

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press is at 20 Nass street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

John Quincy Adams and John Sherman.

In the London Times of March 13 we find in full Mr. SMALLER'S account of a recent interview with Mr. SHERMAN, in which a summary was given by quote. Of the positions of the interview that are reported with the exactness implied by quotation marks, this is the most striking: "If Spain would give me a quit-claim deed to the island of Cuba, I would not have it."

Three-quarters of a century ago we had a Secretary of State who held other views than those which are thus attributed to Mr. SHERMAN. In 1823, Secretary JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, writing to our Minister at Madrid, said that Cuba had become "an object of transcendent importance to the commercial and political interests of our Union." He enumerated in detail its commanding strategic position in the Gulf, its valuable "harbor of the Habana," and the nature of "its products and its wants," and declared that "it is scarcely possible to resist the conviction that the annexation of Cuba to our republic will be indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself."

With the development of events it has turned out that there is no overmastering necessity for our acquiring Cuba. As an independent, self-governed neighbor, the island can, at least for the present, hold adequate relations with us. But the views of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, which were shared by JEFFERSON and others, as to the expediency of annexing Cuba contrast amazingly with those attributed to their present successor in the State Department.

The Four Appropriation Bills.

The House in the Fifty-fifth Congress has already passed again the four great supply bills that failed during the session which ended on the 4th of March.

The Sundry Civil bill alone exceeds \$53,000,000, while the General Deficiency, Indian, and Agricultural bills add in the aggregate over \$20,000,000. The only alteration, so far as we have discovered, in the four measures, as agreed upon in conference at the previous session, is the striking out, by unanimous consent, of the paragraph in the Indian bill opening to entry certain lands on the Uncompagne reservation in Utah. This paragraph was inserted by the Senate, and assented to by the House under the compulsion of the final hours. The failure of the bill not having been averted, the House has made the single exception of casting out this item under what seems to have been a generally felt sense of its injustice.

At the close of the last session Mr. CHANOS, Chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, in reviewing the work of Congress, declared his opinion that "the appropriations are in excess of the legitimate demands of the public service." It may therefore seem strange that the House has now so completely declined the opportunity to revise the four great bills spoken of, aggregating nearly \$75,000,000, for the Indian land items do not concern outlays. But there are reasons for this course.

If the bills should be reconstructed, the process might take weeks of the time of Congress, or, including the work of committees, months, in a session really devoted to the tariff. Again, three out of the four bills had actually gone to the President at the last session, and the fourth was practically ready to go, so that the Fifty-fifth Congress seems justified in viewing its duty, under the circumstances, as ministerial, completing formalities for which there had been no time, and throwing all merit and blame for the legislation on its predecessor. Finally, opening the appropriations, as mentioned, would probably have been costly experiment, additions far outdoing economies.

Thus the course of action chosen was probably wise, and the best that can be hoped is that the Senate will live up to the understanding reached between its leaders and those of the House. It is a triumph not to make the Sundry Civil and General Deficiency bills more extravagant than they are now, and a consolation is that Congress is now to legislate for giving the Government revenue enough to pay its way.

The Ports of Cuba.

Much is made of the fact that all the ports of Cuba are in Spanish possession, and it has even been urged as a reason for not acknowledging Cuba's independence. But similar facts are familiar in the case of islands that strive to throw off the yoke of a foreign naval power. They cannot expropriate a navy; they cannot buy warships in neutral countries, and they must do it in their own ports.

The British occupied at one time or another about all our American ports of consequence that they desired in the War of the Revolution, and it was only after the victory at Saratoga that France came to our aid with warships. We see how it has been with the ports of Crete to-day, and yet it does not follow that Turkey will keep her hold on that island. Mr. TRUPIS once pointed out in the Senate that "when President MONROE despatched his Ministers and political agents to the South American republics, all of them landed in what they called Spanish ports, every one of them." That is, they were harbors which were still held by Spain, after the independence of the revolutionists had been recognized by President MONROE, but not by the Spanish Government.

