The Sun.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1897.

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

American Ideas Must Guide Us.

To judge from some of the speeches delivered in Congress this week on the Cuban question, there are people who fancy that faith in the manifest destiny of America is a recent development; distrust of monarchical systems, a modern vagary; and patriotism itself an end-of-the-century growth, instead of being a direct inheritance from the founders of the republic, and now an ingrained feature of American character.

Over three-quarters of a century ago, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, while Secretary of State under President MONROE, made this entry in his diary, as a summary of what he had just said at a Cabinet meeting:

"Great Britain, after vilifying us twenty years as a mean, low-minded, peddling nation, having no generous ambitions and no God but gold, had now changed her tone, and was endeavoring to alarm the world at the gigantic grasp of our ambition. Spain was doing the same; and Europe, which, ever since the commencement of our Government under the present Constitution, had seen those nations intriguing with the Indians and negotiating to bound us by the Ohio, had first been startled by our acquisition of Louisiana, and now by our pretension to extend to the South Sea, and readily gave credit to the envious and jealous clamor of Spain and England against our ambition. Nothing that we could say or do would remove this impression until the world shall be familiarized with the idea of considering our proper dominion to be the continent of North America."

These are the sentiments of one who became President of the United States, expressed under circumstances which forbid the idea of their being used to excite popular feeling and fury, even supposing it to be possible that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS could be insincere in public appeals. They represent, in fact, the views of Americans of his day, the views of MONROE and of JEFFERSON, and indeed those entertained by American statesmen from the foundation of the Government. Mr. ADAMS proceeds with his idea that the whole continent might one day be ours.

"From the time when we became an independent people it was as much a law of nature that this should become our pretension as that the Mississippi should flow to the sea. Spain had possessions upon our southern and Great Britain upon our northern border. It was impossible that centuries should elapse without finding them annexed to the United States; not that any spirit of encroachment or ambition on our part renders it necessary, but because it is a physical, moral, and political absurdity that such fragments of territory, with sovereigns at fifteen hundred miles beyond the sea, worthless and burdensome to their owners, should exist permanently contiguous to a great, powerful, enterprising, and rapidly growing nation. Most of the Spanish territory which had been in our neighborhood had already become our own by the most unexceptionable of all acquisitions, fair purchase for a valuable consideration. This rendered it still more unavoidable that the remainder of the continent should ultimately be ours."

Events may have modified somewhat these conclusions. For example, Mexico has constituted herself a republic by our side; but at least both the spirit and the letter of these words contrast strongly with the declaration just made by one Senator, that in foreign affairs we should "invite the support and the confidence of the nations of Europe," instead of so acting as to array them against us! But how, for example, could we expect the Monroe doctrine, a fundamental principle of our foreign policy, to commend itself to the confidence of Europe, or to be accepted by any European nation save as a concession reluctantly made, after as firm a front had been presented by the country as when it lately arrayed itself against England in the Venezuela affair?

We cannot expect the support of Europe for such portions of American policy as may differ from Europe's interests. As WASHINGTON warned his countrymen in his farewell address more than a century ago, "Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation." And hence, in declaring it to be unwise for us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities, he pointed out that "our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient Government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel."

The difference between this view of American policy and that which deprecates saying or doing anything unpleasant to a European nation, lest the latter should declare war upon us, is manifest. The foundations of our foreign policy were laid a century ago, and we have only to continue building upon them. We are concerned with American instead of European views, and the former must not be abandoned in order to secure the support and confidence of the Governments beyond the sea.

As to our conduct toward Spain, the discussion of which brought out the erroneous ideas already referred to, it has certainly been very considerate thus far. Cuba is practically an appendage of this continent, and our relations with it have grown to be very important. It is now following in the course successfully taken long ago by all the colonies of Spain on the mainland, and we have desisted hitherto from taking any part in the struggle. But if, after two years of ineffective efforts on the part of Spain to bring the island again under her yoke, our Government puts forth its efforts to restore peace, on the basis of independence, and with due regard to the interests of Spain as well as of Cuba, we cannot be accused of precipitate action. Possibly some European countries may dislike it, but American policy and principles must guide us.

Prof. Veal of Harvard.

For some reason unknown, one Mr. JOSEPH H. BEALE, a Professor of Law at Harvard University, is consulted with sublime confidence by the Boston folks whenever they want a final opinion as to matters international. The opinion is telegraphed to the uttermost parts of the world, and then Boston draws on her nightcap and goes to bed, feeling that the international question is settled. It is the engaging peculiarity of Mr. BEALE to take the anti-American side of every controversy between the United States and a foreign nation. Possibly, therefore, he may be regarded and consulted as a curiosity.

The country has been blessed with the views of Mr. BEALE on Venezuela and Hawaii. This week Boston has visited his oracle in order to get some views about Cuba, which are reverently recorded by our esteemed contemporary, the *Herald*. "Any step that we take in Cuban affairs," remarks Mr. BEALE, as he puts the thermometer to his intellectual aura, "we should have to justify on the same grounds as a war: that is, by political and moral, rather than legal considerations."

What a thing it is to be a professor and to have a talent for public professing! But suppose that the United States should feel itself called upon at any time to interfere in Cuban affairs for the protection of American citizens or American interests? Would not the considerations which prompted such intervention be legal?

