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The New Law and Business.

The Supreme Court's anti-trust decision, which stands in the name of Justice PECKHAM, lays down some very startling, but also very instructive principles, which must prevail within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and will stand commended as models for all State Governments to enforce within their jurisdiction. Whatever is "in restraint of trade" is against the law and must be abolished. While this is aimed ostensibly at trusts, it hits almost everything in business, for the reason that the language of the decision shows that under its stern logic every business of any size is identical with the trust. "We are asked to hold," said Justice PECKHAM, "that the act of Congress excepts contracts not in unreasonable restraint of trade. In other words, we are asked to read into the act an exception not placed there by the law-making branch of the Government."

What THE SUN has always maintained, that there is no essential difference between a trust and any other form of partnership, is pronounced to be the fact by the Supreme Court of the United States. The blow at trusts strikes everything.

Every partnership, from the lowest to the highest, is put beneath the ban of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Poor Honest JOHN! That his name should typify the pinnacle of demagogy in the law of the United States! The Supreme Court decision says expressly that if two men of business, who are "independent dealers," as Justice PECKHAM describes them, join together into a firm wherein one is master, their act is in restraint of trade, or in restraint of traders, to word it more accurately, and is against the law of the land. If two boss blacksmiths are independently on the verge of starvation, and they agree to combine their shops, one becoming the abler man's journeyman, the law will forbid the agreement as in restraint of trade. Such a combination or partnership would obliterate one as an "independent business man at the head of his establishment," and convert him into a "mere servant or agent bound to obey orders issued by others;" and that would be against public policy.

Between the union of the blacksmiths and the consolidation of various manufacturing companies into one great corporation like the Sugar Company, there is no difference. It is needless to illustrate with other examples.

Such is the law for the United States. It is the same in numerous States, and more States are trying to make it the law, including that part of New York which hinges on the intellect of our own LEXOW. The Sherman Anti-Trust law was put among our statutes solely for political purposes, with a tricky expectation that it would amount to nothing, or with reckless disregard of its power for damage. Demagogues made these laws, and when it pleases the Supreme Court to construe them as it has in the trans-Missouri case, the mischief is apparent.

One can say easily: Here we are. But who can answer the greater question: Where are we?

Tammany and the Greater New York.

Certain leaders of Tammany Hall are said to be anxiously considering plans for a union of the entire Democracy of the Greater New York in support of the Tammany municipal ticket next autumn.

In order to secure such harmony they propose that Tammany shall ignore the issues of the last election, and call together all New York Democrats on municipal issues simply. It is said that some of them, at least, are willing to go so far as even to nominate an avowed gold Democrat for Mayor, as the only means of attracting to Tammany Hall the Democratic support which it alienated in the last campaign by its violent advocacy of repudiation, and its demagogical assaults on property and social order. Such a nomination, they think, would be accepted by honest Democrats as practical evidence of repentance, justifying their return to the Tammany fold.

Two questions are suggested by this movement:

I. Would the followers of Tammany in the last campaign turn square around in a single year, and cordially support a representative of a principle against which they fought with so much desperation in 1896?

II. Would a gold Democrat deserving of public respect turn square around and accept a nomination from a Democratic organization which, only a year before, did its best to bring ruin upon New York and to stimulate social rancor and rebellion?

Such a canvass as Tammany Hall conducted last year in the interest of BRYAN and repudiation cannot have failed to produce an intensity of feeling among those it affected too hot to be cooled in the short space of a year. Tammany succeeded in winning for BRYAN about 135,000 votes, though it provoked the combination against it of all the sane and conservative elements of the community. It succeeded in frightening property and in making men hold their breath in anxiety lest the safeguards of society might be destroyed by it.

Will the people of New York so soon forget those days of terror, and the malign activity of the organization which expended every effort to bring to pass the disaster so much feared? Will the Tammany forces themselves consent to enter into alliance with the Democratic opponents against whom they were so bitterly arrayed last year?

No indication of a disposition to retreat from the ground of the Chicago platform has yet appeared among the Democrats who were triumphant there. They remain unchanged and apparently unchangeable in their position of dominance in the party. They are holding together in Congress with no signs of weakening, and the same seems to be true of the Union generally. Is it likely that they will tolerate any concession which tends to impair the strength they displayed so unexpectedly in New York at the last election?

That is, if Tammany Hall calls the Democrats of the Greater New York into union with it, will it not rather exact concession from them? Will it repudiate the doctrines it upheld so violently last year, or will it merely ask honest Democrats to forget its ruinous campaign, on the understanding that during the coming municipal election alone it shall hold in abeyance the destructive principles for which it then labored with fierce demagogical zeal?

These are important questions. The Greater New York is the chief centre of American civilization, the seat of its greatest accumulated wealth; and least of all can it afford to take any risks of encouraging the forces of Bryanism.

It is not enough for Tammany Hall to ignore the Bryanism for which it fought so desperately a few months ago. It must flatly repudiate the foul and dangerous doctrine before any nomination by it can be accepted by a genuine Democrat without betraying his conscience and conviction and rendering him a traitor to civilization. The Greater New York cannot afford next November to put in power over it the forces which were arrayed for its ruin last November. Tammany Hall must purge itself thoroughly of last year's infamy in the face of all the public, before it can expect to be treated otherwise than as an enemy to all the interests which contribute to the prosperity of this community.

