The Sun.

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The Senate Debate on Cuba—An Important Statement.

The debate in the Senate upon the Cuban question, which was reopened on Monday with a strong speech from Senator MORGAN of Alabama, became exceedingly interesting on Tuesday because the speech then made by Senator FORAKER was supposed to be an expression of the judgment and the purpose of the Administration. His utterance upon the subject was explicit, and he spoke as if by authority. It seemed as though the Senator from Ohio had obtained direct knowledge of the design of the Administration, and that he served, for the moment, as its mouthpiece. "So far as the Administration is concerned," he said, "it is not undertaking to shirk its duty as to Cuba. On the contrary, the Administration has its policy in regard to that question, and in due time will take action in correspondence with that policy." It seemed as though he spoke with assurance when he uttered these words, and as though his knowledge of the matter had been obtained at first hand. Thereupon a Western Senator addressed to him this inquiry: "May I be permitted to ask what is the policy of the Administration in respect to Cuba?" The answer made by Senator FORAKER to this question is of profound interest:

"The policy of the Administration, as I understand it, is to ascertain at once, beyond peradventure, what are the exact conditions existing in Cuba. It has taken steps in that direction. It has sent its duly authorized agent there to make the inquiry. It will be but a short time until a report is made to the Administration; a report made by the Administration's own representative; a report on which the Administration will feel warranted in taking action."

This is the first occasion on which the country has obtained any trustworthy information regarding this subject. It is the first announcement of the purpose of Special Commissioner CALHOUN's mission to Cuba as the immediate representative of President MCKINLEY. It is the first time we have had any satisfactory light upon the President's method of composing a policy applicable to the case of Cuba. We are indebted to Senator FORAKER for the valuable communication.

The Senator declares that it is his understanding that Commissioner CALHOUN has been sent to Cuba for the purpose of ascertaining at once what are the exact conditions existing there, and for the purpose of "making a report on which the Administration will feel warranted in taking action." Mr. CALHOUN's mission is declared to be that of a "duly authorized agent," and the "Administration's own representative." These statements lend an extraordinary interest to the mission in question. Upon Mr. CALHOUN's report the President's policy is to be formed.

We may say that, if that report shall bear any resemblance to the reports recently made to the State Department by another representative of the Administration, Consul-General FITZHUGH LEE, there will very soon be an opportunity for the definition of a just and satisfactory policy relative to the Spanish-Cuban question.

There is already a good deal of official information about the Cuban war in the archives of the State Department; but the President, who is of cautious disposition, seeks for more yet, and he desires to get it from a man with whom he has long been personally acquainted, in whose judgment he has confidence, and who is empowered to make an investigation in Cuba, the like of which neither Gen. LEE nor any of our other consular agents there has ever been able to make. It will be his duty, as we understand it, to look at the war from both sides, and to investigate the state of affairs with thoroughness and impartiality.

Almost immediately after President MCKINLEY had entered upon the duties of his office he made it manifest that he entertained this desire. Before the end of the first month of his Administration he appointed his friend Judge DAY as special commissioner to Cuba; and, as soon as the Judge had received his instructions from the President, he gave the public some knowledge of their character. "In Cuba," he said, "I shall aim to secure certain specific information, looking over the case generally; and my report, which will go at once to the President, may be the means of shaping the Administration's Cuban policy." These words indicate the President's purpose then as clearly as it was indicated in the Senate on Tuesday by Senator FORAKER. If the President's first choice for special commissioner had not resigned the place for the purpose of taking another, we might by this time have had his report upon the Cuban situation, and the Administration's policy might have been shaped in accordance with it. There is no reason why it should take Judge DAY's successor a very long time to make the desired report. It ought to be in the hands of the President, who is solicitous for it, within a fortnight. Mr. CALHOUN left Key West for Cuba on Tuesday last, and may be in Havana by this time. He will probably have to travel as far as the province of Santa Clara to meet Captain-General WEYLER, but this short journey will be of advantage to him, for the reason that the General of the revolution is also in that province, and he will need only a few hours to go from the Spanish camp to the Cuban camp. By passing two or three days at the headquarters of each of the belligerents, by inviting Gen. GARCIA to meet him somewhere in the east, and Gen. RODRIGUEZ to meet him anywhere in the west, or, better still, by making a personal call upon the several leaders of each of the belligerents, looking observantly at both of the hostile forces, scanning the regions through which he may pass, and holding converse as the opportunity for it may arise, he will, in a short time, get a very fair amount of knowledge concerning the situation in Cuba, and of the measure of Spain's as well as Cuba's success. The island is not very large. His report, the result of his observations, can then be cabled from Havana to the President, who, as Senator FORAKER has told us, "desires to ascertain at once, beyond peradventure, what are the exact conditions existing in Cuba," in order that he may adapt his policy thereto. Mr. CALHOUN would probably find it interesting to attend the Cuban convention for the election of a President of the republic which is to be held in Puerto Principe on Saturday of next week, for thus he would see whether there is a Government of the republic of Cuba, existing under a constitution, which is to be revised in May. It is not unlikely that the republican Government would ask for his advice as to the revisal. He is an American statesman, and is doubtless well versed in constitutional law.

