduct and the language of the Consul-General were in accord with the overmastering will of the American people, that they roused two Governments from a state of insensibility. He asked that certain requirements be made upon Spain; he knew that his request could not be left unheeded at Washington, if at Madrid; and Spain made the concession which he had sought for, and made it before the Administration had held any communication with Spain's Government upon the subject.

It was discretion that led Spain to break the policy which she had previously stuck to, break it at one point by releasing the two American citizens who had been unlawfully imprisoned. She acted rightly for a moment, though it cannot be said that she thus made up for the wrong of which she had previously been guilty. By the ending of the case it has been made manifest that Spain is not wholly insensible to her own interests, and that she will listen to a loud voice, when she recognizes it as that of America.

We can discern something now; it is that there would have been no invasion of American rights in Cuba if the CLEVELAND Administration had made it known that Spain must respect them. To be weak is miserable; in strength there is safety; under law there is order; in the readiness to defend public rights is the guarantee of their security; fooling with wrong is fit only for fools; conniving with an evil-doer is dangerous, and that often for both parties. Mr. CLEVELAND encouraged Spain in her misdeeds to the disadvantage of two countries. It has been a risky business for each of them all along.

In recent events there is a lesson for the new Administration. It will be its duty to deal with Spain and all other powers in the American fashion, honestly and courageously, treating them rightfully and lawfully, and requiring that they shall treat us in like manner.

An Extraordinary Combination.

THE SUN has recently presented the opinions of a number of important members of the National Guard, located in this city, upon the determination of two Police Commissioners to shield Chief CONLIN from trial for insult to his superiors. The unanimity and the emphasis with which this unprecedented defence of insubordination was condemned, showed the concern which the men of the militia feel in the maintenance of discipline in the associate force of the police, and how imperatively CONLIN'S offence calls for investigation. The insult offered by him to certain members of the Police Board insults every citizen of New York.

One of the two Commissioners who have taken the responsibility of this situation has aggravated it in a very singular manner. Commissioner GRANT sustains CONLIN by quoting CONLIN'S complaint to him that he had been "persecuted," treated with "tyranny," "threatened" and "abused" by President ROOSEVELT or Commissioner ANDREWS. That is, a Police Commissioner joins hands with a subordinate of the force to fling charges of outrageous conduct against the underling's superior officers, his own colleagues. A Police Commissioner accepts an ex-parte statement by a subordinate as a ground for shielding the latter from trial, and for accusing his brother Commissioners of misconduct! Such an unheard-of situation would be deemed impossible were GRANT and CONLIN not before our eyes.

If President ROOSEVELT has misused CONLIN, the latter can show it when he is brought to trial for his own offence. If CONLIN can plead extenuating circumstances, let him plead them at his trial for breach of discipline.

Between Greece and Turkey.

Except at one part, the defence of the Greek frontier against a Turkish army would be by no means the desperate matter which the great disparity of force between the two countries would make it appear. The northwestern frontier of Greece, starting from the mouth of the River Arta in the Gulf of Arta, follows the bed of the stream nearly due north to the junction with a mountain torrent running through a deep gorge in the Djoumerka range, when it strikes off in a northeasterly direction up the gorge to the summit of the Pindus Mountains.

It was when King GEORGE was making his tour along his new frontier in 1881 that in skirting this gorge the inhabitants of the villages on the opposite side that had been thrown back under Turkish domination, after being deluded by the Congress of Berlin into the belief that they would be freed, called out to him their reproaches that he had left them to their fate. It was in this part of the dangerous journey that one of the baggage horses of the King's suite fell over into the raging torrent hundreds of feet below, owing to the narrowness of the tracks on the cliff sides by which they had to travel. Peta, the strategic point in this line, is in the hands of the Greeks now, and unless some European power should intervene against Greece, is never likely to pass out of them.

The Greek navy and torpedo boats would guarantee the flank on the Gulf of Arta against attack by sea. It is worth noting here, in passing, that it was the determined opposition of Italy and Austria that prevented the Greek frontier in Epirus running up the Kalamas River from the mouth opposite Corfu to its sources, and then turning west to the point where the present line crosses the Pindus. This would have given Greece the old historic city of Janina, where the purest Greek is spoken to-day, and the country of the oracle of Delphi; and would have incorporated in her population the heroic Souliotes, immortalized by BYRON.