No More Paramounts.

If President MCKINLEY desires to obtain more information than he now possesses respecting the state of affairs in Cuba, it is both natural and proper that he should send a representative to the island. There is nothing unusual in the proceeding. There is nothing improbable in the report that Mr. MCKINLEY has selected for this purpose a fellow townsman of his in Canton, in whose powers of observation and general discretion he has confidence.

An enterprise of this sort must not be confounded with such a violation of precedent and propriety as the country witnessed in the case of Mr. PARAMOUNT BLOUNT four years ago this month. President MADISON in 1811 and 1812 sent Mr. POINSETT and Mr. SCOTT to Buenos Ayres and Caracas, to ascertain the condition of affairs in Argentina and Venezuela. Five years later, during his second term, MADISON sent Mr. BLAND, Mr. RODNEY, and Mr. GRAHAM to Argentina and Chili on a similar errand. In 1820 MONROE sent Mr. FORBES and Mr. PREVOST to South America. There have been other cases where, in the legitimate pursuit of information, the President has resorted to the expedient of an indirectly personal investigation through representatives selected and appointed by himself without the advice and consent of the Senate, and paid from the so-called secret fund of the State Department. Sometimes these representatives have been styled Agents, and sometimes Commissioners.

What Mr. CLEVELAND did four years ago was very different. He chose the gentleman whom he regarded as most likely to carry out his fixed purpose to upset the new Hawaiian republic and to restore monarchical institutions there, and sent him forth, without consulting the Senate, equipped with this extraordinary form of credentials, addressed to President DOLE:

> "I have made choice of JAMES H. BLOUNT, one of our distinguished citizens, as my Special Commissioner to visit the Hawaiian Islands to make a report to me concerning the present status of affairs in that country. He is well informed of our sincere desire to cultivate and maintain to the fullest extent the friendship which has so long existed between the two countries, *and in all matters affecting relations with the Government of the Hawaiian Islands his authority is paramount.*"

In that letter to President DOLE Mr. CLEVELAND endeavored to invest his Commissioner with diplomatic authority overruling and superseding the authority of the regularly constituted Minister of the United States to Hawaii, appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate, as the Constitution requires. This attempt to erect a personal appointee of Mr. CLEVELAND's into a full-fledged Plenipotentiary, superseding the actual and constitutional Minister already on the ground, was a usurpation of power absolutely without precedent in the history of Federal Executives.

It is not within the limits of reasonable expectation that President MCKINLEY will venture to adopt in the case of Cuba the lawless method which Mr. CLEVELAND invented for the sake of LILIUOKALANI. To follow the Cleveland precedent, Mr. MCKINLEY would have to furnish to his Canton neighbor, Mr. DAY, a strong note of introduction to the Spanish Government, announcing that in all matters affecting Cuba Mr. DAY's authority was paramount; and then, without asking the advice or consent of the Senate, he would have to send Mr. DAY not to Havana, but to Madrid, to supersede HANNIS TAYLOR.

"William the Great."

In the course of the celebration at Berlin last week of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Emperor WILLIAM I., there occurred an incident characteristic of the present ruler of Germany. His grandfather was solely to be credited, he said, with all the glories of a reign which had lifted the house of HOHENZOLLERN to the headship of the Fatherland, and, therefore, he would be henceforth described in official documents and monumental inscriptions as "WILLIAM the Great." The *Vossische Zeitung*, however, had the good sense to suggest that the application of the title should be left to future generations.

None would blame the present Kaiser for magnifying the merits of his grandfather, if the overestimate were prompted wholly by filial piety, and not in some degree by jealousy of BISMARCK. As it is, there is no reason to suppose that posterity will ratify the epithet by which he has presumed to forecast the verdict of history. It is amazing, when one recalls how frequently the appellation of "the Great" has been conferred by contemporaries, to observe how seldom the title has been allowed to stand. So far as the times preceding the Christian era are concerned, the epithet of "the Great" has remained inseparably attached to the name of one man only, ALEXANDER, the destroyer of the Persian monarchy. This exceptional fate is due, of course, not only to the magnitude but to the duration of his conquests, which are commemorated in the names of towns still extant throughout half the breadth of Asia from Alexandria to Candahar. From the battle of Arbela to the dethronement of the last Ptolemid sovereign of Egypt by AUGUSTUS, the empire founded by ALEXANDER may be said to have lasted three hundred years; and of the Hellenization of western Asia, which he began, there are deep traces to the present hour. There was a period in the lifetime of the Roman General POMPEIUS, the victor over SERTORIUS, over the Cilician pirates, and over MITHRIDATES and TIGRANES, when it seemed probable that the surname of "Magnus" would remain affixed to him; but his chance of retaining it was lost at Pharsalia. If secular historians occasionally speak of HEROD the Great, it is only to distinguish him from petty namesakes of his in the same family, and not at all to indicate his place upon the stage of the world.