Not to what may be called the Bealey-vealy mind. BEALE and his congeners will never admit that the United States has any legal rights, the exercise of which might be disagreeable to a foreign power.

Silver in China.

The May number of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* contains an interesting article on the use of silver in China by Mr. TALCOTT WILLIAMS, who is not only acquainted with the history of the subject, but is a daily reader of the *Peking Gazette*. His researches and observations afford no warrant for the assertion that in the monetary system of China silver has been a stable measure of value.

It appears that before the Tang dynasty (620-907 A. D.) copper cash was the exclusive monetary means of exchange, though silver had been introduced to some extent in south China, as soon as Chinese prefects had been sent to rule in Cochin China and Cambodian cities, where they were brought in contact with Arabian merchants. At the beginning of the Ming dynasty (A. D. 1368) four ounces of silver were equal to one ounce of gold. Now the change from the ratio of four of silver to one of gold to the ratio of thirty of silver to one of gold, which has required thirty centuries in the West, has required but five in China. We will mark a few stages of the rapid appreciation of gold. In 1574 the importation of silver into China had become so large that one ounce of gold was now worth seven or eight ounces of silver. At the end of the Ming dynasty, that is to say by 1635, gold had become ten times as valuable as silver. Under CHIEN-LUNG (1736-1796) it took twenty ounces of the white metal to buy an ounce of gold. In 1840 silver was eighteen times cheaper than the yellow metal. With the opening of trade with Europe in the forties, however, silver rose to the ratio of 14 to 1, and remained nearly at this ratio for twenty years. In 1866 the ratio of silver to gold at Shanghai was 16.2, from which it rose to 26.1 in March, 1893, or about 60 per cent. The ratio has since ascended in correspondence with its advance in the West. In the interior provinces ratios were naturally changed more slowly than in the treaty ports.

The local and national currency of China was formerly, as we have said, and indeed still is, the copper cash. Mr. WILLIAMS tells us that this used to be composed either of one half copper and the other half an alloy of zinc, lead, and tin, or else of equal parts of copper and zinc. Now the cash contains nearly equal parts of copper and lead. In cash, which is a flat, oval piece with a hole in the centre, all retail purchases are made, all labor wages are paid, and all the ordinary transactions of life conducted. Twelve cash are in value equal to about 1 cent; yet in Shanghai the hot water shops go down to a half cash and even to a quarter cash in their transactions, or about one-fiftieth of a cent. The regulation of the value of cash is, it seems, a constant topic of imperial rescripts and viceregal memorials. Mr. WILLIAMS says that during the ten years in which he has read the *Peking Gazette* he has seen as many references to the fluctuations in the value of cash as have been caused in American newspapers by the movements of silver in the last thirty years. Measured in commodities, cash has fallen in eight hundred years to one-fifth of its old value. Col. YULE, in his "Marco Polo," has shown that a tael of silver was exchangeable for 1,000 cash in the thirteenth century, when, as has been mentioned, the ratio of silver to gold was four to one. In 1777 a French missionary reported that a tael of silver was exchangeable for 800 to 1,000 cash. In 1846 Dr. WILLIAMS reported that cash ran 1,680 to 1,700 to the tael. We should bear in mind that the tael is an uncoined weight of silver; the haikwan tael weighs 583⅓ grains; the Shanghai and Canton taels are about 3 grains lighter. Where the silver dollar has penetrated, it has gone through the same fluctuations, when measured in cash, as the immemorial tael. Of course it weighs less; twenty new Spanish dollars are equivalent in weight to 14.370 taels. At the beginning of 1896 the Spanish dollar fell at Shanghai from 1,300 to 1,175 cash, and the tael from 1,480 to 1,345. At Hangkow the Mexican dollar fell to 920 cash, and a like fall took place at Ningpo; at Yangchow it dropped to 900. As long, indeed, as the coinage of silver dollars was suspended in China, the imported silver dollar held its value in cash tolerably well, but when active minting was begun by the Viceroy of Kuang-tung, the white metal tumbled in value in the Middle Kingdom as it had elsewhere.

So much for the notion that in China silver does not vary in value.

The Case of the Rover.

The strange incident connected with the last voyage of the fruit steamship Rover to Nicaragua does not seem yet to have been reported formally to the Department of State, with a view to protest or indemnity. Such, at least, is the impression that we gather from the latest news on the subject. And yet the story told by Capt. REED, on reaching his home port, New Orleans, shows that he believes he has a good ground of complaint.

It appears that on arriving week before last at Puerto Cortez, the scene of the recent revolt in Honduras, and observing that hostilities were going on there, Capt. REED determined not to anchor, but turned and made for Omoa, about seven miles distant, and known to be in the Government's possession. He had gone a little more than half way when the steam tug Lucy B., which the Nicaraguan Government had turned into a gunboat, fired a solid shot across the Rover's bows, following it with another just as she was about to stop. Then Gen. REYES, representing the Nicaraguan Government, boarded the Rover, which had her American flag flying, examined her papers, searched her for contraband of war, and, finding none, allowed her to go on.