As to the influence of Mr. CALHOUN's report upon the Cuban policy of the Administration, we must wait awhile, not very long, we trust, for information. The Cuban war has lasted for years. Meanwhile, there are reports at Havana that Gen. WEYLER is about to throw up his bad job in Cuba and return to Spain. We print in another column a Washington letter upon this subject, adding here merely the remark that we had a report of the same kind a number of months ago.

It is with sincerity that we express our appreciation of Senator FORAKER's important announcement in the Senate. It encourages us in the belief that the Government of the United States will yet adopt a policy of honor in the case of Cuba.

Mr. Morrill and the Monroe Doctrine.

The memory of Mr. MORRILL, the venerable Senator from Vermont, who was born in 1810, runs back to a period prior to the announcement of the Monroe doctrine, and he seems inclined to a strict and even narrow construction of it.

He thinks that the application of that doctrine which we have seen made in these modern days would constitute the United States "the unasked guardian and fighting champion of all the American republics, big and little," and hence he himself has never accepted the version of the doctrine which was adopted in the Venezuela case.

But the doctrine as formulated and announced by Mr. MONROE himself put us in that position of championship. Nor was the Venezuelan case the first that made this position clear, our backing of Mexico against the encroachments of MAXIMILIAN having been equally decisive. What but unasked guardianship was the declaration of 1823 that the American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers? What but a fighting champion did the country make itself in announcing that it would treat as unfriendliness to itself the interference of any European power with any American republics, for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling their destiny?

Mr. MORRILL's visions of enormous armies and navies to support this guardianship and championship are misleading. In fact, the Venezuela experience itself shows that they are misleading. We did not arm a single extra soldier for that purpose, and our naval preparations were part of the programme for protecting our own coasts, which we must make even if the Monroe doctrine is never again challenged.

We do not need to "pile up heavy taxes to sustain a huge military establishment" in order to maintain the Monroe doctrine, and to vindicate the hegemony of the United States on these continents. A very small army, with resources for swelling it to millions, well-defended ports and coasts, and a moderate navy, will be sufficient for all needs.

Pearl Harbor.

Before the House voted on the Senate's proposal to expend $50,000 in improving Pearl Harbor, Mr. SAYERS, who opposed it, warned Congress that the next step would be to annex Hawaii.

If his view of the matter were correct, the defeat of the Senate's proposal by a vote of 53 to 85 might perhaps be interpreted as a blow to annexation. But it is not correct. In fact, as we look at the matter, the improvement of Pearl Harbor is only urgent, assuming that we have a continuing title there, provided we are not to annex Hawaii, and becomes of minor consequence or of none at all, provided we are soon to annex it.

When we acquired from Hawaii, in the reciprocity treaty, the right to fit up and use Pearl Harbor, or "the harbor of Pearl River," as the agreement calls it, there was no question of annexation before the country. Hawaii was still under the monarchy, and we sought this naval station as the best one available. But since then she has asked to come into the American Union, and still asks; and if we accept her, we get the harbor of Honolulu, already open to war vessels, whereas Pearl Harbor has a bar across it that must be removed to make it serviceable.

Another important question is involved, namely, how long the grant to us of the use of Pearl Harbor lasts. Hawaii holds very strongly that this grant is coterminous with the treaty of which it forms a part. Ex-Senator EDMUNDS and others have argued that this is not so, and that the grant conveyed "a perpetual right," thus giving the United States "absolute and exclusive property." The records of that time do not appear to indicate that Hawaii so understood the matter; but, at all events, with a movement in prospect to abrogate the treaty, it would seem that the point ought to be determined before laying out money on this port.

The larger consideration is that, if we are soon to have the whole of Hawaii by annexation it is hardly worth while to be anxious about this one spot. Honolulu, on the same island of Oahu, would have to be defended anyway, and it might, therefore, be well to leave the bar at Pearl River Harbor in order to prevent the use of the haven by large foreign men-of-war and to avoid the expense of fortifying it.

What Will England Do for the Seals?

If the London report of Lord SALISBURY's attitude in the Behring Sea negotiations is correct, our Government has met with a rebuff. This report is that Great Britain declines to revise the Paris rules, pending an agreement to stop all sealing in Behring Sea this year.

It is difficult to believe that the President took the trouble to appoint Messrs. FOSTER and HAMLIN as Commissioners to deal with this subject, without reason for expecting some other reply to our request than a blunt refusal. This very fact may well throw doubt on the accuracy of the current report, although it will not diminish speculation as to what course the Administration will prefer to take should the report prove correct.

There are, in fact, two possible methods of proceeding, which have already been seriously considered. One was embodied in an act of Congress which was passed by the House at a former session, but was allowed to drop without action by the Senate, perhaps with a view to trying negotiations once more. This act authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, on the failure to secure the desired *modus vivendi* with Great Britain, to have all the seals killed when they should reappear on the Pribylov islands, and to sell their furs, with a view to reimbursing the Treasury in part for its expenses and losses in Behring Sea.