From the summit of the Pindus down into the plain of Thessaly behind Zarkos, the frontier still affords great capabilities of defence, as it does from the starting point, both in its natural features and the warlike character of its now well-armed population. From Zarkos to the Ægean Sea at Platamona the line is open at more than one point, but more especially by the road passing by Tsaritsena between Elassona and Karadjaly on the way to Larissa. The country about Larissa affords no facilities for a vigorous defence, and the Greeks would probably be forced back to the ground made memorable by the conflict between POMPEY and CÆSAR, half a century before the beginning of the Christian era. Here their left flank would be protected by the numerous streams and watercourses that cut up the western plain, and their right flank by the Gulf of Valo. If defeated by the Turks in this position, the Othrys Mountains offer a second line of defence that it would be very difficult for the Turks to force, exposed as their flanks would then be on a narrowing front to the attacks of local mountain levies cooperating with the regular troops. The left of the Greek army would be resting on the Agrapha country of the Pindus, so called because it never was inscribed on the Turkish tax books, the mountaineers always refusing to pay, and the Turks being unable to collect. The insurrection in this part of Thessaly in 1878 was ended only through the intervention of the English Government, that sent two special commissioners through the country.

Behind the Othrys Mountains is the line of the Sperchius River that runs into the Gulf of Zeitoun close to the pass of Thermopylæ. This line was prepared for defense in 1881 before the cession of Thessaly to Greece in anticipation of a Turkish invasion. But it is hardly probable the Turks could maintain sufficient men in the field to carry on operations on the scale that the country and the Greek power of resistance would make necessary, with the troubles that would be springing up in other parts of the empire; and Europe for very shame, even if not compelled by other reasons, would be forced to intervene before they reached so far.

On their frontier in Epirus the Greeks have very little to fear; but the unfortunate Epirotes, still under Turkey, would be made to feel the consequences of their relationship and sympathy with Greece. The commander of the Turkish forces on the frontier of Thessaly, EDHEM Pasha, is one of the younger officers of the Turkish army, with a good military and personal reputation, but without a record as a commander in war. His chief of the staff is Col. SHIPOTLAW Bey, a Circassian by origin and an intelligent officer, who has spent many years at Athens as Military Attaché to the Turkish Legation, and may therefore be presumed to be well acquainted with the condition of the Greek army.

But whatever advantage the Turks may possess, they have nothing to gain by an aggressive war against Greece on account of Crete. The blood of the Armenians is still dripping from the hands of the Sultan, and however much certain European statesmen may desire to maintain the integrity of his empire, the conscience of Europe is awakening to the iniquity of siding with him against his Christian and oppressed subjects. The Ottoman tide when at its highest under the walls of Vienna receded before the squadrons of JOHN SOBIESKI. It has been ebbing ever since, without power or will to return over the lands freed from its devastating flood.

Venezuela and England.

The commission appointed to draw on the map the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana has refrained, in its final report, from giving any indication of conclusions likely to be reached by it or by any member of it, and yet a task of the greatest consequence has been performed in collecting the maps and documents from which others can draw such conclusions. If the actual arbiters go through the form of a gleaning of their own, they will be likely to gather little of importance not now put at their service.

These preliminary studies have been made, and this material has been collected, at the expense of the Government of the United States. Whether those who profit by it will volunteer a reimbursement of this cost remains to be seen; but in any case our country has already been repaid a hundredfold for its outlay. The appointment of this commission to draw a divisional line for the guidance of our country exerted a most powerful influence on the negotiations by which its conclusions were anticipated, Lord SALISBURY ultimately consenting to a suitable form of arbitration. This commission will go into history as one to which was successfully intrusted the first step in a practical enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

Simultaneously with the final report of the commission comes the announcement that Venezuela has appointed a Minister to England. This act, which forms a virtual resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, has properly been initiated by Venezuela, as it was she that formally broke off those relations, a little more than ten years ago, on Feb. 20, 1887. Minister URBANEJA, in taking that step, declared that England had refused to put to arbitration the boundary question, and had occupied the disputed territory by force. "Venezuela," he said, "must not preserve relations of friendship with a nation which has thus offended her, and in consequence suspends them from this day." Yet even then he indicated the method of resuming relations, declaring that the dispute was one "which she will be ever willing to submit to the decision of a third power as the only means of solution compatible with her constitutional precepts."