The incident, as thus told, resembles some of those which caused our Government to demand explanations and apologies of Spain when our merchant ships, in the ordinary conduct of their business, were overhauled by cruisers off the coast of Cuba. It should be said, however, that the current accounts of the affair leave it uncertain exactly where the Rover was when the alleged affront was committed. It can readily be understood that if she put into the port of Puerto Cortez at the very moment a revolt was actually going on there, and then, instead of waiting for a visit from the customs officers, turned and ran along the coast, and close to it, the circumstances might be suspicious, and the customary shot across the bows, as a signal to stop, and the subsequent boarding, might be only a precaution which the Government gunboat felt justified in taking. This is the more evident from the Rover's own statement that, on her way back to New Orleans, she met three sloops and a schooner, with men, all sailing for Spanish Honduras, apparently bent on aiding the revolt.

At all events, until the sworn facts are put before the Department of State, no official examination of them can be expected; and perhaps the announcement since made of the end of the revolt may cause the matter to drop.

The Trust Post-Mortem.

The Central Labor Union of this town has long been known as the most remarkable collection of mighty men of trusts in the country. Every Sunday it meets and thinks aloud very loudly. It is a federation of labor trust orators, a parliament of TOM MANNS.

Last Sunday the parliament considered, among other high matters, the shocking charge that at the funeral of a member of the Electrical Workers' trust, cabs not belonging to the Cab trust had been used. It is almost superfluous to say that from the point of view of a labor trust grandee, this employment of funeral coaches not belonging to a trust, maimed and vitiated the ceremony. The grip of the labor trusts is not to be broken by death. It is the chief duty of man to live in meek obedience to the orders of the labor trusts, and he must be followed to the grave and buried without any infraction of their commandments.

The delegate of the Electrical Workers' trust denied that non-trust cabs had been used at the funeral, but it is impossible to accept his denial, for the delegate of the Liberty Dawn Coach and Cab Drivers' trust declared with solemn earnestness that the fact was as charged, and that the President of the Electrical Workers' trust had admitted the coaches used did not belong to the trust. So the terrible truth remains.

The tendency to break out at unguarded points from the control of the labor trusts, should be repressed by the latter with a stern hand. If people actually have the impudence to be buried without the supervision of a labor trust, who knows how far their unbridled audacity will exert itself? People will be dying without getting a license from the labor trusts next.

The Revelations of El Heraldo.

Our Madrid contemporary, *El Heraldo*, makes a neat remark concerning the pacification of Cuba: "Premier CANOVAS does not say much about it; Señor SAGASTA is mute; Señor MORET is puzzled." It seems to us that the second of these three Spanish statesmen, the one who remains mute, must be shrewder than the one who says something, though not much, and must be of more tranquil mind than the one who is puzzled. A good while ago we took occasion to speak highly of Señor MORET; it was after he had made a speech which led us to suppose that he was about to jump the puzzle and strike for Cuban independence. All the more lamentable is the information from Madrid that he is yet on the wrong side of the puzzle. We cannot understand why a politician of the large liberalism of Señor MORET should stay there so long.

As *El Heraldo* could not obtain any satisfactory intelligence about the pacification of Cuba from the sly man, the mute man, or the puzzled man, it sought out a personage "who knows what is going on in high political circles," and it tells us what it got out of him. At this place we give notice that we have a right to suspect that, after all, *El Heraldo's* informant was the man who does not say much about Cuban pacification; for it gives us an account of a deep-laid plan of Premier CANOVAS, which can be described in a very few words, not to be spoken by him in the hearing of everybody. It would seem, then, if the report in *El Heraldo* is correct, that CANOVAS has made an offer to President McKINLEY. He offers to provide a "more radical régime" for Cuba, "upon condition that he [McKINLEY] shall induce the Cuban insurgents to lay down their arms." A similar offer was made some time ago, we are told, to these same insurgents, but they would not listen to it. This failure did not cause CANOVAS to change his purpose. McKINLEY can do things. "What we could not get from the Cuban Junta," remarked the man in a high political circle whom we suspect to be the one who does not say much, "McKINLEY will now try to secure from the insurgents in arms." Another observation of the same suspect casts a Spanish light upon an incident of recent occurrence which is not yet closed: "This explains," that is, the job assigned to McKINLEY explains, "why he appointed a Special Commissioner to Cuba."

We guess that there are errors in these statements of the suspect; but, anyhow, it was imprudent for *El Heraldo* to make such a revelation concerning the business of our Special Commissioner to Cuba. Had he gone there to induce the insurgents to surrender to McKINLEY, the news to that effect ought to have been bottled up till he gained his end; for, since the insurgents have received warning through *El Heraldo*, they may stand on guard against McKINLEY's Special Commissioner.

In any event, as *El Heraldo* reminds us, "the honor of Spain must be maintained," but, nevertheless, we are assured that "it is the desire of Premier CANOVAS that the business shall be pressed, as his plans depend upon the result of the negotiations," meaning the negotiations of President McKINLEY's Commissioner for the surrender of the Cuban insurgents.

