The Sun.

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The Country Aroused.

The memorial addressed to Secretary SHERMAN by hundreds of business men, begging the United States Government "in the name of commerce and humanity" to stop the war in Cuba before the island is utterly laid waste, suggests that a crisis has been reached in the great struggle for independence.

To say nothing of pity for those who may be starving in Cuba, the signers of this petition represent millions of American property menaced or already wrecked by this war. WEYLER's policy of driving the people from the plantations to the towns is one of extermination for many of them, and the land is delivered to fire and the sword. Our imports from Cuba have been diminished by much more than one-half and our exports to it by more than three-fourths. The finances of the island are almost ruined, the paper money being depreciated to less than 50 per cent. The sugar and tobacco industries being to so large an extent destroyed, there is no prospect of relief while the war goes on.

The ravages of disease and famine in the island are attested by our Consuls. Under WEYLER's barbarous decrees privations and want of food attend the poor who are driven into the towns, and great mortality among them is spoken of. The torch has destroyed the proper homes of some of them, as well as the crops and the machinery on the estates which gave them work. An immediate relief project for such of the victims as are Americans is proposed by sending them a shipload of provisions, Congress appropriating $50,000 for the purpose. But that is only a preliminary step to meet an urgent need. The memorial to Mr. SHERMAN shows that the true solution is to put an end to the war.

How, then, shall the war end? Such a question carries its own answer. It should end only in Cuban independence. Our country, the land of freedom, must not force peace upon the island at the price of enslavement under the Spanish yoke. After they have endured so much in the same noble cause that inspired our Revolutionary fathers, now, when victory is so near, we cannot crush the hopes of the patriots. Alike for our own interests and for the sake of humanity, the Government should devote itself to putting an end promptly to a war that for Spain must become hopeless, and the basis of its efforts must be independence.

A Serious Situation.

The developments in the case of Cuba are full of solemnity. In permitting the country to obtain the desired knowledge of the official despatches in the State Department the Administration has performed a duty of inestimable importance. Some of the circumstances of the war in Cuba, and of the conditions that exist there, are now reported in the name of the Government, for the information of the country. We have not yet the text of the documents that have been submitted to a committee of the Senate by order of the President; but we have sufficient knowledge of them, through despatches from Washington, to enable us to form a correct judgment of their character. They give accounts of a state of things in the war-racked island, the like of which has hardly ever existed anywhere in modern times. They confirm the most painful of the despatches that have come to us from Cuba at any time since the war began. The butcheries perpetrated by WEYLER, the desolation brought about by him, the widespread starvation that has been caused by his hellish policy, and all the ruin that he has wrought, have already been made known to our readers by eye-witnesses and correspondents of unimpeachable veracity. The truth of them cannot hereafter be disputed by the most obstinate of the apologists for Spain.

Because the revelations have been made to the Senate committee by the President's order, it would seem that the Administration is getting ready to announce a policy applicable to the case. What that policy is to be, it is desirable that the country should know as soon as possible. The Government, up to this time, has served as a backer of Spain, regardless of the country's honor, regardless of the rights of Cuba, regardless of law, liberty, equity, and reason, regardless of the interests of the United States.

The time has come for a change. It is the duty of this Government to recognize, without any further delay, the independence of the Cuban republic. In performing that duty the President will surely be sustained by Congress and by the people of the United States.

The situation becomes more serious with every revolution of the earth.

Information Wanted.

It seems that there is doubt in the State Department and in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations as to what part of the official information sent from Cuba by the consular agents of this Government there should be given to the American people. We want all those parts of it the publication of which is not incompatible with the public interests. The American people are deeply concerned about the war in Cuba and about the gigantic crimes which Spain has perpetrated, and is yet perpetrating there. They desire to obtain the truth about the subject, under the sign and seal of their Government.

It cannot be incompatible with any proper public interest for the Administration to let us know what information it has obtained from its representatives in Cuba about the state of affairs there, about the progress of hostilities, about the operations of Spain and of the Revolution, about the treatment of our fellow citizens residing in Cuba, about the extent of the starvation that prevails among them as well as among the subjects of Spain, and about the results of the struggle up to the present time.

It is said by a member of the Senate Committee who has examined the consular reports sent from Cuba to the State Department, that if their contents were made public, the American people would get excited over them, and would probably make demands upon their Government. Such things might happen, we suppose. It was for this reason that the stiff-necked cadger who was President until a recent time refused to permit either Congress or the country to know anything at all about the consular reports which he received from Cuba. His successor is of a different mind as to that matter, and has submitted these reports to the Senate Foreign Committee. But it seems that he still has doubts whether it would be the right thing to let the people know all that has been made known to him. We cannot believe that he will long entertain such doubts. This is a Government of the people, who cannot form a correct judgment upon any question before they fully understand it.

We desire such information concerning the Cuban war as is in possession of Secretary SHERMAN, even though it shall cause the American people to demand a policy on the part of the Government different from that of the discredited and dishonored CLEVELAND. Were it to result in the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans, or in the acknowledgment of Cuba's independence, its publication would be not the less desirable.