Ten years have passed, and now England, thanks to the intervention of our country, has come to terms acceptable to Venezuela, and submitted the boundary dispute to arbitration. As there is no reason why the two countries should not now renew their diplomatic relations, Venezuela has courteously led off for that purpose.

Twelve Years of Grover Cleveland.

The fairest estimate of GROVER CLEVELAND'S public career would perhaps be one separating rigidly his achievements from his personal characteristics, and admitting neither friendly nor hostile consideration. The question then would be, not what is he, but what has he really done for his party, his country, or mankind in general? Great men are finally measured in that way. If it were now possible to consider Mr. CLEVELAND'S public career apart from the enmities he has provoked and the adulation he has enjoyed, the conclusions of history concerning him would doubtless be very accurately predicted.

But we are confronted at the outset by the circumstance, without parallel probably, in American experience, that the self-appointed custodians of the twenty-second President's fame demand that he shall be judged according to another standard than that of accomplished results. As a citizen, it is not his deeds that are to be weighed for valuation, but his indefinite posing as a type and an exemplar. As a politician it is not a question of equivalent rendered for honors conferred and confidence bestowed, but we must constantly remember that he is greater than his party, and that the fortunes of his party under his leadership are of trifling significance when compared with his personal fortunes. As a Democrat he must not be judged by his fidelity to the principles that make the party, and that have marked and moulded its long line of eminent worthies from JEFFERSON to TILDEN; for he is greater than Democracy. As a statesman in supreme office he is not subject to the tests and limitations established for the safeguarding of our system of institutions; for he is greater than the office filled by WASHINGTON and LINCOLN. As an American his personality emancipates him from precedents and entitles him to promulgate a revised patriotism, and to decide, *obiter*, what constitutes true Americanism; for he is more patriotic than patriotism, and greater than America. Such is the extraordinary basis upon which the impartial critic of this day or future days is invited to consider Mr. CLEVELAND'S record; and the invitation forces the investigator, in spite of any reluctance which he may entertain, to take largely into account the heart and soul and cranial convolutions of the man himself.

Up to the age of 45 or thereabouts Mr. CLEVELAND lived the narrow and not always redned or regular life of a small local politician and petty professional man; and such utterances on public questions as he was then prompted to make were not heard beyond the Buffalo beer shops of Mr. GOETZ and Mr. MERGENHAGEN. He was elected Sheriff, and stolidly executed with his own hands the most repulsive functions of that office. He was chosen Mayor, and industriously wrote communications to the Common Council charged with sonorous generalities which sounded flat enough at the time, but were destined later to become parts of an imposing ritual. A political accident gave him the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York in the year when the Republican party was rent by the strife of the Stalwart and Half Breed factions; and his plurality of nearly two hundred thousand over poor FOLGER was at once characteristically accepted by himself, and by his now increasing contingent of political adherents, as a special tribute to his individual qualifications. At Albany he was industrious, with that minute industry which considers self as an indispensable factor in every administrative detail; and he was likewise independent with that independence which springs from a growing magnification of the third vowel. At this stage he was described by our neighbor, the *Times*, as "a parochial statesman;" and the same journal ventured to cast unwarranted doubts upon his strict honesty as a public official. But it happened that Mr. CLEVELAND'S term at Albany was coincident with the development in national politics of two general conditions, which his shrewd sense of personal opportunity—the habit of mind which impelled Mr. TILDEN to characterize him as "the most selfish politician I have ever known"—fastened upon and utilized for all they were worth. One was the returning wave of Democratic success which had prevailed ineffectually in the election of 1876. The other was the appearance in our politics of a body of voters of a new school, anxious to find a hero fit to reflect their own intense self-consciousness, ready to turn to any issue branded Reform, and rather indifferent as to actual performances, if the performances were accompanied by nobly resonant words. These influences, together with his fortuitous majority for Governor of New York and the general obscurity which is sometimes styled availability, put Mr. CLEVELAND into the White House twelve years ago to-day, as the accidental representative of a hundred years of Democracy, and of Democracy's hopes for a century to come.

All this is now ancient history, but a brief review of it has been necessary to an understanding of the evolution of the man and the significance of this second term, which the merciful course of Time and the hand of a beneficent Providence have now happily brought to a close. He began as an Accident, he developed as an Ego, and he ends as a Destroyer.