The other method is to brand all the female seals in the herd as it appears on the islands, so as to render their skins nearly or quite valueless to the pelagic sealer. This last process is said to have been carried out already to a considerable extent, with a likelihood of its being most vigorously continued, should it be found necessary. It is based on the effort to drive the pelagic sealers from their business. On the leased islands only males of a prescribed age can be killed, but the pelagic hunter, of course, can make no such distinction, and habitually, it is said, kills more females than males. The branding process is designed, by making his captures valueless, to drive him out of business.

Still, this last is an experimental device. So long as the pelagic sealers keep at their work they will kill none the fewer seals for the branding, and perhaps in anger may try to destroy more. Besides, should Congress ever take up the other plan, that of killing all the seals, with a view to saving as much as possible out of a once rich but now wrecked possession, the branding of the females would be, besides its expense, all clear loss to ourselves. Thus it ought to be decided definitely beforehand which of these two courses shall be pursued.

Practically there is no hurry yet for a decision. The open season in Behring Sea does not begin for nearly three months, or Aug. 1. The reply of Lord SALISBURY will soon make known definitely what now is conjecture. It may be that the London rumor as to its contents will prove false, being based only on the surmise that Lord SALISBURY will abide by his old position, which was that of making no changes in the Paris rules before the period of five years fixed by the rules themselves for preparing modifications. Our Government, however, has shown such urgent reasons, in the condition of the seals, why that period should be shortened by voluntary agreement that it cannot be believed that England has refused to be moved by them without official assurances to that effect.

In any case, Congress is at hand to support the Administration in any course that may seem best for American interests. It is admitted that England is ready to renew last year's work of preliminary investigations, in which both countries shared, but we may fairly ask something immediate for protecting the seals.

Sufficient Reasons Why Not Now.

The *New York Times* is still unconvinced that the immediate creation of a currency commission is not practicable, and it repeats its call upon the President to get authority from Congress to appoint one.

The *Times* concedes that the basis of any sound system of currency must be the recognition of gold as the standard of value: how then can it expect the present Senate, which is devoted to silver, to concur in the creation of a currency commission which must begin by repudiating silver?

Moreover, the President has just sent abroad envoys to negotiate with the nations of Europe an international bimetallic agreement. Until these envoys have so reported, it would be indecent for him to assume, as the *Times* assumes, that "there is not the slightest chance" of their accomplishing their mission.

Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON once impatiently remarked to a fool, who persisted in maintaining an untenable proposition: "Sir, I have found you an argument, but I am not obliged to find you an understanding."

Blocks in the Road.

Throughout the Popocratic press signs of enlivened courage are multiplying in the form of sneers at the Republican party for failure to "restore prosperity," although it is less than two months since Congress assembled in extra session for the first great act of the Republican programme, the revision of the tariff in order to make the revenue equal to the expenditures. For strengthening and spreading this feeling of dissatisfaction and disappointment, the Popocrats have powerful assistance outside of their own lines.

Free traders and Mugwumps are doing their best to block the Tariff bill entirely, although it has been framed according to the platform supported by the majority of the popular vote.

On all sides there is heard a fearful hullabaloo against trusts, and wealth, and progressive methods of business, as vehement and as virulent as it could have been if BRYAN had won instead of MCKINLEY.

The former President, GROVER CLEVELAND, and his friends are snarling at the Administration, and filling the Mugwump press with false charges against the Republican party for addressing itself to the tariff, concerning which it promised something, instead of to the currency, concerning which it promised nothing. In the Senate they shy indignantly from the proposition that they should vote for the new Tariff bill, although they voted for that other protective measure, the Wilson bill.

In New York, where a municipal campaign of unprecedented importance is soon to come, a number of the "best citizens" form a union primarily, as it seems, for the purpose of denouncing bitterly the local division of the party which stands for commercial regeneration and political stability, the Republican party.

The struggle toward a situation that will admit of a business revival is hard indeed. Perhaps it will have to be made harder and more ominous before the obstructionists come to their senses and subside.

Disgrace of Peters, the Explorer.

Justice has been slow in overtaking Dr. PETERS, the butcher of African natives. He has been denounced repeatedly in these columns for his inhuman treatment of the helpless blacks, and at last he has been found guilty in Berlin, stripped of his honors, and dismissed from the colonial service. He has not been prosecuted criminally, for it was held that his crimes were committed in territory which, at the time, was not in German possession; but his disgrace is none the less complete. He was the most conspicuous figure in the service from which he has been expelled. He was one of the two pioneers in Germany's East African enterprise, and has always been its most active agent. To-day his policy is condemned, and he is turned out of office as unworthy of trust and responsibility.

Dr. PETERS is the only person who has ever thought it worthy of a white man to write a pamphlet giving the results of his experience as to the best methods of making war upon African tribes. He is the only person who has ever travelled inland without a dollar's worth of trade goods for the purchase of provisions for his large caravan. He robbed native gardens and stole native cattle day after day, and shot down hundreds of the tribesmen all the way from the Indian Ocean to Victoria Nyanza, simply because they protested against his acting like a brigand. He has not been brought to book for these wholesale murders, the tribunal that tried him taking cognizance only of certain cases in which he inflicted the death penalty for purely personal and not official reasons.