There are pig-headed men who refuse to believe the "newspaper reports" sent by American correspondents in Cuba. They say that these reports are unofficial. That is one reason why we ought to be furnished with those that are official. If the latter are contradictory of the former, we ought to know it; if they are confirmatory, we should have the assurance of it.

We do not desire any of Secretary SHERMAN's information that would be detrimental to helpless people in Cuba. We want only such of it as is compatible with existing circumstances. It would be trifling with the public judgment to withhold that. It would be Clevelandism.

Philadelphia's Great Monument.

The Quaker City is astir to-day with the unveiling of her monument to WASHINGTON. The President will be there, and so will a goodly body of regular troops, while the navy lends the Texas to the occasion.

One very suggestive fact connected with the creditable undertaking is the typically deliberate and leisurely way in which it has been carried out. The erection of a pedestal for the Bartholdi statue in New York harbor, and of a mausoleum to GRANT on the Riverside Drive, seemed rather slow work at the time; but these projects were carried on at a breakneck speed compared with the present memorial of the Pennsylvania branch of the Order of the Cincinnati, which was resolved upon as long ago as July 4, 1810, when a committee, consisting of Major LENNOX, Major W. JACKSON, Judge RICHARD PETERS, Mr. CHARLES BIDDLE, and Mr. HORACE BINNEY, was appointed to collect subscriptions.

The first ten years produced about $3,600; but, thanks to the business sagacity of the custodian of the funds, Mr. BINNEY, the subscriptions were so invested, as fast as they were collected, that by 1825 they amounted to $6,100. Then the fact became manifest that, by patient waiting, the remainder of the fund of $150,000 originally desired would collect itself; and this policy seems to have accorded with the local temperament. For another half century Mr. BINNEY continued to care for the fund, and at his death, in 1875, its accretions, if we do not mistake, had brought it up to more than $107,000. Five years later it had grown to $137,000, and, besides, a new source of increase came in collections of $50,000 to be added to it.

The time, indeed, was then ripe for building the monument; for already in 1876 plans had been asked for it, and by 1879 those of Prof. SIEMERING of Berlin had been accepted. The succeeding eighteen years, devoted to completing the monument without undue haste, have allowed the funds to accumulate still further, and it is said that in all they have reached about a quarter of a million.

Thus this monument to the greatest of Americans, erected in the adopted home of FRANKLIN, has its lesson not only of patriotism, but of patience and of the cumulative capacity of money wisely invested. May happy skies favor the unveiling ceremonies!

Our Second City.

Prior to the year 1820 Philadelphia had more inhabitants than any other American city, and New York came next. The population of Philadelphia in 1810 was 96,664, that of New York 96,373. Baltimore then came third, Boston fourth, and Providence fifth. Chicago was not yet heard of. Cleveland was a village of less than 600 inhabitants, St. Louis of only 1,600; and in this State Albany was the most populous city after New York.

The next succeeding census showed that New York was ahead of all other American cities, and it has kept that lead ever since. This supremacy is now assured for all time beyond the possibility of doubt. Governor BLACK's signature of the Greater New York charter on May 5 gives us a consolidated population of 3,300,000, or more than double that of any other city in the United States. The first city in this country having thus been determined finally, the question now arises, which is second, Philadelphia or Chicago?

By the Federal census of 1890 the population of Chicago was 1,099,850, and Philadelphia 1,046,964, Chicago being more than 50.000 ahead. The last municipal census of Philadelphia, however, made in 1892, put the population of that town at 1,142,653, or 40,000 in excess of what the population of Chicago had been returned at in the census of two years preceding.

By the State census of 1892 Brooklyn had 1,142,728 inhabitants, against 1,142,653 inhabitants, almost identically the same number, as the city of Philadelphia by the census of the same year. The Greater New York project takes Brooklyn out of the list of competitors for either the second or the third place, the next largest American city being St. Louis, with a population of 500,000 (it was 450,000 by the Federal census of 1890), but so far below Chicago and Philadelphia as to be out of the reckoning with either for second place.

Which is the greater or the nobler city, Chicago or Philadelphia? Numerically, there are said to be more people in Chicago than there are in Philadelphia. Territorially, Chicago covers 180 square miles; Philadelphia covers 129. Chicago has 2,435 miles of streets; Philadelphia has 1,375. Chicago has a sewer system of 1,250 miles; Philadelphia has 750. In all these particulars Chicago is ahead.

In all official or quasi-official declarations, the rule in Philadelphia is to observe caution; in Chicago the custom is to substitute enthusiasm for precision, and, sometimes, conjectures for facts. The transient population of Chicago is 75,000 on the average. The transient population of Philadelphia is 15,000. Chicago counts transient residents as inhabitants; Philadelphia counts them as transients.