It is worth remarking that JULIUS CÆSAR, who, if the magnitude of achievements should be measured by the breadth, depth, and permanence of their influence upon mankind, should probably be accounted the foremost man that ever lived, has never borne the title of "the Great." If the epithet was bestowed by theologians upon CONSTANTINE, it was by way of acknowledging their debt to the first imperial tolerator of Christianity, but the propriety of the adjective is not always recognized in secular history. JUSTINIAN has not kept the surname of "the Great," because history brought out the fact that the remarkable achievements of his reign were performed by the illustrious Generals and lawyers whom he employed. The one man in mediæval times whose claim to the title of "the Great" is universally admitted was, of course, CHARLEMAGNE, who welded France, Germany, and Italy together and revived the Roman empire in the West, an empire which survived, at all events as a legal fiction, down to the beginning of this century. Since the reign of CHARLEMAGNE the name of "the Great" has been conferred by flatterers and subjects upon scores of European sovereigns, but only two have kept it with the consent of posterity. Those two are PETER the Great, the civilizer of Russia, and FREDERICK the Great, the creator of modern Prussia. The title has been withheld from such great Kings as WILLIAM the Norman, HENRY II. and HENRY V. of England, JAMES I. of Aragon, the Emperor CHARLES V. of Germany, HENRY IV. of France, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS of Sweden, and JOHN SOBIESKI of Poland. Of two sovereigns, LOUIS XIV. of France and CATHERINE II. of Russia, it may be said that during their lifetime the epithet of "the Great" was applied to them not only by their own subjects but by Continental Europe in general; nevertheless, even in these cases the contemporary verdict has been set aside by history. Even to NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, who, had his conquests been as stable as they were extensive, would have been acclaimed as the successor of CHARLEMAGNE, the title of "the Great" has been denied.

Thus we see that the men from whose names the distinguishing term of "the Great" has proved inseparable may be reckoned on the fingers of one hand. There are, indeed, but four of them; and who was WILLIAM I. of Germany that he should be placed in the same category? He was simply a ruler who, luckily for himself, came to the throne late in life, and who had sufficient discernment to recognize merit when he saw it in various lines of intellectual activity, and sufficient shrewdness to turn it to account. The partial unity of Germany accomplished during his reign—we say partial because many millions of Germans remain outside of the German empire—was due notoriously to the skill in organizing armies evinced by VON ROON, to the strategic ability of VON MOLTKE, and, above all, to the statecraft of BISMARCK. If to have been admirably served is a proof of superlative greatness in a sovereign, we ought to read in history of FERDINAND the Great, because FERDINAND of Aragon was served by COLUMBUS and by GONSALVO of Cordova; of LOUIS the Great, because LOUIS XIII. was fortunate enough to possess one of the greatest of Ministers in RICHELIEU; of ANNE the Great, because in ANNE's reign the English soldiers under MARLBOROUGH won the tremendous battles of Blenheim and Ramilies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet, and even of GEORGE the Great, because while GEORGE III. was insane, and his son the Regent was plunged in debauchery, NELSON was conquering at Trafalgar, and WELLINGTON was liberating Spain and beating the French at Waterloo.

The present Emperor of Germany has simply made himself ridiculous by attempting in the case of his grandfather to forestall the judgment of history.

Preparing to Fight the Boers.

From the activity in the despatch of warlike stores and arms of all kinds to South Africa from England it is evident that peace is in danger in that part of the world. It is reported from England that the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich is busier than it has ever been, and in all the other government establishments connected with the army and navy work is going on overtime, and the greatest urgency prevails. Special steamers chartered by the Admiralty are hurriedly loading war material of every kind for the Mediterranean; the Cape of Good Hope steamers are taking out stores every trip; and one line has waived its rules against the transport of high explosives in favor of government shippers.

The troops under orders for South Africa are getting provided with campaign clothing, and several corps have received instructions to be ready for foreign service at a moment's notice. The British regular forces already in South Africa, between Cape Colony, Natal, and Rhodesia, are five battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, two companies of fortress engineers, a battery of mountain artillery, one of field artillery, a force of garrison artillery, and detachments of the various auxiliary corps. The combatant force these corps would furnish would be at the most six thousand of all arms. There are, however, the Cape mounted police, the Bechuana police, the Rhodesia Horse, and other levies that, combined with the regulars, would represent a total force of some twelve thousand fighting men, a number certainly insufficient to cope with the Boers of the Transvaal alone, let alone the Transvaal and Orange Free State united.

In connection with the preparations making in South Africa and the language held by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and other responsible persons in England toward the Dutch element, the savage tone of some of the English papers toward Germany shows to what extent the successful rivalry of German commerce with English is rankling in the British mind. The German Emperor is denounced in turn as an insolent fellow, a madman, a tyrant at home, a bully abroad, whose sole mission is to thwart England, and that Germany's great design is to humiliate England and seize her commerce; together with much more in the same strain calculated to inflame the minds of the English against their Teutonic kinsmen. By a curious coincidence the papers in which these diatribes appear are among the most ardent supporters of arbitration with us. It is difficult to say in which pose John Bull is least admirable; in that of an angry commercialist breathing fire and sword against a rival whom he thinks he can venture to defy, or in that of a Pecksniffian advocate of perpetual arbitration with a country he is afraid to attack.

The Letters of Gomez.