Next, as to the development of the Ego. This process has gone on swiftly, as swiftly as in his always sapient judgment the public forbearance would tolerate. He has studied and learned in progress not only the extent of the market for solemn didactics, but also the danger line for personal assertion and arrogation. The rôle of his ambition has been that assigned to him by the complaisant BAYARD, that of the strong ruler of a violent people, but he has assumed it gradually. Between the first of the first term and the second half of the second term, wherein the period of intrigue for a third term merged into the final phase of utter carelessness of consequences, there is all the difference that exists between politic reserve and reckless self-disclosure. He went into office in 1885 with the declaration that he knew he had been "chosen to represent the plans, purposes, and policy of the Democratic party." His natural vanity, abetted by the entreaties of some incomparable fools, convinced him before long that his mission was to formulate anew the plans, to determine for himself the purposes, and to dictate out of his own inwards the policies of a party that had once been Democratic. He crawled like a hermit crab into the interior of a great political organization, occupying it, appropriating it to himself and his own glory and advancement, and constituting himself, as far and as fast as he was able, its living monopolist and its motive power. The conceptions of political gratitude, representative capacity, responsibility to Democracy's past and for its future, were speedily eradicated from his mind, if, indeed, they had ever been implanted there. To Washington he carried an amazing ignorance of every great political and economical question, and an unparallelled lack of fixed convictions on any political subject beyond the minor matters of administrative routine; and this absence and this uncertainty he concealed behind words laboriously chosen from the dictionary. He studied diligently his copy of the "Statesman's Manual," and found in its pages both ideas and phrases which needed only his utterance to become his own. Probably to his immense surprise at first, he found that his platitudinous versions of venerable ideas were hailed by a considerable and very voluble part of the American public as the revelations and inspirations of a vast, original political genius. Thus there grew up in him the firm and apparently sincere belief, perhaps the most characteristic and certainly the most amusing feature of his intellectual make-up, that a truth needed to be accepted and uttered by him in order to possess public importance. He had discovered early the potency of the word Reform, but reform was not reform until the word was hyphenated with CLEVELAND. Successively the various issues which the course of political events brought to his attention, or his always keen sense of personal opportunity suggested as expedient, were absorbed into his capacious self-consciousness and became part of the CLEVELAND whole, and went forth again as emanations of CLEVELAND. Thus he became greater than Democracy.

The psychological process by which he also became greater than the Presidential office itself was similar in origin and development. He entered the White House with the declaration, suggested to his then comparatively modest mind by the utterances of some of his Democratic predecessors, that the ambition of the occupant of that mansion to get himself reelected, constituted at once the most serious obstacle to the proper performance of executive duties, and the gravest menace to the permanence of our republican institutions. He began, in fact, by pledging himself practically to a single term. It is not profitable to trace step by step the evolution of the candidate for a second nomination, the candidate for a third nomination and a second term, the unsuccessful candidate for a fourth nomination and a third term, and the man who goes out of office to-day upheld by the entire Mugwump circlet in his private belief that the country will discover during the next four years that he is indispensable to its welfare, and will surely demand his return in spite of traditions and unwritten laws. He is not wholly to blame for this. The influences which have wrought that great change in twelve years are both from without and from within him. From a Chief Magistrate loudly celebrated at the start as the ideal devotee of law and constitutional restrictions, he has educated himself and has been educated by others to be, in his view of his office and its functions, the nearest approach to the irresponsible dictator, the self-contained ruler, that we have ever had as President. He has done more than any other President to familiarize the public mind with the dangerous idea that a personal Government, a substantial autocracy, is more convenient and in some respects preferable to government by the coördinate departments which the founders of the republic erected as a check against the aggrandizement of any ambitious individual. During the last half of his second term his attitude in this regard has been openly offensive. The Congress is a nuisance, and he is annoyed when he has the National Legislature "on his hands." The Constitutional question between the Senate and the Executive as to their relative powers in the shaping of foreign policy is decided by him off hand in his own favor, and upon his own unsupported authority. This ultimate period in the development of the man who is larger than the office of President is marked yet by a pretence of respect for law, but it must be law as laid down by CLEVELAND, or as interpreted by him. There is yet much talk, in the old sonorous fashion, of direct responsibility to the people, the source of supreme power, who have constituted him as a sort of universal trustee and receiver; but the people he means are the people who clamor for more CLEVELAND. Even in the subordinate but not less significant matter of the use of Government property for private convenience, and the employment of official opportunities for personal gratification or profit, the citizens of this country have gradually become accustomed to the same dumb, stolid insensibility to restraints which have appealed to conscience or the creed of propriety in the cases of twenty-two other Presidents, with possibly one partial exception. From Pan-Electric to PERRINE, from Wall street to Hatteras Inlet, he has proceeded upon the theory that a unique personality nullifies the ordinary limitations affecting the President of the United States.