These political agents had to pass through Spanish lines in one or two instances to reach their destinations, and in one instance Mr. PIERCE, one of his

political agents, took his way and had very hard work to find the capital of the Government to which he was accredited. Yet he did reach it at last, and that Government is in existence now."

The question for us is not so much whether Spain holds the ports of Cuba as whether she has made headway or gone backward in trying to put down the revolt. Mr. TRUPIS said that one of MONROE'S Ministers, accredited to the republic of Colombia, was received by Gen. SIMON BOLIVAR in his tent, and that a subordinate, on being asked where the new Government's records were, said that they were in the military chest. But that Government was legitimate and its secured.

If Spain yet holds the seaports, that fact does not prevent the Cubans from using their coast between the ports for landing supplies. Cargo after cargo is thus received, and a case of capture like that of the Competitor is a rare exception.

The Citizens' Union.

This is the name of the newest of the various attempts to make municipal elections and affairs independent of State and national politics. The usual number of highly respectable gentlemen of various or vagrant politics or no politics at all will be connected with the new show as figureheads or pullers-in. The performance begins at the Cooper Union to-night. The programme is substantially the same as that which has been presented several times in this town and Brooklyn, but as a Mayor of Greater New York is to be elected, unusual efforts on the part of the performers are expected. The Citizens' Union purposes or hopes to induce a plurality of the voters of Greater New York to forget that they are Republicans and Democrats and Prohibitionists and what not; to exclude from their minds all thoughts of Washington and Albany and 1896 and 1898; and to elect a Mayor and other municipal officers, without any reference to their political opinions or connections or to the effect of such election upon political parties. Greater New York is to be insulated politically. Like children, at least, her citizens are to "make believe" that, for all municipal purposes, they are without politics and simply longing to vote for "the best men." One of the objects of eminent educational institutions like the Citizens' Union is to indicate, in a properly superior manner, to ordinary citizens who the "best men" are. And then the ordinary citizen, their hearts throbbing with gratitude to their kind instructors, will surge to the polls and vote for "the best men, irrespective of politics." By this means, as simple as a lamb's intellect and as miraculous as hair dye, good government is sure to be attained.

In the opinion of reformers of the Citizens' Union type, municipal politics is sin, original and selected. All extravagances, corruptions, incompetencies of municipal administration are due to politics. Remove politics from municipal administration, and the municipal millennium will have begun. It does not clearly appear why politics ought not be abolished altogether. If it is had in its units and origins, the district, the ward, the town and city, it must be worse as it widens in the State and the United States. For the present, however, the reformers are content to ask that politics shall not begin at home. States and nations may be saved from themselves without "non-partisanship," but cities cannot. At least, this city cannot.

We who have supposed that any messenger who has taken the trouble to poke his nose out of the Mugwump ark would have discovered that the prevailing temperature is not favorable to "non-partisanship." The political passions of the country have been too recently and too deeply stirred to leave much toleration for heretic-like humbug. In fact, there has seldom been a more unfavorable time than this year for renewing the old, impotent effort to separate municipal politics from other politics. It is due, however, to the "non-partisanship line" to say that most of them are really particularly hot partisans, without knowing it, only their partisanship is determined by personal considerations, likes and dislikes, rather than by general considerations.

Another idiosyncrasy of the projectors of "non-partisan" municipal movements is that the tickets which they nominate or to which they are forced to consent, simply wriggle with political bargains. The "non-partisanship," so bragged about by the reformers and exhibited by them to the unbelieving public in all the arena of virtue is only a few miles from the arena of vice, often manipulated by the most decayed and disreputable political crib-crackers in politics. The gentlemen who stand in front of the non-partisan tent are very comely and their raiment is perfectly spotless, but there are always some mighty tough critters in the cages in the rear.

The Presidents of Other Countries.