So much for *El Heraldo's* revelations. We do not see that its revelation concerning the Spanish Premier's artful dodge could have come from any other man than the one whom we hold under suspicion. No matter how high the political circle at Madrid out of which the revelation came, it is inconceivable that any Spaniard in the circle besides the suspect in the case, could have known all the details which our Madrid contemporary has printed. The Premier, we may be pretty sure, was the man in the centre of the circle who gave *El Heraldo* its information concerning the political strategy of CANOVAS when dealing with President McKINLEY. The revelator may not have said much; but we take the liberty of assuring *El Heraldo* that the principal part of his revelation was gammon. President McKINLEY will not try to induce the Cubans to surrender; he has not sent his Commissioner to Cuba for any such purpose. He would not undertake that job for all Spain, with Cuba thrown in.

Furthermore, it would not be in the power of President McKINLEY, any more than it is in the power of Spain, to induce the Cuban revolutionists to lay down their arms. They have fought the gigantic army of Spain, 200,000 strong, for more than two years, and they will fight Spain till they gain their country's freedom, or till they perish amid its ruins. Thousands of them have fallen in glorious battle, and tens of thousands more of them would die rather than surrender. They yet fight as they have so long fought, and Spain has never had any reason to believe that they will give up the struggle as a failure. Why, CANOVAS! they wage war for the inalienable rights of man, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The only way this Government could help Spain to gain the surrender of Cuba would be by sending there an army to back up, or, rather, to take the lead of Spain's army, in its war for royalty and tyranny. That, be sure, ye butchers for the Bourbon, we never will do, whatever may happen. More likely, a thousand times, that this Government will give you the walking papers which ought to have been sent to Madrid or Havana long ago.

By the way, we recall the circumstance that an offer like that which *El Heraldo* says has been made to President McKINLEY by the Spanish Premier was made a year ago to the dishonored President then in the White House. Even that pinchback politician had not the measure of hebetudinosity needed to enable him to come out openly in its favor, though he sent heavy documents to the Spanish Government containing his adumbrations as to the means of ending the Cuban war in the interest of Spain; and though he sought to make an arrangement with that Government in March of last year, on the basis of his pro-Spanish "intimations;" and though in his message of December last to Congress he told of his negotiations in behalf of Spanish supremacy in Cuba. All these proceedings partook of the nature of Clevelandism, and were, therefore, abhorrent to natural reason, repulsive to the patriotic instinct of the American people, dishonorable to CLEVELAND's administration, harmful to our Government, and disadvantageous to the interests of the United States.

We are sure that it is not in President McKINLEY's character to follow an example so revolting. It is our thought that the genius of Americanism dwells in the bosom of the present President of the United States. And we trust that, in the case of Cuba, he will see his duty, and will perform it, man-fashion.

Golf and Croquet.

In another column this morning we reprint from an English journal some expressions upon the not uncommon habit of cheating in the royal and ancient game of golf. It calls back the complaints that used to rage while the game of croquet was popular, by which, according to accusations, the integrity of great numbers of men and innumerable women was scorched forever.

Golf has suddenly engaged the interest of the world, and one player in it often gets beyond the eye of his antagonist, so that his score depends solely on his word. The writer whom we quote alleges that in his belief no golf club in England is free from a certain number of dishonest players. We have seen an indication that their brothers are also to be found among us in the effort here to amend the rules for playing in that hole of temptation, the bunker.

Custom may say that etiquette forbids a golfer asking his opponent what number of strokes he has played until the play for the hole is completed. But in the interest of sensible and sound sportsmanship, THE SUN declares the etiquette which prescribes such conduct to be hereby abolished, and a rule to be hereby established permitting the question as to strokes to be put between hole and hole, at any time when it doesn't disturb the stroke. This question, therefore, is now a proper feature of the sport, incapable of raising the issue of politeness or of confidence in the other man's integrity. A golf player's honor should be as unspotted as a putting green.

The Penance of Greece.

With the proclamation of a cessation of hostilities between Turkey and Greece, the Eastern difficulty enters on its most interesting phase. The battle fought on Monday along the foot of the Othrys Mountains reflected no discredit on the Greeks; they were outnumbered and outflanked, and had to yield to superior force. The interest in the struggle is now transferred from the battlefield to the sphere of diplomacy, where the forces engaged are as yet an unknown quantity and the intentions of the various powers composing the concert are only vaguely suspected.

What induced the Sultan to show his good will to the powers by ordering a suspension of operations is not very clear, but the sudden decision of the Bulgarian Government to proceed with the mobilization of a portion of its army no doubt had something to do with it. There is only one argument the Turk understands, that of force; and there is no pastime in which he is more in his element than in the exercise of his capacity for subterfuge, delay, and finesse. The coming negotiations for peace between Greece and Turkey will afford the Sultan every opportunity for the practise of these, and unless the powers are prepared with definite proposals which they mean to enforce, either collectively or by a mandate to one or more of their number, the negotiations may be spread over an indefinite period. There are now two separate questions to be treated—that of Greece and that of Cretan autonomy. They will both have to be settled with due regard to that diplomatic fiction, the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, on which the Austrian and Russian Governments are ostentatiously agreed. As we anticipated at the time the first indications were given of the probable scope of the Turkish demands, the powers are unanimously opposed to any infringement of the *status quo* in the matter of the capitulations and the other privileges they enjoy in common with Greece. The Sultan will not be permitted to establish any precedent in that direction; not that the powers care so much about Greece, but because it would deprive them of one of their principal means of interfering in the internal affairs of Turkey. For Greece, the diplomatic campaign of which she will now be the object will be nearly as dangerous to her independence and internal tranquillity as the war just terminated. Her actual debt has long since proved beyond the capacity of her resources. If assistance is rendered to her, at the instance of the powers, to enable her to meet the liabilities that will certainly be imposed to provide a war indemnity to Turkey, it will only be on condition that her finances are placed in the hands of a commission of control appointed by the powers. With that her independence is limited, and she will be placed practically in the same condition of financial tutelage as Turkey is now, and Egypt was before the British occupation. In view of the misuse which the men who have been of late at the head of Greek affairs have made of their political power, and their want of judgment, this would not be the worst thing that could happen to Greece if her self-appointed tutors were wholly disinterested. Everything now depends on whether Greece possesses the recuperative force to lift her out of the misfortunes that have overtaken her; and whether she has friends among the great powers with sufficient interest to befriend her during the period of penance through which she must now inevitably pass.