In many of the evidences of civilization and progress in a large city Philadelphia is so far ahead of Chicago that there is, in fact, very little comparison between the two. The area of park land in Philadelphia, for instance, is 3,000 acres, whereas in Chicago it is less than 2,000. The capacity of the Philadelphia water works is 380,000,000 gallons; the capacity of the Chicago water works is 360,000,000. The Philadelphia works cost $28,000,000; those of Chicago cost $24,000,000. Philadelphia has 83 Baptist churches; Chicago has 53. Philadelphia has 102 Methodist churches; Chicago has 96. Philadelphia has 100 Episcopal churches; Chicago has 39. Philadelphia has 102 Presbyterian churches; Chicago has 52. In all Philadelphia has 600 churches; Chicago has 500. The assessed value of Chicago is $243,000,000; the assessed value of the city of Philadelphia is $800,000,000. The bonded debt of Chicago, the measure of the city's credit, is $17,000,000; the funded debt of Philadelphia is $52,000,000. Philadelphia spends $800,000 a year for electric lighting; Chicago's expenses for the same purpose in a year are $180,000. The municipal expenditures of Philadelphia are double in a year the expenses for municipal purposes in Chicago. The assessed value of real estate owned by the city of Philadelphia is $50,000,000; of Chicago it is $25,000,000.

In many sinister particulars Chicago is far ahead of Philadelphia. The number of arrests for drunkenness, riotous and disorderly conduct, uproar, profane swearing, disturbance of the public peace, and reprehensible outcries and conversation amounted in Philadelphia last year to 27,000, and the total number of arrests for all offences was 60,000. In Chicago the number of arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct was 40,000, and the total number of arrests for all offences was 83,000. There are 3,300 members of the Chicago police force to keep order in that city; 2,500 do the same work in Philadelphia. Highway robbery in Philadelphia is a rare offence. There were only 85 arrests of men charged with it last year. In Chicago the arrests on this charge number 400 to 500. Arrests for homicide, forgery, arson, and other serious crimes are made, usually, in Chicago from among the residents of that city, whereas in Philadelphia such arrests are usually made from among those who, forgetful of the lynx-eyed vigilance of the Philadelphia police and credulous in the belief that Philadelphia is an out-of-the-way town, seek within its placid streets and homely domiciles to escape the danger of arrest by the hope of hiding in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Fire Department costs $1,000,000 to maintain; the Chicago Fire Department costs $1,250,000. The Chicago Health Department, on the other hand, expends $125,000 a year, and the Philadelphia Health Department $250,000. Chicago expends more money in a year than Philadelphia for educational purposes, though there is little evidence in Chicago newspapers of so large an expenditure. One of the chief local industries of Chicago is the issuance of maps. Few maps, relatively, are issued in Philadelphia, but the need of them for strangers in that city is much greater than for strangers visiting the city of Chicago. Philadelphia is on two rivers; Chicago is on one, or rather Chicago is built around and designed to include the territory in the neighborhood of the Chicago River and its sundry forks and branches. The Delaware River, by which the city of Philadelphia may be reached by boat, is a famous American stream. It was crossed, though at another point, by GEORGE WASHINGTON and a portion of the patriot army. Persons desiring to get from one side to the other of the Chicago River do not cross it; they go under it in tunnels. There is no record of any one going under the Delaware River in a tunnel to get on the other side—it is too fine a stream.

In one particular there has long been great competition between Philadelphia and Chicago. The question at issue is which has the longest streets. Those persons who have attempted to solve the question by walking declare that there is no possibility of determining by that method which city has the longest street, for both have thoroughfares which are interminable, but surveyors who have applied the rules of engineering to the question declare that Chicago is entitled to precedence in this regard. The longest street in Philadelphia is Broad street, which extends 20¼ miles and is 113 feet wide. Halstead street, Chicago, is 24 miles long, and extends "from one end of the city to the other," which is the largest measure of land distance known to the citizens of the United States.

In last year's election WILLIAM J. BRYAN received 63,323 votes in the city of Philadelphia. In the city of Chicago he received 144,736, or more than twice as many.

The population of Chicago is counted oftener than is the population of the city of Philadelphia, and, it is sometimes said, persons resident in Chicago are counted oftener in these enumerations than they are in Philadelphia, where the unit rule prevails inexorably: Each individual counted once, and once only.

The Goo Goo.

It will be interesting to determine the amount of the Goo-Goo vote which is always present in this city as an impressive illustration of a curious and inexplicable law of inexorable nature. In the economy of the universe there is no such thing as chance. All phases of eccentricity follow a law determinable exactly by statistics, if we could get them in their completeness during a long period of time. For instance, the number of men proportionately to the whole number living in civilization, during a period sufficient for a broad generalization, who believe they can lift themselves by their boot straps, or that partisanship can be obliterated by getting up a party, bears a definite relation to the whole body of the community.