The disgrace of Dr. PETERS will probably have a salutary and much-needed effect upon other officials in Africa. It is high time that some of these men, and some agents of the Congo State as well, should be taught that, even though they live among barbarous peoples who can seldom make their voices heard in Europe, they will not escape responsibility for wanton cruelty.

Cantankerous Republics.

Things already look bad for the new "Greater Republic of Central America," which was organized near the close of last year. There is danger that it may fall to pieces, and that the three parts of it may again come into relations not less belligerent than those to which they were so long accustomed. When the triple alliance was formed at Amapala a few months ago the main object of it was declared to be the maintenance of peace in the territory of each of the allies. Very soon afterward there was an attempt to assassinate the President of the republic of Nicaragua and overthrow his Government; next came a conspiracy in the republic of Salvador, and now we have the revolt in the republic of Honduras. The two other Central American republics, Guatemala and Costa Rica, which refused to join the alliance, are not much better off. Guatemala has been the scene of three or four conspiracies this year, and Costa Rica is engaged in a perilous dispute with the republic of Colombia.

But it is of the members of the Greater Republic only that we would here speak. If President BONILLA should fall before the arms of the forces in revolt, it is likely that his successor will be ex-President DE SOTO, who had succumbed to a revolt previously. If the conspirators who desire to get rid of President ZELAYA shall gain their end, the "Conservatives" will have an opportunity to put in a man of their own party. If President GUTIERREZ shall surrender in presence of another pronunciamento, he has the choice between fighting and running away. It is hard to tell what may happen any day to any of the members of the Greater Republic.

It is most regrettable. The countries in an alliance for peace and mutual security, are rich in resources; the political constitution of each of them makes excellent reading; all of them are under the government of men of the Spanish-American stock; and the Presidents of all three exercise powers that are dictatorial.

It is because of the inordinate ambition and bellicose disposition of a lot of worthless "Generals" that they are perpetually in trouble. No military men should be eligible to the Presidency of any of them.

Clouds in the East.

It is just sixteen years ago that the Turk handed over Thessaly to Greece, and to-day the Caimakam and the Zaptieh, abhorred of Mr. GLADSTONE, are back again in their old places. It has all taken place so suddenly that it is difficult to realize that the Ottoman wave which had been steadily ebbing since the repulse before Vienna in 1683, has for once flowed back over relinquished territory. In the flush of victory the Sultan seems to have forgotten the declaration he made at the opening of the campaign, that he had no territorial acquisitions in view, and, if the reports from Thessaly are to be credited, a regular Turkish administration of the old style is again installed in that unlucky province. What can be the thoughts of Mr. GLADSTONE as he sits in his study at Hawarden and sees the undoing of one of the principal achievements of his several tenures of power? In the mean time, the proceedings of the concert of Ambassadors at Constantinople do not appear to be marked by undue haste, while the Turk is acting with his usual deliberation, and EDHEM Pasha is gathering his forces for a decisive attack on the Greek positions about Dhomoko. The condition of the Greek army there, judging from the reports of its commissariat arrangements, is hardly such as to enable it to make a prolonged resistance to steady attack, and the conduct of the operations of that wing of the Greek army under the Crown Prince has been so indifferent, that news of another retreat would not come as a surprise. Gen. SMOLENITS, with a tenacity worthy of all praise, has intrenched himself on the hills at Surpi, on the edge of the old frontier on the plain of Armyros, the town of that name being in the middle of the plain without any means of defence. The right front and flank of this new position is within easy range of the heavy guns of the ships of war, and, being so close to the sea, the troops are probably better provisioned than the brigades covering the roads leading from Thessaly across the Othrys Mountains to Lamia. The capture of a Turkish steamer with a detachment of troops and guns off the island of Tenedos, less than twenty miles from the entrance to the Dardanelles, is a creditable feat, considering the distance, 125 miles, from the island of Skiathos, the Greek naval base at the entrance to the Volo passage.

A good deal of the interest that has been given to the campaign in Thessaly is being directed to the extraordinary war preparations of Turkey going on in Asia Minor, reported from Constantinople. The levies that are being called up in the interior provinces are being partly directed on Ismidt, at the head of the Gulf of Ismidt, at the southeastern extremity of the Sea of Marmora. Most of these will come up by rail from Angora and other points on the Angora-Ismidt-Scutari Railway, and from there, if required, can be transported by steamer to any point on the Marmora. The concentrations reported at Konieh, the ancient Iconium, may be directed either on Smyrna or on Angora; and the reserves, stated as being called in to Erzeroum and Erzinghian in the Fourth Army Corps circumscription, may be for local service, or for transport to Europe by way of Trebizond. In any case, it is clear that the Sultan is preparing for much more serious eventualities than a continuance of the one-sided struggle with Greece. What they are must be left to the developments of the future that will grow out of the negotiations for the establishment of peace between Greece and Turkey.

In the beginning of May THE SUN reported from San Francisco the eruption of a fearfully bad temper on the part of the Brahmacharin, BODHABHIKSHU, a young Hindoo speaker in the Woman's Congress. He had singled out Mrs. GARDINER for particular denunciation, because of her "horrible and foolish doctrine of heredity;" but from her, his sense of moral duty and of personal insult, which he said had been put upon him, carried him amuck among all the women, and he affirmed that they were "dishonest," "savage," and like Indians who put war feathers in their hair, because they put flowers in their hats.