The revolt in the republic of Uruguay is directed chiefly against President BORDA, who is accused of violating the Constitution and committing many misdeeds. His term of office will come to an end within a year, but his adversaries, the Blancoists, are unwilling to let him serve it out, and they have a good-sized force in the field against him, under the command of a General of adventurous disposition. There has not been much fighting yet; but BORDA has ordered out both the regular army and the reserves, as well as the police, to prevent the enemy's advance upon Montevideo.

The revolt in the republic of Brazil is directed chiefly against President MOTA, and is in the interest of monarchy. Within a short time it has gained so much strength in the province of Bahia that the President has had to send there an army of 20,000 men for its suppression. In at least two conflicts the Government troops have been beaten; but larger forces were despatched to the province last week, and it is probable that the republic will overcome the enemy. The revolt, nevertheless, is a serious menace to the authority of Dr. MORAZ, more especially as there are sympathizers with it in all parts of the country, even at Rio de Janeiro.

President CHAZO of the republic of Venezuela desires another term of office, and it is most likely that he will get it. The country is at peace.

The President of the republic of Chili, Gen. ENRIQUETA, is to be congratulated. There is a pleasant report from Valparaiso that he is soon to be married to a beautiful woman of Peru. This piece of news may have something to do with another piece to the effect that the Governments of Chili and Peru are making friendly advances toward each other and will not quarrel any more. The President's party has also been strengthened in Congress by the recent elections. Great is marriage!

The President of the republic of Bolivia, a peppy individual, is in deep water. He is at loggerheads with Chili, Peru, Argenti-

na, and Brazil, and he has recently angered two of these countries.

President PIEROLA of Peru had a revolt on hand last year, and there were threats of another a few weeks ago; but the rebels in the north have been pacified, and the country is now quiet. President PIEROLA is a very astute statesman.

President CARO of the republic of Colombia has issued a circular in reply to the charge that he is plotting for another term of office. His language is perplexing to his competitor for the nomination, Gen. REYES. He says: "No one knows what I shall determine, and no one is authorized to say that I shall again be a candidate."

President ALFARO of the republic of Ecuador, who was inaugurated two months ago, and who gained his office by the revolution of which he was the leader last year, retains his power against all adversaries, and seems to be well fixed at Quito. He recently spoke of his desire for a long peace, but his enemies are trying to raise a revolt against him.

President BARRIOS of the republic of Guatemala is in high feather, because of the success of the international exposition at his capital. He has issued a decree of amnesty for all political exiles. He declared recently that while he believed in the one-term principle for Presidents, as provided in the Constitution of Guatemala, it may be for the public interest that the Constitution should be amended this year so that he may be a candidate for a second term. There is very little doubt that he will secure the desired amendment and another six years of office.

The President of Nicaragua, the President of Honduras, and the President of Salvador are in good health, and all of them are greatly pleased with the federal alliance into which they entered last year. The President of Costa Rica, who is a pragmatic politician, disapproves of the alliance, and stands aloof from it.

President URIBURU of the Argentine republic has reason for cheerfulness. His country is at peace, and is very well satisfied with his administration. Besides this, his term will end next year, and the Constitution does not permit his reelection.

The name of President PORRITO DIAZ of the republic of Mexico is a name that has been heard in the United States since 1870. He went out at the end of his term, he became President again in 1884; he has been elected to three other terms since then. When he was a candidate for the fifth time last year there was hardly any opposition to him. In this respect Mexico, our friendly neighbor, differs from all the other Spanish-American republics. It is more peaceful, more populous, stronger, better governed, and better off than any other one of them.

Good luck to all those of the Presidents of the many republics on this side of the sea, who are just and wise men, properly qualified for their office.

The Queen's Jubilee.

This singular manifestation of unnatural sentiment occurred in the New York World of Saturday.