Spanguliken.

An esteemed correspondent in West Hurley writes as follows:

"I find in THE SUN this account of a word which was common enough about here when I was a boy, but which is not often heard nowadays:

"'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, worn-out and useless solidungulate perissodactyl mammal of the family *Equidæ* and genus *Equus*: an old plug; (2) a back politician; a professional reformer; a Citizens' Union man.'

"I have always understood that spanguliken was an Indian word, and it is not uncommon in the Oneida reservation at this day. It used to have here a meaning which seems to have escaped you. To say that a man is a spanguliken is to say that he is a conceited puppy, that 'he knows it all.' Perhaps upstart, or the slang phrase 'a smarty,' gives the meaning so much more finely expressed by the good old word spanguliken. It ought to be revived.

"A SCHOOL TEACHER."

From Batavia comes the information that spanguliken "corresponds pretty closely to our vulgar phrases, 'a weak sister,' 'a poor shoat.' Of course this is a derived sense. In Tonawanda, when it was a farming town, spanguliken was applied not only to outworn horses and mules, but in particular to young calves and lambs of a weak constitution." From Batavia, too, we have this: "**Spanguliken**, *v.* To make a fool of one's self, an exhibition of one's self."

The more this interesting word is studied, the greater becomes the mass of testimony about it. At present its significations may be classified as follows:

"**Spanguliken**, *n.* (1) An aged, decrepit, worn-out, and useless solidungulate perissodactyl mammal of the family *Equidæ* and genus *Equus*; an old plug; a mule emeritus; (2) a sickly calf or lamb; (3) a person intellectually weak or inefficient; (4) an upstart, a princox, a conceited puppy, a coxcomb; (5) a back politician, a professional reformer, a champion of non-partisanship; (6) (by a concrete extension of all these meanings) an active member of the Cits' Union."

Spanguliken is a useful word.

THE SUN's correspondent, GARCIA, has been arrested by order of Gen. WEYLER and committed to prison.—*Havana despatch.*

To the Chicago Associated Press and to its subjugated vassals and assiduous mercenaries, our late colleagues, we present the assurance of our grateful recognition of the foregoing evidence of their business enterprise. It is a pretty desperate case that calls for a remedy so infamous as betraying THE SUN's correspondent, on false and fabricated charges, into the hands of WEYLER. But of this more anon.

The *Courier-Journal* wastes words when it appeals to the "manliness and fairness" of the New York *Evening Post*, and asks it to be square in its treatment of President McKINLEY. Those are qualities which the *Evening Post* does not possess; and straightforwardness in its methods of dealing with a political opponent and its measures is an accident which very rarely happens.

There are enemies who proclaim that Democracy is dead.—*Mobile Daily Register.*

American Democracy, that is, JEFFERSON'S ideas of equal rights, equal laws, a man's right to life, liberty, and the property he has earned, are still alive, as they always will be; but they are dead to the Democratic party as it exists to-day. As a result of the deplorable influence exerted on the Democratic party by GROVER CLEVELAND and his disciples, BRYAN, DEBS, ALTGELD, and TILLMAN, the Jeffersonian principles of Democratic government find their hope in the Republican party, an organization which, for all its specious vagaries, has always been American at heart.

It's a queer company that wants to keep municipal politics separated from national politics, or, to go further still, to keep national politics out of State politics. The partners in the effort are, first, Democrats of the new school, who think that in such a city as New York the surest way to carry the town is to suppress the national issues of Populism, and, secondly, the lethargical amateur citizens who hate politics anyway as it is conducted on the field where the ablest man becomes the leader, and who want to boss things themselves.

There is something really pathetic in the rapidity with which the new disease of "Googooism," or non-partisanship, is overcoming the *Evening Post*. That unfortunate journal must be near the final stage of imbecility when the issue, as it sees it, is between "honest government and partisan government." Poor *Post*!

Cleveland's Lonely Second Term.

From the Chicago Record (Mugwump).