The passionate eloquence of Gen. GOMEZ's last appeal to GROVER CLEVELAND, if, indeed, it reached him before his retirement from office, was wasted so far as its immediate object was concerned. The outcry against the methods of Spanish warfare in Cuba, in that case, fell on deaf ears. The denouncing of Spain's historical brutalities in dealing both with her enemies, and those whom she chose to consider so, reached a stolid mind. The touch of sad, personal experience to which at length he resorted, in saying that "the vicissitudes of this cruel struggle have caused much pain to the heart of an old and unfortunate father," was of no avail. Even the citing of precedent in our former protests against Spain's cruelties in Cuba was useless with one who cared so little as Mr. CLEVELAND for American precedents.

But his appeal to President MCKINLEY may have better results. He now addresses one who in youth was himself a soldier, sympathizing with the feeling that makes a patriot risk his life for his country's cause, and aware, too, what soldierly conduct demands, especially toward the weak and the defenceless.

Gen. GOMEZ has noticeably fewer words for this soldier-President, but, thanks to his inclosure of the more elaborate missive to Mr. CLEVELAND, the whole country can read both letters together, and it will be moved by them.

A Monstrous Specimen of Class Legislation.

A bill to compel property owners to employ insurance brokers is now before the Legislature of the State of New York.

For some time past, the rates of fire insurance in the State of New York have been enormous, and these high rates have been kept up by a combination between the insurance companies. In view of these high rates, it is only right that property owners should receive any possible benefit by way of rebate or allowance.

Many lawyers and real estate men, who are not insurance brokers, place their insurance directly with the various companies, and are allowed and receive the usual rebate of 15 or 20 per cent., which they either take for themselves by way of compensation, or pay to the estates which they manage and control. The allowance of this rebate or commission does not satisfy some of the insurance companies, who propose to make it a crime for an insurance company to allow any commission or rebate to any one who is not a licensed broker. These insurance brokers virtually say: "Because you send your business direct to the office of the company, the company allows you a rebate of 15 per cent. This we do not like; we want the money and we propose to have the Legislature make it a crime for a company to pay you this rebate."

The bill provides that insurance brokers must pay a license fee of $100; that a license shall be issued only to a person whose principal business is that of an insurance broker; and that any individual or company paying brokerage, compensation, or commission to any one who is not a licensed broker, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

This is a sort of statutory blackmail, the object of which is to compel insurance companies to decline to do business through any one who is not a licensed broker; and moreover, it is against the interest of the public at large.

A man now is at liberty to employ an insurance broker or not, as he sees fit, and we can see no reason why this system should be changed. To compel the employment of a middleman by statute would be an extraordinary perversion of legislative power.

Our Respected Contemporary.

THE SUN extends fraternal greetings to the *Rhodesian Times and Financial News*, printed at Salisbury, Mashonaland. It was only a few years ago that Mr. MONTAGU KERR, the first explorer to see this country, declared that it could never be the home of white men. Well, there are thousands of white men there now, hundreds of white women, and plenty of white babies who are natives of the land; and the newspaper that keeps them posted in the world's affairs prints twenty columns of advertisements and twelve columns of news and comment, including despatches from London and New York that are only forty-eight hours old, besides the quotations of Kaffir stocks on the London Stock Exchange of the previous day.

Some of the advertisements would hardly be understood by those not familiar with the peculiarities of the country. The MEIKLE Brothers, for instance, announce that they have six salted oxen and fifty salted cows for sale. Undoubtedly they receive a good price for their stock, for salted cattle there are the only safe investment in that sort of property. A salted animal, equine or bovine, is one that has been bitten by the tsetze fly and has survived the attack. He was probably brought next to death's door, but he got well; the little fly pest can never poison his blood again, and his life is worth insuring for a few years, at least.

Our esteemed contemporary is a living newspaper, with news letters from all over South Africa between Lake Nyassa and Cape Town and two and a half columns of cable news. Wouldn't our forefathers have opened their eyes, when this century came in, if the papers of New York or Boston could have placed them in touch with the latest news of all the world, the service which the *Rhodesian Times and Financial News* is rendering to a thriving community in far inner Africa!

The Man with a Caudal Appendage.

Mr. J. V. BROWER, a well-known citizen of Minnesota, has elicited some opinions from learned men of Paris as to the scientific importance of Mr. PAUL D'ENJOY's Missing Link. It was about two years ago that THE SUN told of this gentleman's visit to the Moi tribe on the frontier of Annam and of the man with "a tail like a monkey" whom he found up a tree. The explorer's interview with this unusually favored person was recorded in the *Bulletin* of the Paris Geographical Society from which THE SUN derived the information.

The story went the rounds and was then forgotten until it was revived, a few months ago, by Mr. D'ENJOY's unexpected reappearance in public. It then had greater vogue than before, particularly in Europe, where vivid pictures of the man and the tail appeared; and on this side of the water the New Journalism, in its striving after scientific verity held truth up to nature in all the colors of the rainbow. One picture represented the distinguished Asiatic as a person of distinctively European type, with a tail long enough to trail on the ground, though D'ENJOY had spoken of it as "a small, deer tail." The Marquis DE NADAILLAC submitted some of these pictures to Mr. PIERRE L. DAUTALIE, the explorer, for his decision as to their scientific merit, and was gravely assured by that expert that they were sensational and worthless, being wholly unlike any Mois who ever lived, while the forest hut in which the man with a tail was alleged to reside bore no resemblance to any type of architecture in that part of the world. He wrote of the pictures as "wholly imaginary," and we may assure Mr. DAUTALIE that any street boy in this city would arrive at exactly the same conclusion without a particle of his erudition.