The supplementary information is that the Brahmacharin, BODHABHIKSHU, has apologized most humbly, conjuring his offended audience to remember that he is "a young man, a son of the world, and the ladies are mothers." It remains to be seen what will be the effect on the theosophic propaganda when even a Brahmacharin breaks loose and throws politeness to the mahatmas.

The important thing is to have the Citizens' Union adhere strictly to its principle of non-partisanship and insist upon candidates of its own who shall embody its purposes.—*New York Times.*

Very important for the "Citizens' Union," perhaps; but so far as the people of New York are concerned, the important thing generally recognized next autumn will be the necessity of putting the management of the affairs and interests of the second city of the world in the hands of men and a party not in a stage of arrested intellectual development, which induces them to "adhere strictly to the principle of non-partisanship" by getting up a party, concocting the most bigoted partisanship, and going to the extreme in bossism. The case is too grave to be trusted to babes, fools, or quacks.

The *Tribune* will welcome all recruits who evince a readiness to take hold and work and vote for the initiation in the new municipality of non-partisan government and honest business administration. This is going to be a hard, up hill fight, and a fight fraught with the most weighty consequences.—*Tribune.*

Yes, it is going to be a hard fight, fraught with the weightiest consequences; and they will be recognized by everybody as so weighty that the *Tribune's* attempts to side-track the momentous issue of the campaign will be no more successful than was its attempt to keep the word gold out of the Republican platform last year. The day for petty and spiteful politicians is over. We have before us serious, awfully serious politics, and the people will deal with the subject accordingly.

One is forever hearing and reading of that strange land of genius, Bohemia, without ever being able to find it.—*Albany Times-Union.*

It is heard of a good deal too much and exists only in the geography of the credulous. Improvidence and self-indulgence, bilking and guzzling, are the "genius" of that imaginary realm. Its literature seems to consist of the French of shabby *table d'hotes*, and its life in an effort to find happiness in being down at the heels, unkempt, and disreputable. There are still persons who delight to style themselves "Bohemians" and to regard with scorn the base Philistines who wear clean shirts and pay honest debts. These Bohemians deserve a certain pity, for, although they are humbugs, they practise a kind of life so wearisome and frowsy that their voluntary punishment seems almost more than befits natures essentially weak and second-hand.

Some encomiasts of Dr. DEBOE, the new Senator from Kentucky, delight to style him "the silent man." It is a title already appropriated in the Senate. The Hon. WILLIAM VINCENT ALLEN is the silent man of the Senate. Nobody can take the title away from him. He has deserved it by too hard work. He received it at first hand from Mr. HENRY W. BLAIR of New Hampshire, who was the original silent man of the Senate. Both men were called silent because they conquered taciturnity and made it flee before them. Dr. DEBOE is merely sententious, while Mr. ALLEN is full of sentences.

THE POWER OF PRAYER.

How an English Minister Found a Golosh in Answer to Prayer.

The Rev. Dr. R. F. Horton in the London Sunday Magazine.

Last summer I was in Norway, and one of the party was a lady who was too delicate to attempt great mountain excursions, but found an infinite compensation in rowing along the fringed shores of the Fjord. One day we had followed a narrow fjord, landed, and pushed our way through the brush of birch and alder, making a devious track which it was hard or impossible to retrace. Suddenly my companion found that her golosh was gone. To be without it meant an end to all the delightful rambles. With the utmost diligence, therefore, we searched the brake, retraced our steps, recalled each precipitous descent of heather-covered rock, and every sapling of silver birch by which we had steadied our steps. But neither the owner's eyes, which are keen as needles, nor mine, which are not, could discover any sign of the missing shoe. With woeful countenances we had to give it up and start on our three-mile row along the fjord to the hotel.

In the afternoon the idea came to me, "And why not ask our gracious Father for guidance in this trifle as well as for all the weightier things which we are constantly committing to his care? If the hairs of our head are all numbered, why not also the shoes of our feet?" I therefore asked Him that we might recover this lost golosh. And then I proposed that we should row back to the place. When we reached the end of the fjord and had lashed the boat to the shore, I sprang on the rocks and went, I know not how or why, to one spot, not far from the water, a spot which I should have said we had searched again and again in the morning, and there lay the shoe before my eyes, obvious, as if it had fallen from heaven.

I think I hear the cold laugh of prayerless men. "And that is the kind of thing on which you rest your belief in prayer; a happy accident. Well, if you are superstitious enough to attach any importance to that, you would swallow anything." And with a smile, not, I trust, scornful or impatient, but full of quiet joy, I would reply: "Yes, if you will, that is the kind of thing; a trifle rising to the surface from the depths of a Father's love and compassion."

Society and Liquors.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A word of information about high society in New York; that is, the 400 that stand so high. There is a man here that claims there ain't one of them that speculates in liquors in any shape or form. He claims when they have social or gatherings of any kind there ain't a man among them that has anything to do with liquors, and he is willing to bet $100 on it. He claims they won't invite a man of that kind, and I had an idea that some of them did and will at any time there is a chance to make money invest in that as well as real estate. Yours truly, W. F. MILLER.