Such is the metaphysical and personal aspect of Clevelandism. What results have these qualities wrought?

Very meagre, except in words, and even more meagre in nouns than in adjectives, is the record of actual achievement now exhibited as the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND'S title to be regarded as "the greatest President since WASHINGTON." He took up civil service reform, with the principles of selection for supposed merit, of permanence of tenure, and of Federal non-interference in elections. He applied those principles by the wholesale and with consequences whereof the value is yet to be determined by experience, whenever his personal fortunes had nothing to lose by their application; and whenever he perceived any benefit to himself from their violation, he violated them openly and defiantly. He took up tariff reform, used it for one year to procure his own renomination and the overwhelming defeat of his party, and then traded politically during four years of retirement upon his constantly proclaimed purpose to conquer or die with that cause; and having thereby got back into office, he deliberately plotted and betrayed the reform which his party had demanded, and gave the country a ridiculous and ineffective tariff act, plus a socialistic income tax, which the Supreme Court overthrew. He found a consistent protective tariff that produced a revenue adequate for the Government's needs, and a surplus large enough for safety; and he left an incongruous protective tariff that produces annually an immense deficiency, and that has, during its dishonest and direful existence, devolved upon the country financial confusion and business distress beyond the power of figures to measure or of language to describe. He has increased the public debt, in a time of peace with all the world, by more than a quarter of a billion of dollars. He has borrowed money on false pretences, compelling the taxpayers to pay for his disastrous tariff experiment while informing them that they were sustaining the Government's credit. He has rendered, even if indirectly and disingenuously, some service in the way of helping to maintain a sound currency; but in so doing, and always with his selfish interests steadily in view, he has broken the Democracy in pieces, reinforced the hosts of socialism and anarchy, and wrecked for the time, if not irreparably, the future of one of this nation's great historical political organizations. He has destroyed the Democratic idea as a living force, and has given us in its place a socialism of discouragement and incoherence which finds its heaviest ammunition in Mr. CLEVELAND'S own letters and speeches. He has sounded the bugle call for the enemies of thrift and the assailants of every owner's right to the accumulations of his ability and industry. The Supreme Court, we say, defeated his socialistic income tax; but no Supreme Court, no power under heaven save the common sense and common honesty of the people, long and vigilantly exercised, can counteract the stimulus which the forces of disorder have received through the sullen pessimism and inflammatory philosophy of his socialistic teachings. He goes, but they remain, the most lasting and most pernicious legacy of Clevelandism.

Once, to his honor, he has been led to intervene for the suppression of domestic riot. Once, also to his honor, he has sounded a note of genuine Americanism in a communication to a foreign power. The Chicago strike proclamation and the Venezuela message shine all the brighter because of the black background, but beyond them, ranging through the whole dismal story of effort and intrigue to prevent the national expansion, to restore monarchy in one island and to perpetuate it in another, to evade the responsibilities of neighborhood, humanity, and republican sympathy, to avoid our national duty to our own citizens in prison at the mercy of butchers, and finally to compensate for all these outrages of commission and crimes of omission by juggling the United States into a humbug treaty of perpetual peace with a nation which the world has always had to pay heavily to be peaceful—running through all the record of Mr. CLEVELAND'S domestic and foreign achievements, where else do you find any conspicuous deed recorded which justifies the Mugwump theory that the Man and not the Principles is what this country needs at Washington to rule it and to shape its destinies!

What wonder that an overwhelming majority of Americans will remember with heartfelt gratitude March 4, 1897, as a day of deliverance and the starting point of a new era of good feeling and hope!