In Mr. Cleveland's second term the situation was even worse than during his first term. Senators stopped going to the White House almost entirely. Mr. Gray of Delaware, Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin, Gen. Palmer of Illinois, Mr. Caffery of Louisiana, and two or three more would som times go, but a number of men in the Senate had not crossed the White House threshold for nearly four years, until Mr. McKinley came to reside there. The President had absolutely no influence in legislation, no attention was paid to his recommendations, and the knowledge that he was particularly anxious to have a bill passed would be an obstacle to its passage. At least a dozen votes on the Democratic side were cast against the ratification of the arbitration treaty for fear Mr. Cleveland might get a little glory out of it, and the difference between the Senate and the Administration on the Cuban question has been largely due to the same cause. There was a determination in certain quarters to force the President to recognize the insurgents, simply because it was known that he did not think it expedient to do so. The Senators found it almost impossible to get information from the White House or the State Department, although they frequently passed resolutions calling for it.

The Development of Mayor Harrison.

From the Chicago Journal.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison is denounced as a traitor by the silver men of Chicago. The ultra-silver men are most bitter in their denunciation. Even the more conservative members of the silver Democracy condemn their new leader in unmeasured terms.

At the Berkeley Lyceum in West Forty-fourth street, on Friday evening next, Mrs. Sigridr Magnusson will lecture on "William Morris, His Home and Social Life," for the benefit of her girls' school and home at Reykjavik, Iceland. Mrs. Magnusson is the wife of Erikr Magnusson, the Icelandic poet and lexicographer, who collaborated with William Morris in much of his literary productions. She speaks from personal knowledge of Morris, and her lecture should appeal to all those who have read and enjoyed Morris's works. We dare say it will give a deeper insight into the poet's nature than has yet been given by any critique or "appreciation."

TAMMANY AND THE CAMPAIGN.

A Straightout and Uncompromising Tammany Ticket Pronounced Inevitable.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A month ago the Manhattan Club clique of Democrats were greatly elated at the prospect of Democratic union in New York. Their plan was simple and its execution seemed to them to be easy. It was to unite Democrats of all varieties in support of a Tammany Hall ticket, nominated on a platform which dealt with municipal issues only. Tammany was not to be asked to make any concession to the gold Democrats; but, simply on the ground that national issues had nothing whatever to do with a purely local election in an "off year" in politics, it was to drop the subject of the Chicago platform until after next November; nothing more.

The Manhattan Club harmonizers were concerned more especially, if not wholly, with the nomination for Mayor. They wanted a figurehead who would be attractive to the gold Democrats, assuming, as a matter of course, that the Bryanite Democrats would gladly gratify them with that little bait, in order to get into association with their respectability. The rest of the ticket they did not propose to interfere with, so that in the make-up of that Tammany could please itself wholly by selecting candidates from its own ranks who had remained faithful to it in its Bryanite campaign of last year.

The only condition suggested by the gold Democrats was that the candidate for Mayor should be a gold Democrat—Gov. Flower, for instance; and in a municipal campaign purely his opposition to Bryanism, they argued, would not be of any account and would not attract attention, so overpowering would be the joy in Tammany Hall at having won back the gold Democrats to swell its vote and bring to it the assurance of getting control of the Greater New York. The proposition was undoubtedly tempting to some of the most important of the Tammany leaders, more especially Mr. Sheehan; and, as I have said, the Manhattan Club negotiators were filled with encouragement. They even looked upon the matter as settled, and began to discuss among themselves and with Tammany representatives the gold Democrats who would be most acceptable to all hands. Besides Gov. Flower, Mr. Lamont, Mr. Dayton, and several other Cleveland Democrats were under consideration, the list from which the candidate for Mayor was to be selected being composed of Cleveland Democrats only. No straightout Tammany man was thought of, the plan requiring that in order to conciliate the gold Democrats the candidate should be entirely free from the stain of last year's Bryanism.

Such was the situation at the beginning of the negotiations. Everything was going forward swimmingly, and Democratic union by the means proposed was deemed a foregone conclusion. The election of Carter Harrison as Mayor of Chicago, a distinctively silver man, on an emphatically Bryanite platform, disturbed this confidence to some extent, but did not shatter it. Democratic union on a municipal ticket having been brought about at Chicago by the union of gold Democrats with Bryanite Democrats, the same could be accomplished in New York, said the Manhattan Club statesmen. If gold went to silver there, why should not silver go to gold here? It was proved at Chicago that the two could get together and work harmoniously in a municipal election, and the difference of a gold candidate for Mayor in New York and a silver candidate in Chicago was not important in the view of the schemers. The desire to combine and the willingness to conciliate and compromise have been successfully demonstrated in the Western metropolis, and it would prevail in the Greater New York.

They found, however, that the difference was radical, and they have been finding it out the more as time passes. If the gold Democrats supported a silver ticket and platform at Chicago, asked the Tammany people, why should they not do it here? If the Chicago Democracy united on a Bryanite candidate instead of a Cleveland Democrat, was it not because otherwise union would have been impossible? If the bolting Democrats of last year are not kept out on the score of unquestionable irregularity, is not that concession as much as they have a right to ask, in very decency? It would unquestionably give Tammany Hall the control of the Greater New York if the gold vote was added to that of the Bryanite following of last year, but is it so sure that we can gain the one without a greater loss in the other?

Such questions as these began to be asked by the shrewd Tammany leaders most familiar with the sentiment of the great body of the voters upon whom Tammany must rely for success in the November election. The knowledge of the Manhattan Club scheme extended, and the further it went the greater was the dissatisfaction with the device. Astute politicians saw that such a trick would deceive nobody, not even the great mass of the Cleveland Democrats themselves, and that the attempt to play it would provoke a humiliating and disastrous exposure; that Tammany was bound to bear the burden of Bryanism if it did not throw it off openly and emphatically, and by trying to hide it would only attract all the more attention to it. Moreover, it was inevitable that such duplicity and double-dealing would provoke a revolt which would be serious.