P. S.—This includes brewer men, as well as malt liquors, or buying imported goods.

CLANCY, Montana, May 1.

Our friend's postscript shows that by "speculating in liquor" he doesn't mean merely selling whiskey by the glass, to be drunk on the premises. It is safe to say, therefore, that the high society of New York, like that of other great capitals, includes the sort of people his friend is ready to bet against. A wine merchant, importer or otherwise, is as eligible to New York's 400 as a banker, provided he has the personal qualifications. Neither is speculation in whiskey-trust certificates looked on as a blemish socially. Across the Atlantic it is just the same. The champagne-making families of France are among the richest and most fashionable, and the British peerage reeks with beer.

At Grant's Tomb.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* On Sunday, May 2, I visited Gen. Grant's tomb, and, upon approaching the railing surrounding the crypt, removed my hat as a mark of respect; but as my head was moist from perspiration, owing to the exertion made in a smart walk of over a mile, I deemed it imprudent to remain uncovered in the damp and raw atmosphere, and replaced my hat. As I was about leaving a park policeman peremptorily commanded me to remove my hat. His words were: "Remove your hat!"

Not wishing to make a journey to the Arsenal as a step in the proceeding to test the authority for the command, and not wishing to appear rude and lacking respect for the place, I complied with the command, but desired the officer to inform me by whose authority he acted. He said he did not know who made the order, but he was required to see that hats were removed in the tomb. E. R. D.

NEW YORK, May 10.

The Holder of a Record.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Who is that lank party with the medals?" asked the drummer.

"That is our town champion," the rural grocer explained. "He has got his picture in the papers more times fer bein' cured of more different diseases than any man in the United States."

Plea for a One-Cent Lecture.

From the Whatcom Reveille.

The reduction to 50 cents for admission to Bryan's lectures is a step in the right direction, but they are 49 cents too high yet.

THE TURKISH-GREEK WAR.

The Straightforward Policy of Germany and the Duplicity of England.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Inasmuch as the principal sources of information on foreign matters for most of our newspapers are English, through correspondence as well as from publications, it is not surprising that their discussions of the Turkish-Greek embroilment present a curious mixture of incongruous arguments, sympathies, and accusations. Taking them altogether and comparing them, they appear like the excuses of a guilty person trying to shirk responsibility by casting suspicion on some neighbor.

One of these papers, known for its strong British prejudices, which find expression even when in conflict with the interests of this country, is even ridiculously confusing in its ignorant treatment of the subject. For instance, its favorite assumption and assertion is that Germany, and especially the German Emperor, has been chiefly instrumental in bringing about the Turkish-Greek war and the consequent ruin of the Greeks. The absurdity of this assertion is plainly evident from the open circumstances. The theories as to the causes and aims upon which this pretended German enmity to Greece is charged as due may be summed up as follows:

1. A family squabble between the German Emperor and his sister, the Greek Crown Princess.

2. The failure of the Greek Government to provide proper payment for its German creditors.

3. German hatred of England on account of the colonies in South Africa.

4. The anxiety to form a Russian alliance.

Now, every ordinarily intelligent observer of historical events knows that personal animosities which go no further than a family quarrel (if such a one ever existed in this case) count for very little, if anything, in diplomatic relations. The condition of the German creditors was certainly not improved by plunging Greece into a war which, as the Emperor recognized and his own plainly expressed words proved, would be terribly and unnecessarily destructive for that small power. As to the German animosity against England, it goes no further than it is called forth by the antagonism and hatred which England has displayed under the influence of its fear of German industrial enterprise and competition and the growth of German political influence and power.

The actual facts are that Germany tried from the beginning to keep aloof from this whole Oriental imbroglio, until called upon by the other powers as one of the signers of the Berlin treaty. Not a single German war vessel appeared with the fleet of the other nations until these demanded that measures be taken to prevent a conflict provoked by Greek aggression in supporting a revolt of Turkish subjects in the Turkish island of Crete. The fear was of a conflict of interests of the Western and Eastern European powers in the Mediterranean, in which Germany had not the slightest concern. It was in this situation that the German Emperor gave the only piece of sound advice which has appeared, and which, if followed, would have prevented the useless slaughter and horror which war has now occasioned.

If the great powers were to undertake an adjustment of the differences of which Greece complained, he demanded that as a preliminary both the Turks and the Greeks should lay down arms and withdraw their troops from Crete. He insisted that, if necessary, they should be forced to do this, and, since it was the Greeks only who objected, that the demand should be enforced by a blockade of their ports. Russia, Austria, and France recognized the soundness of this advice; but in England the senseless cry was raised that the sagacity of the German Emperor was a sign of insanity, and of course that view was adopted also by the Anglomaniac New York organ.

The English authorities, by defeating this proposition, precipitated the war. How little German interests were concerned in the whole affair was best shown when Russia and the other powers proposed the landing of troops in Crete to maintain order, and suggested an apportionment of the expenses involved in the operation. The German Emperor declared roundly that he would furnish neither one soldier nor one penny in money for such a purpose. Moreover, does this look like subservience to Russia with a view to an alliance?