The foregoing plain statement of the truth about Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND and his public career is requisite for the good of the growing generation. It is a needed corrective not only of the absurd eulogies now current in the Mugwump press, but of the polite half-truths uttered by others with an exaggerated and mistaken sense of the amenities of the occasion. Such useful qualities as Mr. CLEVELAND has manifested in the public service may well be imitated by public servants to come; but those qualities need not necessarily be copied from him as a pattern, for the copyright is held equally by a thousand other Americans, his predecessors and contemporaries. Nothing is falser or more pernicious than the attempt to represent him as possessing more than the honesty of the ordinary American politician, more than the wisdom of the common run of American statesmen; or to attribute a lofty disinterestedness and spirit of self-sacrifice to an individual essentially and incurably egoistic. But even if the false pictures of personal character were true, even if the ideal CLEVELAND of the Mugwump adulation were the real CLEVELAND, even if the Stuffed Prophet of the past twelve years were a thing of actuality, endowed with the highest honesty of politics and wisdom of statesmanship, few greater misfortunes could happen to the American people than that another such should ever occupy the Presidential chair.

The New York member of the next Cabinet, CORNELIUS N. BLISS, is a sound-minded citizen of the highest character, and the people of the Empire State will take satisfaction in seeing him honored.

The tremendous glorification of Ambassador BAYARD by his English friends and admirers is perfectly natural. If during the revolutionary war some noted American citizen in London, for instance, THOMAS PINKNEY, had persisted in thinking the British with fair words and assurances of American sympathy, great banquets would doubtless have been given in his honor, and Tories would have been bound on this side of the water to applaud the elevation of his sentiments.

It may be said in Mr. BAYARD'S behalf that at present we are at peace with England. We hope to stay so. None the less, while English power remains as it is in and about the continent of North America, the situation is radically unsatisfactory. Smearing it over with the honey of approval and fondness is opposed to the interests of the United States.

The Illinois Republicans have engaged in the Bryan business with a large capital. Their House of Representatives has adopted this resolution:

"Whereas, Department stores have become a grave menace to the business and property interests of the State, and have retarded the development and general welfare of the communities wherein they exist, and have destroyed to a dangerous degree the individual companionship of the citizens and their ability to earn a livelihood, and have centralized numerous lines of business under one management in such a way as to lessen and in some cases entirely drive out of business the smaller dealers, so it

"Resolved, That the Republicans of the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Assembly, in caucus assembled, hereby declare themselves in favor of enactment into the form of law such measure or measures as will regulate, control, or abolish such departments stores or cause them to be confined to such lines of trade as will remedy the existing evils which have arisen from their growth and continuance."

The Republicans in Chicago who are not divided into two houses, like the Legislature, have already adopted an anti-department store platform of tremendous reach, and have nominated a candidate for Mayor, a Judge SHAW.

"In our opinion one of the crying evils of our city is the destruction of the profits of the small shopkeepers by the competition of the department stores, which, by the use of labor grossly underpaid, have succeeded in largely driving out of business the many smaller shopkeepers throughout the city, and we hereby request such legislation from the State of Illinois and the City Council as will prevent the combination of the many different kinds of shopkeeping, otherwise unlike, in the great department stores. We believe that the theory of the Republican party in favor of protection goes to the extent that the local business of every neighborhood, so far as possible, should be transacted in that neighborhood, and we favor as far as may be legally done the wiping out of the present system of big department stores."

The following resolution has not yet been formally passed, but it seems to be the order of the day:

"Resolved, That the old Dunstbrook motto, 'Where you see a head, hit it,' be and hereby is adopted as the principle of the Illinois Republicans in this form: 'Where you see a prosperous man, plack him.'"

Let country stores, which sell everything from dried apples to porous plasters, and curbstone merchants, who deal in shoestrings, collar buttons and other useful articles of personal equipment, beware! The Illinois Republicans are after them, prepared to smash them and to stop business generally.

Commodore RHEINDIK, the Greek naval commander in Cretan waters who, when called on by the foreign Admirals to retire, refused to obey any orders but those of his own Government, and declared that if his ship was sunk he would go down saluting the foreign flags, comes of good stock. His father came into Greece with King OTHO after the establishment of Greek independence, and the sons, who are of Bavarian-Greek origin, are now Greeks of the Greeks. One of the Commodore's brothers is a distinguished officer of the Greek artillery.

CLEVELAND'S politics have not been the politics of the party in power of Engraving Jerusalem.

Then he was a political fraud. An honest man wouldn't have accepted office from a party only to deceive and betray it.