With the aid of this absolute law, therefore, we can arrive approximately at the number of Goo Goos in the Greater New York. In 1895, fortunately for the calculation, they bravely stood apart and voted for a ticket wholly and distinctively Goo Goo, and hence they were counted accurately. They proved to be about 1,500 in all. The Goo-Goo candidate for Register received 1,467 votes, which was about their poll for their judiciary candidates, out of a total of 281,008 voters registered. Estimating the total number of qualified voters in the city at that time, including the unregistered, at 325,000, as we may safely do, there was accordingly something approaching one Goo Goo in 225, or about one in about 1,250 of the total population of the city, as estimated by the Health Department. Estimating the population of the whole Greater New York at 3,000,000 in round numbers, there are, then, about 2,400 Goo Goos now within its limits.

Actually, however, this estimate must be corrected by the deduction from the Goo-Goo vote of the considerable number of people not Goo Goos who voted the Goo-Goo ticket in 1895 as a personal compliment to candidates, as a joke, or because they could tolerate neither Tammany nor fusion. No candidate is put up who has not some friends and relatives who will vote for him without regard to partisanship. He may have sons who want to please the old man, or customers or clients who from compassion will vote for him, especially if they know that he is going to be laid out flat at the polls. Deducting that compassionate vote, the actual number of Goo Goos two years ago can be reduced, without injustice, to about 1,200, or about one in 270 of the qualified voters, and one in 2,500 of the population of the Greater New York.

Hence the Goo-Goo vote which will be cast next November is pretty closely calculable, for it will be all out. Every genuine Goo Goo is sure to register and to vote his ticket, and a Goo-Goo ticket is inevitable, as inevitable as a Prohibition ticket, though in 1895 Goo Gooism was proportionately more rampant in New York, the Prohibition candidate for Register receiving only 971 votes to 1,467 for the Goo-Goo candidate, a really handsome Goo-Goo preponderance.

It is curious, also, that the number of defective and blank ballots, cast through stupidity or perversity, follows a law which usually acts uniformly, though in 1895, because of the new Ballot law, it was larger than the average. Of defective ballots 3,966 were cast, and of blank ballots 6,299. That is, these stupid voters were about eight times as many as the Goo Goos.

We will add a word of caution to parents afflicted with Goo-Goo sons. Never oppose their Goo Gooism, for opposition only aggravates the curious disease. Don't try to reason with them, showing them that the notion that the cure for partisanship is to get up a party is an indication of deplorable mental aberration, or congenital weakness of the intellectual machinery. It only serves to make the delusion more fixed. Never make light of a Goo-Goo ticket. Rather celebrate its nomination as a proof of virile courage and manly consistency. The only cure for a Goo Goo, if, indeed, he is curable at all, and not a congenital Goo Goo, is to let him have a ticket of his own, in the hope that after it has been beaten out of sight consecutively in a longer or shorter series of elections, he may himself come to see the absurdity of the thing, and painfully wake up to the consciousness of what a fool he has been.

It must not, however, be supposed that the Goo Goo can be eliminated from the body politic. By inexorable law he must always remain and must be tolerated by all philosophic minds as necessarily preserved to vindicate the universal and absolute decree that sin and sorrow, folly and inanity must exist in some proportion in this mysterious life of ours.

An English University Pleads Poverty.

There is an impression, traditional in Great Britain and current on this side of the Atlantic, that the two principal universities of England are extremely opulent institutions, possessed of resources not only adequate for their educational purposes, but so superfluously ample as to enable most of the instructors to live in luxury. If there ever was any basis for the notion, it has ceased to exist. At present an Oxford or Cambridge Don does a great deal of work for very little money, and the usefulness of the universities is seriously curtailed by straitened means.

It is the financial condition of the University of Cambridge which for the moment is the subject of discussion in the London newspapers, but there is no doubt that Oxford is in much the same plight, and, if a mode of replenishing the wants of the former institution is discovered, it will presently have to be applied to the latter. The increasing inability of both universities to perform the task expected of them is due to two causes: First, the greater costliness of the education imparted; and, secondly, the falling off in the incomes from investments. The individual colleges, of which there are a score or more in each university, are still able to bestow the old classical or mathematical training. Of late years, however, the natural sciences have come to occupy a large place in the curriculum, and for these, of course, an expensive plant is required. The revenues of the several colleges are all assigned to specific objects, and, accordingly, when a new laboratory or apparatus is called for, the financial burden imposed thereby falls upon the funds belonging to the university, as distinguished from the colleges and halls comprised in it. These funds are derived from three sources, namely, endowments, capitation tax, and degree fees, and contributions from the colleges. In the case of Cambridge, the university endowments, as distinguished from those of individual colleges, amount to about $35,000 a year. The capitation tax and degree fees bring in some $200,000, and the annual contributions from the colleges are in the aggregate $110,000. The total revenue, therefore, of the University of Cambridge may be set down at $345,000, which is less than the income of some American seats of learning. In the case of the English institution, there seems to be no possibility of increasing the returns from any of the three sources named. The university endowments consist of tithes or of agricultural rents; these have naturally been affected by the decline in the price of cereals and the depression of English agriculture. There is no reason to look for future appreciation in this kind of property. The same thing may be said of the college revenues, from which annual contributions are made to the univesity chest; these revenues, also, are principally derived from land. Can the capitation tax and fees for degrees be increased? These are now much higher than they used to be, and any further addition to these payments seems to be out of the question. To exact a higher charge than that now levied for the higher degrees might only lead men to do without them, and the fee for the B. A. degree is already as high as the average student can afford to pay. It has been suggested that the capitation tax might be increased; to which it is objected that the large place now occupied by the natural sciences in a university course has attracted a new and a poorer class of men. It would be absurd to spend money to answer the specific educational demands of men of this class, and then to raise the money by a device which would debar them from availing themselves of the advantages.