England has been playing a double game in this matter, as everybody will see when the details of the business are brought fully to light, in the course of time. Its game has been defeated by the astute restraint of Russia, the moderation of Turkey, and the straightforward honesty of the German policy. While England's Oriental policy was at the outset at variance with that of France, and necessarily, because of the British occupation of Egypt, there seems of late to have been some bartering and bargaining between these two powers, the outcome of which does not yet appear. Incidentally, there is a question which seems to call for explanation. Much has been said in praise of the efficiency of German officers who have assisted in organizing the Turkish land forces. The Turkish fleet, of which we hear only the most deplorable accounts, is said to be officered by Englishmen. How is this? A. R.

NEW YORK, May 12.

Consideration for a Rattled Toastmaster.

From the Washington Post.

Years and years ago, when the Press Club, of more or less blessed memory, was in existence, a British newspaper man—only they call it a journalist on the other side—was at the club one evening. He had been in Washington for some time, and was leaving next day. Mr. Karl Decker made a speech to him.

"Mr. So-and-so," he said, "you have spent some time with us, and you have made many friends. We have become attached to you. You are going away to-morrow, and we may never see you again, but in order that you may always have something by which to remember us, on behalf of the Press Club I present you this ring."

And then he struck the call-bell on the reading table near him. The Englishman looked just a trifle bewildered for a bit, then he reached out his hand, thanked the club and pocketed the bell. And—bless his simple English heart—next morning he told another newspaper man how kind the Press Club had been to him, and what a lovely presentation speech Mr. Decker had made. "Mr. Decker must have been awfully nervous, you know," he said, "though he didn't show it, for he said: 'I present you this ring,' and, don't y' know, it wasn't a ring at all, it was a bell."

Why He Was Anxious.

From the Detroit Free Press.

There was a sleight-of-hand performance in the Opera House that night, and way down on the front seats there sat a man holding a shiny silk hat ostentatiously before him with an expression of anxiety and watchfulness upon his face.

Before the performance began a friend who sat immediately behind him and had noticed his manner leaned over and asked him what the trouble was.

"Well, you see, Tom," said the man with the hat, confidentially, "it's this way: I've been in politics now for ten years, and I've been cussed and abused and called all sorts of hard names until I'm just longing to hear somebody address me in a decent manner one more time. When this magician comes on the stage he's going to say: 'Will some gentleman kindly loan me his hat?' and I'm going to jump up and give him mine. It'll make me feel good for a month to be spoken to in that way. I've been looking forward to this occasion for two weeks. You'll excuse me now, for I'll have to jump quick when he speaks, for I see one of our Aldermen sitting in the front row with his old derby in his hand, and I'll bet a dollar he's up to the same game."

American Apples in Europe.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The American apple is, par excellence, carrying all before it in Austria-Hungary, but the supply, which may be safely chronicled as enormous, in nowise satisfies the demand. There was an overwhelming invasion of the fruit in the European market at the beginning of last autumn, when the belief prevailed that the trans-oceanic stranger would last out the winter. Cargoes, however, continued to arrive throughout the winter, and were snatched up with all despatch. It is now anticipated that last year's crops will continue to supply the market until this year's crops arrive. Austrian cultivators naturally complain on the plea that, although the home produce of last autumn was extremely scarce, they look to a plentiful harvest this year, which, owing to the inferiority of the home product, will be unable to compete with the superior American imports.

Missouri Revives the Whipping Post.

From the St. Louis Republic.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 7.—The whipping post has been reëstablished in the Missouri penitentiary. As a matter of fact, the whipping post was never entirely abolished at the institution, though for awhile it was not maintained with the severity which experience has demonstrated absolutely essential to the proper management of convicts.

THE CASE OF CUBA.

The Strangely Contradictory Statements of the Spanish Terrorist.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The idea that Gen. Weyler will soon return to Spain is strengthened by the many announcements he has recently made that Spanish supremacy in Cuba has been established, and that the rebellion is about ended. The object of these declarations can hardly be any other than to prepare the way for his departure from the scene of his victorious campaign. If his allegations are true, he can go back to Spain as the conqueror and pacifier of the mutinous colony and receive the reward of his achievements. Months ago he informed his Government that he had destroyed the enemy in the western province of the island; soon afterward he declared that he had been successful in three provinces, and more recently he has added a fourth province to the list of his successes, leaving only a small section of the west to the rebels, who have but a few guerrilla bands that can be exterminated at convenience. He has got things ready for the application of those reforms which Spain is anxious to provide for Cuba; he has given satisfaction to his own Government and to the Government of the United States; he has disposed of the more dangerous rebel leaders; he has enforced a financial decree favorable to Spain, and the time has come when he can boast that there is nothing more for him to do in Cuba. His services there are not required during the rainy season. There is a credible report in circulation at Havana that Weyler will return to Spain within the next few weeks.

During the rainy season of the past two years the insurgents have given the Spaniards a respite from war, and the armies of both parties have stayed in their camps for the reason that military operations were impracticable. This year again the insurgents will probably keep quiet during most of that season. Thus, for a half year after Weyler's return to Madrid he may be able to sustain the assertion that Cuba has been conquered and pacified.