"Then appeared an heir of one of the California 'silver kings,' who with no principle or moral purpose in journalism, sought by sheer sensationalism and reckless expenditure of money to dazzle the town. He set out avowedly to 'beat the World,' but, mingling wholly the spirit and aims of the great paper of the people, he has an 'inspiration' of his own, and the principles of true journalism as to create a reaction against even legitimate enterprise. The Journal's attempted rivalry of the World has not been the matter of initiation, but the vagaries of caricature. The attacks of malice, the assaults of greed and need, the world can endure with equanimity, but it protests against the combined ignorance and injustice of identification with a journal with which it has nothing in common."

We call this unnatural, because the New York World is as much the progenitor of the New York Journal as BELLEZURE was of the whole race of dung-fies. The Journal exists merely because the World had existed before it. The World is the responsible parent, the Journal is the direct offspring, marked from birth with every well-known and odious trait of the paternal physiognomy. The newcomer described by JOSEPH PULTZER as the "heir of one of the California silver kings" adopted the "principles" and "methods" of his senior in the news, he elected to play the same foul and disgusting game, and he has played it with similar results upon the nerves and stomachs of the long suffering public. There is not an offensive feature, or a contemptible trick, or an audacity of indecency on the part of the younger establishment, which has not been borrowed directly from the repertory of the pioneer of "new journalism," or suggested by some one of the World's exploits. If any professional difference is discernible, it is found in the circumstance that the proprietor of the Journal has not thought it necessary to plagiarize the nauseating code of cant which accompanies and decorates PULTZER'S most characteristic performances. That much of credit belongs to the younger man. He spares us at least the protests of FAGIN, whenever caught in the act, that he is a nice clean old gentleman, cruelly misunderstood, and fit for any man or woman of honor and good taste to choose as a daily companion.

Instead, therefore, of there being any ignorance or injustice in the identification, by public judgment, of the classification of the papers in the same class, as vulgar and repulsive, it is eminently knowledge and just. Instead of having nothing in common, as PULTZER now asserts with the hypocrisy of cowardice and an impudence unparalleled even in his own career, the World and the Journal have almost everything in common: origin, purpose, methods, "principles," calculating audacity, and technical expedients; down to, and including a common and awful punishment at last at the hands of aroused and indignant public opinion.

As far as decent journals and decent people discriminate at all between the two newspapers which are now receiving daily so terrible an advertisement from the self-respecting libraries and reading rooms of the United States, the comparison is rather in favor of the younger and franker offender. This is apparent from the tone of the comments which we print to-day. In the first place, so far as there can be any humorous aspect to a spectacle like the present, it is supplied by the frantic and cowardly efforts of PULTZER to dodge the lash and let it descend exclusively upon the back of his disciple and rival. In the second place, there is a general and accurate perception of the fact that the main responsibility for this moral pestilence belongs right at the hideous source of infection.

The "non-partisan" entity or nonentity has been heard of as far south as Jacksonville. A number of "select individuals" of that town have been favored with a letter which assumes that they "are in sympathy with any effort to establish a city government composed of upright business men whose qualifications shall be heard for office upon their merits, and not because of party affiliations." This is a tone which is familiar in these parts, but may not be recognized at once in Florida. It is a tone which is familiar in these parts, but may not be recognized at once in Florida. It is a tone which is familiar in these parts, but may not be recognized at once in Florida.

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"What is vibration; the atom; comets; evolution of the sun; evolution of the earth; light, heat, and seasons; a new biology, the grouping of species; the soul world; the music of the spheres; evolution of the constellations; the grand solar, man, and astrology. All of these are founded on one cause—vibrations."

The Hon. HENRY DINK has at last found something to tell him about the common and astrology. At the close of his lecture Professor GERTNER exhibited some bottled sound-waves. The Chicago folks were very glad if he would bottle some of HARRIS, HARRISON, and HERRING'S sound waves.