Unless the universities of Cambridge and Oxford are to undergo a slow decay, it is manifest that they must receive financial succor either from new private endowments or from the State. It is generally acknowledged that the time when rich men bequeathed large sums to universities has long gone by in England. Herein the British millionaire differs from his American counterpart. In the absence of contributions of this sort, the English universities will have to fall back on the expedient employed in Continental countries and secure annual subventions from the State. It is true that the acceptance of a State subvention carries with it the obligation of submitting to State interference. The State, however, it may be answered, has already interfered with the English universities in the matter of defining the applications of the revenues of colleges, and, having thus arrogated a right of supervision, it may as well pay for it by granting a subsidy.

Congress and the Forests.

By the strong vote of 100 against 39 the House has refused to concur in the Senate's amendment of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill revoking the order of Feb. 22 last, which established the new forest reserves. The matter now goes to conference, and thus the case is substantially where it was when discussed at the last session.

To a provision empowering the President to revise and alter the areas set apart by his predecessor, in accordance with the public interests, the House would unquestionably have no objection. It has already expressed its willingness to have this done; and in carrying out the details the President could and should avail himself of the services of the eminent commission of forestry experts. But the Senate's proposal, instead of revising, revokes utterly the proclamation of Feb. 22, and does so under circumstances that might well make the President wary of ever attempting another reservation of forest areas.

The policy of setting apart the forests must not be reversed in the selfish interests of lumber companies or squatters. Under the law of March 3, 1891, President HARRISON set apart sixteen reservations, aggregating about 13,000,000 acres, exclusive of Afognak island in Alaska. His successor added one of about 4,500,000 acres, and then, by the advice of the Forestry Commission, thirteen more, having an aggregate said to be about 21,000,000 acres. The Senate would revoke this last measure outright, whereas the true requirement is only to have the lines, at first roughly drawn, modified to suit existing facts.

Prof. BREWER, one of the Forestry Commission, which is headed by Prof. SARGENT, says that he was struck, during his inspection of the Northwest, by the prevailing notion that "public lands" meant lands open to the public, and hence not to be closed even for public uses. The newspapers of the region apparently echo the same curious idea, which also influences Senators, who denounce the effort to save the forests, with the water supply dependent on them, as if it was somehow an attack on public rights and even on private property.

The great lumber companies may, indeed, resent the segregation of timber which they had hoped to cut, for their business profit, but the farmer and the ranchman of the future will have reason to be grateful for the reservation policy. The problem of protecting settlers already on the reserved areas is perfectly simple, and the Forestry Commission has long been engaged upon this supplementary part of their work. To set aside the reservations altogether because this detail takes time, although no settler may have been disturbed, is preposterous.

The Holy Service of Relief.

We disapprove of the resolution offered in the Senate that Congress shall make an appropriation of $50,000 for the relief of the starving in Cuba. We suggested in THE SUN of April 29 that the "holy service" of relief ought to be performed directly by the American people. We still uphold that suggestion. We repeat it at this time.

We have not a doubt that a shipload of supplies for the sufferers, a few of whom are Americans, but most of whom are the Spanish subjects known as *pacificos* and *concentrados*, can be obtained as a voluntary gift from the sympathetic people of this country. We cannot doubt that the strong body of business men in this city who have asked our Government to do something for the promotion of peace in Cuba would promptly subscribe to a relief fund. Such a gift from the American people would, indeed, be a holy service to the famine-stricken.

We approve of the suggestion made in the Senate on Thursday that the relief ship should be under the protection of a naval vessel of the United States, so as to make sure that it shall not be fired upon when it approaches Cuba, and so as to make sure that the goods shall be safely delivered.

There is something altogether inexplicable about the anxiety of the practical politicians of all parties lest the Citizens' Union shall make their nominations "too soon."—*Evening Post.*

That is true, undoubtedly, if there is any such anxiety. It is altogether inexplicable that anybody should object to a Goo Goo ticket; and we do not believe there is any such objection outside of the ranks of the Goo Goos themselves. The ticket is bound to come, and the sooner the better, for the summer is close at hand, and the people will want light subjects and trivial incidents with which to divert themselves in the hot weather.