There are few things more curious than Weyler's official assurances of the pacification of Cuba during the months in which the Havana papers have every day printed official bulletins of battles. Since the early part of the year, when the Spanish commander informed his Government that the three western provinces had been pacified, there have been, according to Spanish reports, hundreds of sanguinary fights in these same provinces, with the result that thousands of rebels have been killed, and that victory had always and everywhere perched upon the banners of Spain. The contradictory statements sent out by authority from Havana have constantly followed each other, and have often been printed simultaneously. To an impartial observer it seems impossible that the Spanish Government can give any heed to them, or can sustain a General who is responsible for them. Troops are congratulated for winning victories that are incompatible with the prevalence of peace; officers are promoted or decorated for the performance of deeds that could be performed only while war is raging. What meaning can any one attach to two statements that are dead against each other when both of them come from the same source and are sustained by the same kind of testimony? In the war between Greece and Turkey the Turks have won battles, but no Turk has been such a fool as to say the battles were won in a time of peace. No sensible Turk would say that there were only a few hundred men in the ranks of the enemy, all of them skulkers, while admitting that his own army consisted of hundreds of thousands of troops. Not the vainest of Turkish commanders would ever send out such bundles of incompatible reports as Weyler has published to the world.

The talk of another time about sending Gen. Martinez Campos to Cuba in place of Weyler has also been revived. It is said that he is a more suitable man than Weyler to carry out the Spanish reforms. In case he should again be made Captain-General and Cuba should remain implacable, and the insurrection should become as active as ever at the end of the rainy season, it would then be in the power of Weyler to indulge in self-justification and to point to the failure of his old enemy, whose former failure, in the first year of the war, has so often been pointed out by Weyler, and has afforded him so much satisfaction. It would then be in Weyler's power to say: "I went to our colony when Campos had brought it to the verge of ruin; I conquered and pacified it in a year; I left it when Spanish authority was triumphant, and yet within a few months more troops are needed by this incompetent Campos!"

It must be remembered that the military jealousy among the higher officers of the Spanish army is of the most truculent kind, and that there are hardly any two Generals more rancorous in their hatred of each other than Valeriano Weyler and Martinez Campos.

It is unlikely that, under existing circumstances, the last-named General would again accept the office of Captain-General at Havana. He certainly knows the state of affairs in Cuba. He knows that the insurrection is not crushed, and that the island is not pacified. He knows that Weyler's reports are as false as they are contradictory. He has recently uttered words which justify one in saying that it is his judgment that the Cuban revolution will be successful.

In any event, whether Weyler goes back to Spain or remains through the summer in Cuba, the war is to be prosecuted by the Cubans in the future as in the past, with as much activity as the circumstances of the case will warrant. There is not a sign of the waning of the revolution or of any change in its spirit. There are a hundred signs that Spanish rule in Cuba is to be brought to an end after the manner in which it was ended in the other American colonies that once belonged to Spain. It is an interesting circumstance that the Spanish Generals formerly employed for the suppression of insurrections in South and Central America and Mexico were in the habit of sending to Madrid reports of successes and victories on the battlefield, until the time when they took ship back to Spain, accompanied by their defeated and humiliated armies. It is the example thus set that Weyler now follows, and it can hardly be doubted that the result for him will be the same as it was for them.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

In 1808 the number of Bibles printed in England was 81,157; in 1896 there were 3,970,439 copies published.

It is proposed to extend the Victoria embankment in London from the houses of Parliament to Lambeth Bridge at a cost of $5,000,000.

Poe's ghastly story "Hop Frog" has been dramatized in French, and is now being performed with two light one-act pieces at the Paris Eldorado.

Women painted 10 per cent. of the pictures in the Champs Elysées exhibition this year, but only 2½ per cent. of those in the Champ de Mars building.

Mgr. Allen, who has just been appointed Bishop of Shrewsbury by the Pope, was one of the stenographers at the Vatican Council, twenty-seven years ago.

France has a dialect society, the Société des Parlers de France, whose President is M. Gaston Paris of the Académie Française, which is collecting legends and songs in all parts of France by means of the phonograph.

Paris consumes 209,000,000 litres of milk a year, which comes to about only two-fifths of a pint daily for each inhabitant. City cows yield 21,000,000 litres, suburban cows within a radius of twelve miles 53,000,000 litres; the remaining 135,000,000 litres come by rail from a greater distance.

Australia's rabbit plague bids fair to come to an end, owing to the large exportation of frozen rabbits for the London market. From Victoria alone 12,000 rabbits a day, or over 4,000,000 a year, are shipped now.

Budapest thieves are considerate. One who had stolen an ivory and silver statuette from the Art Exhibition, after pawning it sent the ticket to the Secretary of the Art Society, who then for the first time noticed its absence. On the pedestal was a written notice: "Stolen for a day or two."

Princess Alice of Bourbon, youngest daughter of Don Carlos, has been married at Venice to Prince Otto Victor of Schoenburg-Waldenburg, who was converted to Catholicism two years ago. The Schoenburgs are mediatised German princes, whose landed property is chiefly in the kingdom of Saxony, near Dresden.