It is learned from Mr. BROWER's correspondence, which appears as an appendix in the second edition of his new work on "The Missouri River," that the Paris Geographical Society is not proud of its literary achievement. The editor of the *Bulletin* was censured for spreading a story before the world which no scientific journal should print without first conclusively verifying it. The Marquis DE NADAILLAC says that Mr. D'ENJOY may have met a tailed man, a mere monstrosity with nothing more typical about his peculiarity than in the case of the man in France a while ago, who had a caudal appendage two inches long, which scientific men said was nothing but a malformation. Count DE BIZEMONT, Secretary of the society, thinks the explorer may have argued too hastily from the particular to the general, and adds that a letter will be sent to him asking for a more definite statement of facts; and the well-known anthropologist, Dr. HAMY, says that quite a number of similar cases have been observed, here and there, and they afford no ground whatever for asserting the existence of a tailed tribe or race of men.

On the whole, D'ENJOY's story of the Missing Link, first made known in Paris, did not make so much of a sensation there as in some other parts of the world.

The Procession to Grant's Tomb.

The selection of the Riverside Drive as the route for the procession to the Grant tomb on April 27 must have been due to a sentimental impulse to enter the park where the tomb lies as soon as possible. Any other route would be better than the Riverside Drive. An ordinary city street, where troops can march straight and on level ground and the public can look at them from both sides, is the best of all parade grounds. The route through the Riverside Drive is both crooked and undulating. One side only has houses on it, and the roadway often winds away from them. It is a very poor place for a procession interesting to the public; and a crowd such as would be there if the procession were is sure to damage the park.

If the managers of the procession find it wise not to go up to the tomb along the Boulevard, which runs diagonally across other streets, they would do well to take some west side avenue emerging upon the Riverside Drive a few blocks below.

A Leader for Reasonable Men.

The statesman who has met the surely disastrous anti-railroad decision of the Supreme Court with the proper response in Congress, turns out to be the Hon. JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER of Ohio. He has introduced a bill to legalize pooling.

A pooling bill will stay the late tremendous blow at the most colossal aggregation of property in the United States, the railroads. It should be an act of common sense and justice to pass it. Surely the grip held on the railroads' throats by the many railroad commissions, State and national, would still remain strong enough to satisfy any irreconcilable hater of capital.

> The Greater New York is now assured, but whether the city will be the better for being greater remains to be proved.—*Baltimore American.*

Judging by the experience of the past, it will be better. The larger New York has grown, the better it has become; the better in government and in all that contributes to the enjoyment of existence.

The Citizens' Union, so-called, has appointed an Executive Committee of twenty men representative of all shades of political disorganization and all sorts of political moonshine; but why, for a variety, was not a representative of a little saving common sense put upon it? Between now and next November that homely attribute will be at a premium in the political market, and the possession of some of it will be valuable even for Reformers.

After Lord SALISBURY's declaration that in sending her troops to help in protecting their Cretan fellow Christians against the Turkish troops and native Mussulmans, Greece had acted "illegally," it need not cause surprise that Col. VASSOS and his troops and the Cretans are declared "rebels" against the powers. Under what code of ethics or on what principles of international law the powers are acting is not worth inquiring now; they are the stronger, and that constitutes the "legality" of their position and makes "rebels" of the Greeks and Cretans. The next thing will be to declare King GEORGE and the Greek people in a state of rebellion against the powers. The speech of the Emperor of Austria foreshadows that, as well as the proclamation of the Sultan of Turkey as contumacious and rebellious. The attempt to clothe and mask designs of conquest and partition with a cover of legality is nothing new. England has led the way in that method of proceeding. The last instance was that of Burmah, where an independent State was invaded and its sovereign and people declared rebels against England. The result, of course, is known to all the world. But there is a remarkable circumstance connected with the proceedings of the powers in connection with the Greco-Cretan affair which should not pass unnoticed. It is that the powers have intervened to prevent any arrangement of an amicable kind between Turkey and Greece. That, if nothing else, is sufficient to prove that it is not in the interest of peace that the powers are acting or in that of the peoples of southeastern Europe. These last are now all deprived of the right to make either peace or war among themselves, with the intention of depriving them later of the power. The Cretans are attacked to compel them to accept a word, autonomy; but those who are offering it do not vouchsafe an explanation of a single detail that would make it palatable to them. What is wanted is not that the Cretans should accept autonomy in its true sense, but that its simulacrum should be rejected to afford a pretext for the conquest of the island and its occupation by a mandatory of the powers. When Lord SALISBURY, speaking at the recent banquet to Mr. BAYARD in London, said that if the official people in each country would only keep the unofficial people in order, there was no danger of the official people fighting, he pretty plainly indicated what a concert of officials is, such as we now see in Europe. The political aspects of the European situation at this moment are of as great if not greater interest than the military.