The formal appearance of PATRICK JEROME GLEASON in the field as a candidate for first Mayor of the enlarged municipality with which his own private bailiwick is about to be incorporated does not overcome us like a summer cloud.—*Tribune.*

What difference does it make whether Mayor GLEASON's announced candidacy comes over you like a summer's cloud or not, or whether it comes over you like a cloud at any season of the year? Mr. GLEASON has a right to be a candidate, and he has put himself forward as such in a manly way. Moreover, we dare say, it will be no laughing matter for you when you come to see the votes for him counted.

It is to be noticed that politics and political ambition are becoming more and more pervading. Judges look more frequently on the bench as a stepping-stone to political places. Educational institutions have come into closer connection with politics. President ELIOT of Harvard was a great politician during the Cleveland era, and the President of Columbia is a leading candidate for Mayor of New York. Clergymen are giving more and more freedom to their longing to take a hand on the political field. Before long, perhaps the pulpit will be regularly established in the line of political succession, and a clergyman will be a candidate.

It seems remarkable that our manufacturers of bicycles do not attempt to fit the machines they export to suit the tastes and necessities of those for whose patronage they desire to compete.—*U. S. Consul Ashby, at Dublin, in a report to the State Department.*

The American wheel-maker knows his business; give him a fair show. The export of last year's wheels wasn't really begun till late, yet the report of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington proves that American bicycles were not scarce in the principal foreign countries. For the fiscal year ending June 30 last, says the report, the total value of the wheels exported was $1,898,012. Shipments amounting to $613,292 went to the United Kingdom, $492,685 to Canada, $145,892 to Germany, $108,414 to France, $84,610 to Australia and New Zealand, $66,867 to the Netherlands, $49,621 to Italy, $34,856 to Denmark, $23,843 to Norway and Sweden, $23,127 to Belgium, $70,593 to the countries of Central America, $30,320 to the Sandwich Islands, $27,056 to Japan, $23,979 to the West Indies, and 7,402 to British Africa.

Does that look as if foreigners were dissatisfied with American wheels? Profitable dealing in bicycles this year requires a good deal of tact and business discretion on the part of the manufacturer, and if the American makers are able to furnish machines that please their own countrymen, no outsider should complain. We dare say, though, that before next August foreigners will take to Uncle SAM's wheels much more kindly than in the past, provided, of course, they know a good thing when they see it.

The terms on which some former honest-money Democrats are anxious to ally themselves with Tammany Hall for the municipal campaign can be expressed in this way: "We don't object to the candidate's being a free-silver man; but he mustn't say so."

They will make their bed in the Popocratic house provided the regular household will agree not to wake 'em up. No one must croon even a lullaby like,

> Silver sails all out of the West
> Under the silver moon.

Give them peace and all will be lovely. "A little more sleep, a little more slumber, a little more folding of the hands to sleep."

From the boundless, infinite Southwest, the happy memorial places, comes the *Galveston News* with a cry as of the Mugwump Bird: "Dingleyism but another form of the fifty-cent dollar." This ought to be looked into by a jury of alienists. If Dingleyism be but an emanation of the great white dollar, who knows what other metamorphoses it may conceal? The *Galveston News* has much to do and many planets to steer, but it should find time for further discoveries in the fields of protection.

What is a Spanguliken?—*Albany Journal.*

Spanguliken is a word which appears to descend as a sort of transmittendum from the Erie county Dutch of the best period. Spanguliken, *n*, 1, an aged, decrepit, wornout, and useless solidungulate perissodactyl mammal of the family *Equidæ* and genus *Equus;* an old plug; (2) a hack politician; a professional reformer; a Citizens' Union man:

> "Goo Goos and Spangulikens
> And other spavined cattle,
> Limped out from the Mugwump pens
> And snorted for the battle."
> ("Rhymes of New York").

ART NOTES.

Exhibitions of Students' Work and Awards of Prizes.

The work of the pupils in the art schools of the Academy of Design has been on exhibition in the studios and the library of the academy for two or three days, and last night the awards of prizes for the year were announced. In the life classes, which are under the instruction of Edgar M. Ward and Charles Y. Turner, a prize of $120 from the Cannon School Prize Fund was given to J. Redding Kelly, and the silver Elliott medals were awarded to Miss M. E. Boyd and Jesse Hatfield. The bronze Elliott medals go to Carl Abel and David Karfunkle, and honorable mentions to Miss Mabel E. Russell, Israel Olinsky, and Miner Santee. In Mr. Ward's classes in painting from the head or from the draped model the awards were as follows: To Miss Margaret Eckerson, $40 from the Hallgarten School Prize Fund; to Frederic Stahr, $20 from the same fund, and to Miss Elizabeth Van Elten and H. D. Ramsdell, honorable mention. In the antique classes, drawing from casts, under the direction of Francis C. Jones and Edgar M. Ward, the silver Suydam medals were given to Sherwood B. Fassin and Miss Amelia Langley; the bronze Suydam medals to Miss Edith M. Day, Miss Eleanor R. Carter, Ernest D. Roth, Charles C. Haines and L. Clifford Golson. The work of Henry Scheele, Nathan Goldfarb, Samuel Weinstein, H. I. Lindberg, Peter E. Walling, and the Misses Elinor Hitch, Betty Rogers, and Mabel Harry received honorable mention. In the composition class, of which Mr. Turner is the instructor, a prize of $100 was awarded to Van D. Perrine and a second prize of $50 to Clarice M. Burd, both prizes being furnished by the Hallgarten fund. Wallace Morgan received honorable mention. In addition to the work of pupils in these classes the exhibition included drawings and color studies made in Mr. Jones's still life class, in Mr. James D. Smillie's etching class, and in the "sketch class," where the students pose in turn and try their hands at rapid sketching with pencil or pen and ink.