The best political judgment in Tammany Hall, therefore, is now inclining to the view that if Tammany can win at all in the coming campaign it can only do so by a bold assertion of its faith in the Chicago platform like that made at Chicago; and unquestionably its confidence in obtaining the victory is general and profound. The theory is, and I cannot deny its soundness, that if the tendency of public sentiment is toward Tammany, as its leaders assume it to be irresistibly, it will not be diverted simply because of a distinctively Tammany ticket. That is good reasoning. If the people of New York want Tammany back, they want it as it is, because it is Tammany; because they are tired of the Strong administration, and want a more liberal government. The votes to be gained from the gold Democrats for a Tammany ticket can be secured, whatever the platform upon which it stands. Its following of 135,000 last year is probably receiving the most anxious consideration of the leaders. The first and most important matter is to hold them, and the great mass of them cannot be held if Tammany Hall undertakes to play fast and loose with Bryanism.

The more astute leaders know that, whatever attempts Tammany Hall makes to evade the issue of Bryanism, it will have to be met actually, and that the organization must sink or swim with it. With Bryanism it can make a hot fight, full of energy and enthusiasm. Without Bryanism the spirit of its forces will be lukewarm, and there will be a revolt from its ranks of the very political soldiers upon whom its chances of victory most depend.

Consequently I look for a straightout, uncompromising Tammany ticket as inevitable. I foresee a campaign next autumn of extreme intensity, and I wish I could see as clearly a victory for the opposing forces; but vanity, stupidity, and folly are uncomfortably prevalent.

NEW YORK, May 18. MANHATTAN.

He Wants a Wider Stairway.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Can't THE SUN stir up the L authorities to provide more accommodation at the Rector street station for passengers while the old building there is being pulled down? One stairway just wide enough for two persons to pass is quite inadequate and rather dangerous considering the crowds that use this station. Yours truly, W.

Governor Black and the Civil Service.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The Governor, so far as his approval of the bill is concerned, will be sustained not only by the professional politicians, but also by a considerable class of people, who really think that civil service reform has been carried a trifle too far. There is undoubtedly some genuine reaction against the competitive examination system. The Governor's attitude toward the reform appears to be much the same as that of Public Printer Palmer, who says that unless the present system can be modified he prefers the old system of making appointments without examinations.

An Indisputable Fact.

From the Courier-Journal.

There is not so much difference between the parties on the tariff.

CHEATING AT GOLF.

A Not Uncommon Blemish on the Noble Game—Hints and Suggestions.

From the St. James's Gazette.

Golf is the only first-class game at which cheating is at all easy, supposing, of course, that the player is unaccompanied by a caddy, and even when accompanied by a caddy it is still quite possible to cheat. If a player, having played five strokes, says to his caddy, "That is four, is it not?" the latter will probably reply, "I think it's five, sir;" but if the player responds, "Oh, no, I'm sure it's only four," the caddy will probably say no more. Possibly at the end of the match he may mention to the other caddy his opinion of the circumstance, but this will not affect the player's reputation unless he happens to be at his own club. Even then it will take a good long time and many repetitions of various caddies' adverse opinions of his arithmetical powers to throw anything like a serious doubt upon his honor. And yet what club is there which does not possess one or two members of whom it is sotto voce said that if you play with them you will have to look pretty sharply after their score?

I am sorry to have to express the deliberate conviction that the belief in the honor and honesty of golfers has very unsubstantial foundation in fact. I have golfed for a number of years over all kinds of greens and with all sorts of people; and on innumerable occasions I have been driven to strongly suspect my opponent of cheating, and on many occasions I have positively detected him in so doing. In a match, as every golfer knows, the two players are often pretty widely separated. If a player discovers his ball in a rather bad lie, he can, in the act of addressing, alter its position and thus give himself a good lie. Such a thing as missing the ball altogether is not unknown even with fairly experienced players; and I have known many instances when I have not been obviously looking, but have only detected out of the corner of my eye that my opponent has had a mishap of this kind—that the coup *dans l'air* has not been counted unless I have drawn attention to it when on the green. Of course this miscounting of strokes is much easier when the fortunes of the game carry the two players on different sides of a hedge or other defence from observation. I remember on one occasion, having satisfactorily negotiated a somewhat high bunker into which my opponent blundered, watching his head and shoulders—the only part of him visible—from the other side. He made several strokes and at last jerked the ball over. I thought it had taken four to get out, but he declared that the three first strokes were only practice ones at the sand. I, of course, could not contradict this, and, being of a placable temperament, refrained from pointing out that it was scarcely etiquette to practice strokes when practically out of sight in a bunker.