Gen. MACEO was a mulatto and most of his troops were colored men. After MACEO was killed in December last, Gen. RIVERA, a white man, took command of the revolutionary forces in the west. Now that Gen. RIVERA has been taken prisoner, it is reported that his successor is to be Gen. DUCASSE, a mulatto. The Cuban patriots are of all colors. White soldiers fight under dark-skinned Generals and black soldiers under white Generals. There is a blending of races in the Cuban war for freedom.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE TREATY.

Further Views Against Ratification by a Friend of the Original Scheme.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It seems not to be generally understood that the President will have still a duty to perform in relation to the arbitration treaty should the Senate ratify it; yet such is the fact.

Should the Senate ratify the treaty exactly as it came from the President, he would not, even were he the same incumbent that submitted it, necessarily be bound by the Senate's ratification, but he might nevertheless constitutionally change his mind, and refuse after all to ratify it; for his submission of the treaty to the Senate is not formally his own ratification of it, and does not absolutely bind him. But in these circumstances the refusal of the Executive, no matter who the incumbent might be, would, of course, be improbable in the extreme, and is mentioned only to indicate the range of the executive power in this relation.

In a case like the pending one, however, when the treaty, if ratified at all, will be ratified with important modifications, the President's assent to the treaty, as ratified by the Senate, is necessary to its validity, and must be given if the treaty is to become the law of the land. In the event of the Senate's ratifying the treaty, consequently, President McKinley, first of all, must decide whether he will ratify it or not. In the discharge of this duty, should he conclude that the treaty, as the Senate has changed it, would not simply humiliate the friends and exalt the foes of international peace, but check, instead of speeding, the cause of international arbitration, by bringing the whole scheme into ridicule, his course would be plain, and no doubt he would pursue it without hesitation; he would refuse his assent to the treaty, and the abortion would disappear from the scene. He might or might not feel this step to be his duty, but it at any rate would be his privilege.

In making a treaty, be it remembered, the President is constitutionally the figure in the foreground, the Senate standing in the background. "The President," in the words of Mr. Justice Story, "is the immediate author and finisher of all treaties." The consent of the Senate is requisite, indeed, but if the Senate's dissent is expressed in grave modifications, the President is under no obligation to accept the modified treaty, especially when it is mutilated as well as modified, and more especially when the mutilation has taken the form of evisceration. In such circumstances, on the contrary, he may well feel himself obliged to wash his hands of the whole business. P. R. S.

EDGEWATER PARK, N. J., March 30.

A Spaniard on the Philippines.

Don Victor Balaguer, who has repeatedly been Minister of the Colonies in Spain, under the leadership of Señor Sagasta, is the author of a book on the Philippine Islands, extracts of which are published at Madrid by the *Revista Ibero-Americana*.

Señor Balaguer, as if foreseeing the downfall of Spain in Cuba, advises his country to make every effort to keep and promote its power in the Asiatic Archipelago. "Amid the many conflicts," he says, "with which we are threatened on all sides and the darkness in which, politically and financially speaking, we are involved, the Philippines appear as a dawning star. There, and only there, is there light for us."

But Señor Balaguer demonstrates the incapacity of the Spaniards to colonize and exploit the wonderful riches of those islands, since Magellan discovered them for Spain in the year 1521. "Coal," he says, "the soul of industry, is plenty in every part of the Archipelago, but has not yet been worked for lack of capital and labor. Gold is as plenty as coal. There is no hill without it and no river which does not carry golden sands. But this gold is the object of foreigners, who form big syndicates in London to work it, while we remain indifferent. Iron is as plenty as gold and coal, but it is only used by Chinamen. And what about *abaca*, the exclusive wonderful plant of the Archipelago? It is monopolized nowadays by strangers. In 1893 England imported from the Philippines 48,437 tons of *abaca*, the United States 29,476, Singapore and Hong Kong 13,513, Japan 12,600, and Spain only 976!"

Señor Balaguer's consolation, as a true Spaniard, is in the great historical glories of his country. He remembers with pride the illustrious names of Garcia de Loaysa and Sebastian de Elcano of Villalobos and Legaspi, of Juan de Salcedo and Simon de Anda, all of whom fell on the field of battle fighting in the Philippines for the power of Spain, or died in the Archipelago doing their duty.

But one may ask if the time of the great military leaders has not passed also for Spain. There, in those very islands where Señor Balaguer praises the memory of such warriors, Gens. Blanco and Polavieja have been recently defeated by the revolted natives of the Philippines as Gens. Martinez Campos and Weyler have been foiled in Cuba.

Señor Balaguer knows that Spain has proved unable to civilize the Archipelago, and his testimony is unanswerable. But do not the facts prove that she is unable also to conquer the revolution? The "dawning star" of Señor Balaguer may therefore be only a setting star in the Spanish sky. The Spanish people are still brave and stubborn and patriotic, but the more evident sign of the decay of the nation is the lack of able leaders to direct a wise policy in the colonies as well as to conduct the Spanish soldier to victory.