The Chase School of Art holds its exhibition in the working studios at 106 and 143 East Twenty-third street, and will close at 6 o'clock this evening. In one of the rooms a number of pictures by Mr. Chase and some of his advanced pupils are exhibited. These include "Day Dreams," by Douglas Connah, manager of the school, a picture which was exhibited two or three years ago at the Royal Academy, and portrait and landscape studies by C. W. Hawthorne and Mrs. E. Dallett Turcas. Drawings from life, color studies from life, portrait and still-life studies, and composition sketches in color compose the exhibit in the other rooms. There are no drawings from the antique, as in this school the pupils are not required to draw from casts. The prize honors in the head class were divided between Miss Heustis and Miss Redmond. By the terms of the scholarship giving one year's free tuition in the Julian Academy, Paris, recently presented to the school by M. Julian, eight studies in painting and drawing from life will be sent over to Paris each month in the next school year, and from these the selection of the holder of the scholarship will be made. Jean Paul Laurens and Benjamin-Constant, the well-known French artists, will head the list of judges. The first award of the scholarship will be made next May.

Speaker Reed Stops a Leak.

From the Washington Post.

The heavy rain storm yesterday forcibly demonstrated that the roof of the Capitol is sorely in need of repair. There were leaks in half a dozen places. In the rotunda two of the frescoes—the landing of Columbus and the burial of De Soto in the Mississippi—were damaged by a stream of dirty water, and several of the historic paintings were threatened, the water dripping from the roof through a crevice dangerously near them. In the House there was a leak almost directly over the Speaker's chair. Mr. Reed's attention was directed to the leakage before he called the House to order, and he gave orders to have it stopped if possible, but the water continued to drip until after the House had adjourned. Another leak started on the west side of the House wing, almost directly over the fresco covering some twenty-five square feet of the wall, entitled "Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way."

Rhode Island Children Vote the Violet.

PROVIDENCE, May 14.—The vote of the pupils of the schools of the State for the choice of a State flower results in the choice of the violet, which received a ballot of 10,018. This will be announced at all the schools on Arbor Day. In the second balloting, which was to make a selection from the ten flowers receiving the highest number of votes at the first election, the following result was recorded: Violet, 10,018; rose, 7,163; pansy, 5,275; pink, 4,897; arbutus, 4,817; golden rod, 3,248; water lily, 3,049; lily, 1,548; daisy, 1,898; buttercup, 1,301.

Moungthayah Glidden of Kenduskeag.

From the Bangor Whig and Courier.

Moungthayah Glidden of Kenduskeag was arrested by Deputy Sheriff George S. Clark Tuesday and brought before the Municipal Court on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Glidden.

Winter's Breaking Up in Maine.

From the Lewiston Evening Journal.

The Aroostook whist season is over.

We pick from the *Boston Globe* a very able bicycle poem entitled "Fallen," which was originally published in THE SUN about a year ago over the signature of W. J. Lampton. This poem has been largely copied of late by a great many journals, none of which has confessed where it came from. Possibly they are all innocent with the exception of the original thief who published it as his own.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THEM?

Why Are These College-Bred Young Men So Dull of Understanding?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have been very much struck of recent years by the confusion of thought of young men who have been graduated from our principal colleges, concerning politics and political questions. It does not proceed from indifference to the subject or neglect of their political duties, and is not accompanied by any deficiency of personal political ambition. The young fellows in whom it is most observable are those whose ill-regulated political activity is the most eager, and who are most confident that they are to be the political leaders of the future. They seem incapable of grasping any political idea of real importance and significance, and of discovering and duly appreciating any political situation as it actually is. They mistake the trivial and the superficial for the momentous and the profound, passing by as of no account whatever indications and evidences that provoke the most serious thought and even alarm among intelligent observers of the tendency of existing political influences. Some tawdry sophistry, some cheap political philosophy, some shallow personality, some whimsical mixture of philanthropy and politics, absorbs their interest for the moment, and then another comes up to captivate their fickle fancy.