Apart from instances of this sort, nothing is easier than to intentionally forget a stroke when counting up after holing out on the green. As a matter of fact, unless one steadily counts as one goes along, it is quite easy to genuinely make a mistake, and it is to this fact that the habitual cheater trusts, should at any time his miscount be detected. And if, being somewhat doubtful of the accuracy of his computation, you endeavor to recall his individual strokes, he will very likely tell you that it is not etiquette to do so. No doubt he is right in a certain sense, for it is the honorable custom of good golfers to entirely trust each other in the matter of counting strokes. But if one's suspicions are aroused as to the untrustworthiness of the memory of your opponent (to put it politely), it is impossible to avoid keeping an eye on him and counting his strokes; and when your total does not tally with his it seems only right to point out the fact. As a matter of fact, the true scoring etiquette of golf enjoins the frequent mutual reference by the two players to their several scores. Most players ought to be approaching the putting green, and consequently pretty near together, at their third stroke; and by that time a pleasant colloquy of "You've played the odd," or "Shall I play the like?" should be easily practicable, and always is desirable.

Considering the enormous growth of the golfing spirit nowadays, it seems desirable to put in an emphatic plea in favor of the strictly honorable playing of the game. Cheating under all circumstances is utterly despicable, and nowhere is it more so than on golf links.

A CAREFUL AMATEUR.

Golf as Recreation.

From Golf.

Mr. Allan, who has won the amateur championship for 1897, has taught us another salutary lesson. It is often said that a golfer, to win first honors, must give his whole attention to the game, which is best played with a vacant mind. But here is a medical student, who has come successfully through various examinations, which in Edinburgh University are noted for their stiffness, and with his final trials awaiting him, on which his future career depends, he enters a field open to the world, and comes out first. May we not, therefore, say that golf is a game for those whose brains are busy; that it is a tonic against the evil of the cramming system which characterizes more or less all examinations; that hard study does not interfere with, but helps golf, and that golf does not interfere with, but helps hard study!

Million-Dollar Monument for the Private.

From the Baltimore American.

There are many beautiful and costly monuments which have been erected to Generals and other officers, and also so-called soldiers' monuments, but not one monument distinctly erected and dedicated to the enlisted men of the army and navy, the character of the monument now proposed to be erected.

Grand Army place was so named from being the site of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held in Washington four years ago, and the idea of the erection of the monument there and then took shape. The site is what was formerly known as the White House lot, and lies to the south of the White House in the neighborhood of the Washington Monument. The incorporators of the association named include thirty well-known veterans of the war. The change in the Administration—the election of President Cleveland—caused a halt in the proposed plan, it being thought that Mr. Cleveland might be inimical to extending Government aid toward the erection of the monument. Several days ago the directors held a meeting, and it is now proposed to go ahead with the plan, which in the first instance, contemplates the raising of $1,000,000, and, so far as may be, by popular subscription, not only among Grand Army posts, Women's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, Daughters of America, but from the public at large.

Governor of Maryland Loses His Vote.

From the Baltimore American.

CUMBERLAND, May 17.—The city charter requires a man to be a resident of the city one year before he can be registered, and should a person leave the city with his family, his name can be stricken from the registration books, and a resident of the city removing from one ward to another, if he has been from the ward more than thirty days, must be transferred or he will lose his vote. Gov. Lowndes has resided in ward No. 1 for many years, and his name during the late sitting was stricken from the books, and he is, therefore, a non-resident of the city and will have to reside in this city with his family one year again before he can be a qualified voter of the city.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Hans Delbruck, editor of the *Preussische Jahrbuecher*, has been appointed to the chair of history in Berlin University, held by the late Heinrich von Treitschke.

Lamartine's manuscripts of his poems have been handed over to the Paris National Library by M. Emile Olivier, as the literary executor of Mlle. Valentine de Lamartine.

Italy has a music trust, a well-known firm of music publishers controlling copyrights and theatres so that no opera can be given without its consent and no singer engaged save at its dictation.

When the Duke of Connaught's term as Commander at Aldershot expires he will be made Quartermaster-General. His next step toward the Command-in-Chief will probably be the Adjutant-Generalship.

Three thousand Lascars, specially imported, are to be turned loose on London by the Peninsular and Oriental and other steamship lines plying with the East, as their contribution to the picturesqueness of the Queen's celebration.

Important frescoes of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries have been discovered under the plaster on the walls of the Church of San Domenico at Rietó in Umbria. Among them is a crucifixion of St. Peter Martyr by Pinturicchio.

Guesen, the primate of Poland's see, is celebrating the ninth centenary of its patron, Saint Adalbert, who was put to death by the heathen Prussians he was trying to convert in 997. His body lies in a solid silver shrine in Guesen Cathedral.

In Italy only half of the criminals escape detection according to Signor Ferriani, who has written a book on 'Clever and Fortunate Criminals.' He asserts that while 9,000 crimes whose authors were not detected were committed in France in 1825, the yearly number of such crimes is now 80,000.

While Queen Victoria has been ruling Great Britain, Hannah Brewer of Bitton, in Gloucestershire, has been delivering the village mail, tramping eleven miles a day for sixty years. She has just retired on a pension at the age of 72 years with a record of a quarter of a million miles trudged on foot. Her father was Postmaster of the place for fifty-seven years.

Owing to the cat being let out of the bag too soon the "Map of Africa by Treaty" by the Librarian of the British Foreign Office has just appeared in a second edition, the first edition having been hastily suppressed, as the boundaries marked indiscreetly shewed the boundaries England intended to demand in the near future and not those generally acknowledged to belong to her.