Public Rights in Riverside Park.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The conversion by the President of the Park Board of a portion of the path on the west side of Riverside Drive into a bicycle path must be reviewable in the courts. The new bicycle path was intended for a footpath: it is so shown, doubtless, upon the plans for the park, and a curb on the east side of it dividing it from the bridle path shows that it is a footway. The original resolution of the Board adopting the park plans established it as a footway, which it was when the present board assumed charge of it. Under this resolution the public has a right to enjoy it, to the exclusion of vehicles such as bicycles. It requires a resolution of the board to turn it over to the bicyclists, and if any one of the thousands of citizens now being imposed upon by the arbitrary action of two Park Commissioners should choose to test it, I believe that they could show their rights to be unimpaired. Legally, any bicyclist who goes upon it is liable to arrest.

COLONIAL.

Against Marching on the Boulevard.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* If you have any regard for those who will parade on April 27 you will use your efforts to have the parade go any way except the Boulevard. It is too narrow. The orders are fourteen files front; that means ten men marching on asphalt and four on cobblestones and car tracks. How can we keep a decent line under those conditions? It would be all right to go up Fifth avenue to 110th street, to the Riverside Drive, around the tomb, and down the west drive to 108th street, and down West End avenue to Seventy-second street and disband. Keep off the Boulevard. Kick against the Boulevard.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Fitzsimmons.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I move you, sir, that the name of Dead Man's Curve be changed to Bob Fitzsimmonsville. CHAS. C. CONNER.

Another Great Monument in New York.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

New York has a great monument in contemplation, other than the memorial to Grant, now complete. This is the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, which is to be erected in the neighborhood of the Grant tomb and Columbia College as transplanted and rebuilt. It will, of course, be a work involving some years and much cost, but the edifice will be the premier of its kind in the new world.

The Old Heroism and the New.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

On one occasion Gordon told Cecil Rhodes the story of the offer of a roomful of gold which had been made to him by the Chinese Government after he had subdued the Tai-Ping rebellion. "What did you do?" said Rhodes. "Refused it, of course," said Gordon, "what would you have done?" "I would have taken it," said Rhodes, "and as many more roomfuls as they would give me. It is no use for us to have big ideas if we have not got the money to carry them out."

The Democrats and the Tariff.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

It is good party policy for the Democrats in both houses to stand aside and allow the Republicans to make their Tariff bill a law. There will be some delay in the Senate, but it should not be chargeable to the Democrats. Some of the old Republicans in that body will want to lay a few tariff eggs on their own account and cackle over them. They should be allowed to do so, and then the bill should be permitted to go right through.

THE CUBAN STRUGGLE.

Beginning of the War—Superior Cuban Marksmanship and Spanish Inferiority.

Since the present war has gained its somewhat remarkable proportions and has called the attention of the civilized world to Cuba, the earlier incidents of the insurrection are becoming of more and more interest. Few of the primary exploits of the rebels were ever recorded by the press of the United States, owing to the suppression of the news by the Spanish Government, and because the first outbreaks were considered comparatively insignificant.

If Cuba wins her freedom, and it seems here to be the honest opinion that she eventually will, she will owe the change in government to the handful of men who declared war on the 24th of February, 1895. The leaders of this band of insurrectionists were Periquito Perez and Capt. Henry Brooks, the latter one of the most expert shots in the island.

A little before sundown on the now famous 24th Henry Brooks partook of the evening meal with a few friends at an estate a short distance from Guantanamo in the province of Santiago in the southeastern part of the island, and there discussed the final preparations for carrying out the plans of the rebellion as laid out by the rebel leaders. The prime feature of the first part of the campaign seems to have been the forcing of Cubans of all classes into the insurgent ranks and the filling of the platforms of the clubs with speakers well drilled in revolutionary eloquence. The final orders from headquarters called for the uprising at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The movement was to be general and as complete a surprise to the mass of Cubans as to the Government.

Shortly before the time appointed for this courageous stroke for freedom Henry Brooks, with three negro followers, left in the direction of the Santa Cecilia estate. Two hours later Brooks planted the rebel flag at Santa Cecilia, and the small company of daring men fired the few scattering shots which electrified the Spaniards and told the Cubans that a blow had been struck for freedom. A half hour later a telephone message received at one of the adjoining estates brought the startling information that the Santa Cecilia had been raided and that Brooks had taken 250 men away with him. Before he could join Perez the next day every man had deserted.

The news, meager as it was, spread like wildfire, and in an incredibly short time the whole section of the island was apprised of the situation. Yet, despite the many prophecies of the leaders, neither the people nor the Government considered the situation at all serious. This feeling grew during the night, as, from the lack of firing, it became evident to the Government that the Cubans had not responded to any great extent to the order "to arms," and had failed to act in concert. The few Government soldiers who had gone to the scene of the trouble reported all quiet at Guantanamo, and thus the night passed without event.

Early the next morning firing was heard on the outskirts of the town, and the inhabitants began to be alarmed. A few days later, inspired by the action of the insurgents in the vicinity of Guantanamo, a slight uprising occurred near Manzanilla.