A very good illustration of what I mean is afforded by the Good Government Club movement. It is not remarkable that so absurd a scheme should have appealed to the dull wits of superannuated politicians like Mr. Everett P. Wheeler and his kind, but that its hollowness should have been undiscoverable by youthful intelligence and sharpsightedness seems to me surprising. The very name Good Government ought to have exposed at once its preposterousness to any young man who stopped to think, if he was possessed of the intellectual machinery requisite to produce thought; yet actually these Good Government clubs are made up of young men chiefly, with a sprinkling of grayheads in which that machinery is obviously rusty, even if it ever was properly adjusted.

What is good government? To what else is politics due except difference and discussion as to what good government is? The whole world since civilization began has been struggling and bleeding to solve the question which these boys assume to have solved finally and at one jump in the very name of their organization, though they offer nothing specific for its settlement except what they call "non-partisanship." To introduce non-partisanship they set out forthwith to get up a party; a non-partisan party! I am startled that such a contradiction of terms did not immediately appeal to the sense of humor of every college-bred man, presumably educated at least so far as to recognize the absurdity. But it does not strike those young fellows in that way at all. They look upon it with awful gravity, and their solemnity in handling it has often both amused and amazed me at their meetings and their dinners. I have never seen anybody else take himself so seriously as does the typical Good Government philosopher. He reminds me most of all of the gloomy old fogies of the village tavern in my young days.

His only notion of Good Government is a Good Man, a Good Boss, whose "character and record," as the platform of the Goo-Goo Citizens' Union expresses it, "are such as to justify public confidence in his assurance that, if elected, he will not use his office, or permit it to be used, for the benefit of any political organization, but will administer it in all respects in accordance with the principles of this declaration." The public must put him in on faith in his personal goodness alone.

The Good Man is to get the help of Good Men without regard to their political opinions, and his own goodness is to guide him unerringly in their selection. He is not to select his subordinates with reference to any political policy or principle, but solely with reference to their intrinsic virtues apart from politics wholly. He is to pay no heed to public sentiment as represented by a party electing him, but regard solely the aspirations of the Good, interpretable by him as being Good himself.

What can be the intellectual condition of young men who seriously accept such a view of politics and political duty as that, and who magnify it into supreme importance at this time of momentous political revolution? How happens it that they are so wofully without political discernment, and why is it that they cannot keep things in their proper proportion and give to them their true relative values and significance? Here they are fretting and fuming over an artificial distinction, fallacious and of trivial consequence at best, without suspecting that the political lines are forming unmistakably for the most tremendous battle of politics in the history of America! They are spinning their little tops, though the sound of the advancing columns is plainly audible!

Is this insensibility, I will not say intellectual degeneracy, of young college-bred men of this time the consequence of the new-fangled sciences, "political science" and "social science," which have been lugged into the curriculum of the up-to-date college? Is the intellectual feebleness which I discover in professors of these "modern improvements" of learning infecting the students under them and debilitating the youth correspondingly?

At any rate, the deplorable condition of enfeeblement to which I have referred is especially manifest among the very young men who pride themselves most on their educated superiority.

NEW YORK, May 13. MANHATTAN.

THIS IS STRIKING.

The Chicago Platform Declared to Be the Only Genuine Democracy.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Beyond question many men in the South who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party and who have called themselves Democrats have recently discovered that if the Chicago platform embodies Democracy they are not Democrats. Now, the Chicago platform is the embodiment of genuine Democracy beyond all question, the difficulty being with those who cannot indorse it.

It has been easy enough for anti-Democrats in the South to act with the Democratic party since the war; indeed, circumstances have compelled them to do so, since in the South, under the name of Democracy, men of all shades of belief acted together to defend their social and political organization against those who were seeking to destroy it. But that necessity has been the means of bringing permanently into the Democratic party thousands of those who, by education and tradition, were formerly opposed to Democratic principles. The campaign last year showed that there were comparatively few voters among the whites in the South who were not willing to indorse and accept principles genuinely and unalterably Democratic.

We do not object to the attitude of those whose convictions will not permit them to indorse or accept Democratic principles. What we object to is the false and hypocritical claim of some of these bolters that they are Democrats and that those who indorse and accept the Chicago platform have deserted Democratic principles. The Chicago platform simply drew the line between those in the South who had been supporting the Democratic party simply because it was a "white man's party" during the reconstruction period, and those who were Democrats because they believed in Democratic principles.

An Expert's Words to Bishop Potter.

From the American Machinist.

Bishop Potter will be able to find a lesson on the mission of machinery in the means employed for the erection of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The derricks that stand in the midst of that noble work represent the emancipation of man by machinery from the most unwelcome phases of his toil. When the vast pile shall have been completed, it will, as a whole, be the work of a higher average class of men and a better paid class of men than have ever built a cathedral before. It will show more work per man employed than ever before. We do not believe that Bishop Potter could or would pull down the derricks. He might regard with pity the engineers of those derricks as in process of transformation into simple idiots—if we may be pardoned for the application—but what of the thousands of sweating, tugging, shouting men that would otherwise be required?

Bicycles Crowding Out Saddle Horses.

From the Buffalo Times.

The Park Board has under consideration the matter of turning the bridle paths in the park into cycle paths.