Commissioner GRANT thinks the Police Commissioners ought to be impeached out of office. Nothing can be done properly to the Police Board until the inconvenient Superintendent, CONLIN, has been brought to trial and punished or acquitted, as the circumstances require. Meddling with the Police Board now would be abetting a gross breach of discipline and a scandalous protection of misconduct.

Loxow Asks for Nebraska Laws.

From the Nebraska State Journal.

LINCOLN, Feb. 24.—Secretary of State Porter has received a letter from Senator Clarence Lexow, Chairman of the Republican Lexow committee, now sitting in New York city, asking that the Secretary transmit to him a copy of all laws passed by the Legislature of Nebraska in respect to combinations of capital popularly known as trusts.

Don't Shoot.

From the Arcadia Leader.

Old Senator Isham G. Harris is nearly seventy years old and is putting to pens for a reelection. It is just possible that the Tennessean will have to shoot Uncle Isham in order to get him ready for the Resurrection.

The Best Fishing on This Hemisphere.

From Homeland.

Central America is the best fishing spot on the two continents.

Up the Gore, and Down the Gore.

From the Kansas City Times.

Ben Harrison, once President, is now a doorwalker.

MR. HANNA OVERLOOKED.

A Glaring Oversight in the Distribution of the Inauguration Day Tickets.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Mark Hanna was forgotten in the grand scramble for seats in the Senate chamber on inauguration day. Among the first thing that Mr. Hanna did upon visiting the Senate yesterday was to inquire how he and his family and his special friends were to get into the chamber on the 4th of March and help to assist in the ceremonies which will make WILLIAM McKINLEY President of the United States. When Mr. Hanna put the question to Senator SHERMAN the latter looked rather blank for a moment.

"I don't know," said he, "for I have given all my tickets to my folks."

Mr. Elkins, the next member of the committee having the arrangements in charge, was then viewed.

"I haven't any left, either," confessed Mr. Elkins, and Mr. Hanna's face began to look clouded. Half a dozen other senators were asked along, and all of them had the same disappointing tale to tell. They were all very sorry, but really they did not have any tickets to give away.

Out to the Sergeant-at-Arms went Mr. Hanna and his Senatorial sponsors. There he met with a cold recital of facts. There were two Senators from Ohio, and each had been given his quota of seats; Mr. Hanna was not even a Senator, and there were no tickets which had not been assigned.

"I'll tell you how you can fix it," said the genial Colonel. "Forty tickets have been allotted to Mr. McKinley. They are in the Senate reserved gallery, and the very best seats in the chamber. Perhaps you can get Mr. McKinley to let you have some of his tickets."

The Mystery of Cleveland's Fidelity to the Spanish Monarchy.

From the Columbia State.

If we do not say more on the Cleveland-Cuba situation and say it more strongly it is because our indignation is fatigued. Shame has been heaped on shame by the Administration, and it exhausts us even to look at the pile. There may be some additional climaxes during the remaining week of Mr. Cleveland's term, but the present one seems sufficient—the utter desertion of Gen. Lee in his effort to maintain the treaty rights of peaceful American citizens and protect them from outrage and slaughter.

Gen. Lee was made Consul-General because of his peculiar fitness for the position, his experience in war, his courage, his coolness, his conservatism. Mr. Cleveland chose him from among millions as the man upon whom he could most implicitly rely. And now when his agent and ambassador, worn out with ineffective efforts to save the lives of peaceable citizens, calls upon the President for support, he is slapped and snubbed, and not only is support refused him, but he is warned to be more complaisant to the men whose cruelties he has been striving against. What is it, what is it, that can account for this treachery to the highest duty of a Government?

A Sigh of Relief.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The Cleveland Administration, now happily nearing its end, will be remembered for the accomplishment of very little good. It has been destructive of most that Americans hold dear with the pleasing exception—the doctrine of Monroe. The few patriots in the Senate have alone prevented what was here glossed from being lost in an arbitration treaty whose terms were so ambiguous and general that its policy would have repudiated a Tammany Democratic policy.

How vast has been the President's opportunity! He has shown himself astute and tactfulness to a great degree in the rules of composition, and his fondness for the thesaurus has been exemplified by heaviness and verbosity.