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There are other and nobler vibrations in Chicago than those of HARRIS, HARRISON, and HERRING. Professor GERTNER, who has made a special study of "Vibrations, the Cause of All Phenomena in Nature," is lecturing there, and the town vibrates with curiosity and emotion. No wonder. Professor GERTNER has searched deeply and has found much. "I have been studying vibrations," he says, "as related to the creative energy for seven years. It is an uncommon study and shrouded in mystery. My subjects cover the entire realm of speculative philosophy and science, with fourteen basic branches, through all of which can be traced vibrations as the underlying cause of all things, from the atom to the department store of the sciences, and therefore liable to be suppressed by the Illinois Legislature at any moment. He has discovered that "spiritual sensations begin with other vibrations, 2,000,000 to the second," and he has harmonized "the spiritual philosophies of EMBERTON, BROWN, COOPER, and the whole account of creation with the facts of modern science." This will be great news for an eminent County statesman, the Hon. BATH HOUSE JOHN, who is a fervent admirer of COPPERUS, and yet has a scientific mind. Professor GERTNER summarizes his lectures and vibrations as follows:

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What is vibration; the atom; comets; evolution of the sun; evolution of the earth; light, heat, and seasons; a new biology, the grouping of species; the soul world; the music of the spheres; evolution of the constellations; the grand solar, man, and astrology. All of these are founded on one cause—vibrations."

The Hon. HENRY DINK has at last found something to tell him about the common and astrology. At the close of his lecture Professor GERTNER exhibited some bottled sound-waves. The Chicago folks were very glad if he would bottle some of HARRIS, HARRISON, and HERRING'S sound waves.

The Queen's Jubilee.

This singular manifestation of unnatural sentiment occurred in the New York World of Saturday.

"Then appeared an heir of one of the California 'silver kings,' who with no principle or moral purpose in journalism, sought by sheer sensationalism and reckless expenditure of money to dazzle the town. He set out avowedly to 'beat the World,' but, mingling wholly the spirit and aims of the great paper of the people, he has an 'inspiration' of his own, and the principles of true journalism as to create a reaction against even legitimate enterprise. The Journal's attempted rivalry of the World has not been the matter of initiation, but the vagaries of caricature. The attacks of malice, the assaults of greed and need, the world can endure with equanimity, but it protests against the combined ignorance and injustice of identification with a journal with which it has nothing in common."

We call this unnatural, because the New York World is as much the progenitor of the New York Journal as BELLEZURE was of the whole race of dung-fies. The Journal exists merely because the World had existed before it. The World is the responsible parent, the Journal is the direct offspring, marked from birth with every well-known and odious trait of the paternal physiognomy. The newcomer described by JOSEPH PULTZER as the "heir of one of the California silver kings" adopted the "principles" and "methods" of his senior in the news, he elected to play the same foul and disgusting game, and he has played it with similar results upon the nerves and stomachs of the long suffering public. There is not an offensive feature, or a contemptible trick, or an audacity of indecency on the part of the younger establishment, which has not been borrowed directly from the repertory of the pioneer of "new journalism," or suggested by some one of the World's exploits. If any professional difference is discernible, it is found in the circumstance that the proprietor of the Journal has not thought it necessary to plagiarize the nauseating code of cant which accompanies and decorates PULTZER'S most characteristic performances. That much of credit belongs to the younger man. He spares us at least the protests of FAGIN, whenever caught in the act, that he is a nice clean old gentleman, cruelly misunderstood, and fit for any man or woman of honor and good taste to choose as a daily companion.

Instead, therefore, of there being any ignorance or injustice in the identification, by public judgment, of the classification of the papers in the same class, as vulgar and repulsive, it is eminently knowledge and just. Instead of having nothing in common, as PULTZER now asserts with the hypocrisy of cowardice and an impudence unparalleled even in his own career, the World and the Journal have almost everything in common: origin, purpose, methods, "principles," calculating audacity, and technical expedients; down to, and including a common and awful punishment at last at the hands of aroused and indignant public opinion.

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