For many weeks, however, all the fighting that constituted the insurrection was confined to a belt of woods in the Guantanamo district, where the rebels were anxiously awaiting reinforcements. These reinforcements were looked for daily, but it turned out later that the would-be insurgents, seeing that revolt had not been general throughout the island, lacked the courage actually to join their brothers in the Guantanamo woods. In the mean time the rebels were severely pestered by the Spanish soldiers, 250 of whom were stationed near by. These soldiers, though naturally indolent, spent most of their time chasing the Cubans, whose ammunition had given out, owing to the delay caused by the non-arrival of reinforcements. More than this, they were discouraged by the failure of the Junta to fulfil promises made by the officers she had previously sent to Cuba to land both men and ammunition on the island before the 24th.

During these first few weeks of the insurrection, in which the members of this small band were the only insurgents on the island, the leaders, Perez and Brooks, witnessed many exciting events. Brooks was admitted to be the most expert rifle shot in Cuba, and was often alluded to by the superstitious Spaniards as the "Man in White." The name attached itself to Brooks in consequence of his usual dress, which was a complete suit of white linen duck. Brooks was rarely known to miss his man, and when he appeared at the head of his band, with his slender steel tube seeking its victim among the Spanish soldiers, there was sure to be consternation in the Government ranks. Though ammunition was becoming scarce Brooks was supplied with a quantity which fitted the calibre of his favorite sporting rifle. At times when he anticipated an attack from the Spanish he would post himself at some point on the picket line, and as the soldiers advanced he would cause such commotion in the ranks by his unerring marksmanship that the Spanish leaders, none too brave, were glad enough to return.

In the matter of marksmanship it is undeniable that in every engagement since the opening of the war the insurgents have outshot the Spaniards. These men seem to have a peculiar aptitude for the use of the rifle, and though the weapons are often of an obsolete pattern, they are able to do fearful execution with them. A good illustration of this difference in marksmanship was seen on the battlefield of Jobito, where the first decided engagement of the war occurred, May 13, 1895. The writer visited the field a few days after the battle, and was surprised to see that the sides of the trees in the part of the field occupied by the Spanish forces were bereft of bark, while not a bullet hole could be found in the centre of the trunks. On the side of the field occupied by the Cuban line the bullets had frayed the foliage and ploughed the ground. On inquiry the writer was told that the Spanish had hidden behind the trees, and that the Cubans had picked them off as fast as they showed a part of the body.

Another incident illustrating Spanish marksmanship was seen at the battle of Arroyo Hondo (Deep River), which occurred a few days before the battle of Jobito. During the engagement, which lasted just four hours, the 600 Spanish soldiers fired 160,000 rounds of ammunition and actually killed but one man, Duvergier, a noted chief. Six insurgents were, however, badly injured.

While some of the Spaniards are brave men, it is also true that some of them, even the officers, are little more than salaried cowards, who had rather run than fight. In a strange land they often give themselves up to superstitious beliefs that thoroughly unnerve them for duty in the field. An instance of extreme lack of nerve is reported to have occurred while the insurgents were confined in the woods near Guantanamo.

One day during the first weeks of the insurrection the insurgents, numbering about seventy-five men, having been on the move for twenty-four hours without sleep, laid down to rest on their arms. A young mulatto was posted to do guard duty for the party. He had not been stationed long when he heard a troop of 250 Spanish cavalry approaching. Without hesitating he rushed to the very front of the line and, waving both arms, cried, "Run for your lives! A hundred insurgents to the left; a hundred to the right." The Spaniards were terror stricken in a moment and, without waiting to ascertain the truth of the boy's assertion, dashed into the woods and out of sight.

The continued delay of the reinforcements in arriving was looked upon by the rebel sympathizers as disastrous, and an effort was made to induce the resident Cubans to join the insurgents in the Guantanamo woods. But as a share of the fighting men were of the stamp who wish most of all to be on the winning side, little could be accomplished. With reference to this class of men, a good story is told in the town of Holguin, Puerto Principe. It seems that some of the rebel women of this place, who had become thoroughly tired of the uncalled-for delay, embroidered most beautifully a chemise, and sent it with their compliments to a party of able-bodied men who had failed to go into the field. Along with the compliments the ladies sent word that if the men would change their dress for that of women, and send in their trousers, spurs, and guns, the senders of the chemise would know what use to make of them.

As time wore on and relief failed to come, the band of insurgents grew more and more discouraged until they lost faith in the promises of help from outside and became demoralized. The fact that they had expected Maceo and Gomez long before did not give them assurance of any near appearance on their part and one by one they left the country, broken in health.

Two weeks later Maceo landed in Cuba and the tide of events was completely turned.

At present all eyes are turned in horror on the barbarous war methods of Gen. Weyler. His policy, so different from that adopted by the insurgents, is gradually having its effect on the rebels, and it would not seem strange if they reciprocated in time. As yet their method of warfare has been most humane. The consideration shown by the Cubans throughout the last two years was never more strongly demonstrated than by an incident which occurred just before Martinez Campos left for Spain. A Spanish Lieutenant surrendered with 50 men. Campos ordered him to be shot as a coward. The Cubans helped him to escape to America. He has since offered his services to the insurgents and is probably now in Cuba. LLOYD VAN NESS.

No Rebel Yell!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "The Confederates wish to join the Grant parade."—SUN. Why, of course! But no "rebel yell," if you please; for in this there is no sense, poetry, patriotism, nor religion; and it might make Gen. Grant "turn in his grave," so to speak, in holy horror! S. S.

BOSTON, March 29.