Of course there are some Jeduthuns who have bowed so long to Baal that to them the King can do no wrong. These are they who affect to be pleased with the performance, and yet they feel that he proved himself a colossal brass idol. May we never see his like again!

WORCESTER, Mass., March 2. H. S. M.

SNEEZEMS.

—At Goting, Wash., marble is said to have found a mighty deposit in the Cascades in close proximity to the Northern Pacific Railroad.

—Isaac Keenan, a colored man under a life sentence in the Baltimore penitentiary, sent $5 to the city marshal to be used in aiding the distressed poor of the city.

—A canary owned by a Baltimore musician is said to sing at a signal from him, given on the violin, the "Pilgrims" from Kreutzer's "Night Pieces." He has had the bird two years.

—The cat came back to Samuel Ward of Waynesboro, Pa., not in song, but in fact, a few weeks ago. Mr. Ward had not seen it since July, 1894, when he had dropped it from a train near Frederick, Md.

—West Virginia's Supreme Court having affirmed a decision under the State law requiring all oleomargarine sold there to be colored pink, the matter, it is said, is likely to be carried to the Federal Court.

—One of an order of rat traps which a Christian county, Ky., farmer ordered from a neighboring city, reached him with half a dozen rats in it, which it was supposed had been caught at some station.

—Two negroes in the vicinity of age died at Belmont, Ga., one at 107 years, another at 93, and the reports of their deaths drew attention to Tenia Tharp, of the same neighborhood, a negro, 111 years old.

—An unusual report came from Eufaula, Ala., when the records of the United States Marshal of that district for 1896 were made up. It appeared that not a moonshiner had been disturbed there during the year.

—An aged negro known as Old Sol, who has been known for years as a human curiosity in the neighborhood of Tallapoosa, Ga., where he lived alone with some cattle in the woods, died recently as a result of extreme weather. He had saved money from time to time, but had been robbed, it is said, by men of his own race.

—A new peculiar industry is reported at Grand Tower, Ill., where it is said that some boys operate a peanut farm on variety principles, trapping the animals and cutting off small portions of the tails, which they present to the county authorities, getting a bounty of 25 cents for each tail. The squirrels are then liberated and allowed to run until wanted, when they are recaptured, to part with no more of the rabbit appendage. The narrative does not tell with the tail. When that is gone—a not improbable contingency—the boys get a bounty of $1. The county treasurer skins the animals, sell the pelt, and roast the meat.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Watson is to receive the degree of Doctor of Science from Cambridge University this month.

Canon Owen, the newly appointed Bishop of St. David's, is a Welsh speaking Welshman.

The Star torpedo boat destroyer, built by the Palmers, made an average of 31.01 knots on her three-hour trial.

Mr. Bancroft, the retired English actor, has made over $12,000 for English hospitals this season by reading Dickens's Christmas Carol.

Marseilles had a riot in the Grand Theatre the other day because a number of women refused to take off their big hats.

Gen. Valerio, who commanded the Italian troops when they took possession of Rome in 1870, died recently at the age of 87 years.

Admiral Dewey, a descendant of Robert Louis Stevenson and William Ernest Henley, is one of the first days produced in London next week.

Trilby has had to be altered at Theatre Français of the anti-Semitic agitation. Svengali is now not an Israelite but a Hungarian gypsy musician.

George Frederick Watts, R. A., has passed his 80th birthday and is still painting. Nine of the Turks who massacred his wife, a Greek, in Turkish Salonika prize for the present.

M. Wilson, the son-in-law of Jules Grévy, will by his account practise against the reputation of his father-in-law and raise new politics against the Presidency, now threatened to involve the Panama affair.

A private performance at the Theatre Nouveau was arranged recently by the police. The play, "La Nuit de Noël," showed an George Sand, a duel in Alsace and the Paganini. The families of the two actors had intended an invitation to give still a performance, but the manager was ready to the fixed for mishaps of robbery and would have given the play if the police had not stopped it.

Palmieri, who composed the Mandolinata, has just made an officer of the Legion of Honor. Among the new chevaliers are two Americans, W. T. Dazzan, the painter, and John Wanamaker's son Rodman. Crosses were given to Le Verrier, the discoverer of the planet of the Neptune planet, Mr. E. Remy, the novelist, whose real name proves to be Bouty, to Leon Gandillot, author of "Les Femmes Galantes," and to an old Alsatian named Teinach, who twenty-three years ago, as Deput