

The Sun

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Ourselves and Cuba.

Spain's own testimony that she has falsely denied that the Cuban revolution exists, and that Spanish power in the island is contested by a revolutionary government, is very impressive. Cuba could not have exhibited the strength of her rebellion more vividly than did Spain when she resorted to the desperate act of assassination and stole the life of MACAO like a thief.

Yet nothing within Spain's power can shake the Cubans' resolution to drive out the Spanish tyranny, which squeezes the life out of the island the more inhumanly because the horror of it is not within sight of European civilization.

President McKinley is a cautious man, but he is loyal to the duties of his place. He knows as well as any one that American sentiment looks with indignation upon the physical and political atrocities continuing in Cuba. And he is also aware that in the middle of the platform upon which a majority of the voters made him President of the United States there is a plank demanding the termination of the Cuban war, if necessary at the hands of the United States Government.

An English Review on the Partition of China.

We have pointed out that the revision of the Shimonski treaty, enforced by the joint interposition of Russia, France, and Germany, did not necessarily imply a desire to maintain the territorial integrity of the Middle Kingdom. The incident could be explained as easily upon the theory that the three powers named intended to parcel out China among themselves, and that they objected to the presence of the Japanese on the Asiatic mainland as tending to prevent the allotment of the section reserved for the Czar.

Mr. HAZARD shows that, as early as September, 1894, the Russian newspaper, the Novosti, in an article on the war between China and Japan, advocated an understanding between Russia, Great Britain, and France, with a view to the partition of China by joint occupation. In the following month, the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, which is supposed to express Bismarck's views, insisted that, in the final settlement of the fate of the Middle Kingdom, Germany must be reckoned with, for the reason that her interests in China were second to those of England alone.

There is no question that the trial by court-martial of Civil Engineer MENOAGAL, which the Navy Department is now arranging, will arouse an unusual public interest, because of his prominence in the Nicaragua Canal enterprise. His name more than any other stands associated with the plans adopted by the Maritime Canal Company, not only as to calculations of cost, but as to the route it has adopted and the feasibility of its most important details.

With regard to the unfortunate Brooklyn dry dock, built by the contractors under his supervision as Government inspector, no question is raised by the authorities as to his integrity, nor is any suspicion entertained of a collusion on his part with the contractors. He is reported, it is true, on hearing of his summons home from Nicaragua, to have praised the Messrs. WALSH, and to have urged in their behalf their offer to repair the dock when the leak was discovered.

Mr. MENOAGAL's friends expect him to show that, as to the grave charge of failure to drive the outer sheet piling to the correct depths, so necessary in the construction of the dock, he was absent at the time that work was done, on Government duty elsewhere, a subordinate being left in charge at Brooklyn. Thus, accordingly, the question may be only as to the adequacy of the instructions given by Mr. MENOAGAL to this subordinate, and as to the inquiries he made on his return, with the report made to him, and, finally, as to whether there was also a failure to drive the inside piling to the correct depths, or any other failures in work done while Mr. MENOAGAL was on the spot.

The question of the feasibility and the cost of the Nicaragua Canal, however, does not now rest on the professional reputation of Mr. MENOAGAL. Fortunately, the Government has appointed two commissions of its own selection. The first commission did exceedingly valuable preliminary work and made a very interesting report thereon. The present commission is continuing that work, and we may trust, will complete it and make a final report. These two investigations will be the basis for the action of Congress.

The first commission threw aside Mr. MENOAGAL's figures of cost and said that possibly some of his plans were not safe, yet it favored the enterprise as a whole. Its successor will in like manner lay out a route and make estimates of the cost quite independent of what was done by the private corporation's engineer. Wholly apart, therefore, from the consideration that the court-martial may vindicate the professional capacity of Mr. MENOAGAL, the feasibility of the Nicaragua Canal is in no way dependent on that vindication.

only been consistent in conspicuously withdrawing before the onward pressure of Russia and France. The natural inference was that England would likewise withdraw before the onward pressure of Germany. This was assumed by the Cologne Gazette, which, in an article on the future policy of Germany in China, avowed that "if German ambitions are confined within reasonable limits, there is, then, the prospect of a friendly understanding with Russia and France. The remaining factor in the situation is Japan, an England, apparently, can be safely left out of account, being too much occupied with other enterprises, and having long ceased to possess the power of initiative, or the energy required in order to carry out a policy on a scale commensurate with her imperial and commercial interests in the far East."

It is, however, pointed out in the Nineteenth Century, in his haste to profit by an opportunity, the German Emperor, although warned by the Cologne Gazette, omitted to take into account the important fact that Japan was still occupying Wei Hai Wei, and was unlikely to view with favor the plans of WILLIAM II. as elucidated by the German press. The mailed fist of Germany has no terrors for Japan, which possesses a fleet far stronger than that of the German Empire and is able to put a hundred thousand well-equipped and well-drilled men in China in the course of a few days.

The preamble and concurrent resolution offered last week by Senator VEST, and which will probably be passed by the Senate as soon as a vote upon them can be reached, present a correct statement of historical facts, but draw a most illogical conclusion from them. The recitals in the preamble show that all the bonds of the United States issued under the Refunding act of July 14, 1890, and the Redemption act of Jan. 14, 1875, are, according to the literal terms of the acts, payable, principal and interest, in silver dollars containing 412 2/3 grains each of standard silver. In this category are comprised all the bonds at present outstanding, except the few unmaturing currency bonds issued in aid of the Pacific Railroads.

The illogicality of the conclusion, which the resolution draws from the preamble, namely, that "to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor," consists in its proceeding upon facts which are true, but which are not the whole truth. It is an illicit assumption of a false major premise, namely, that since July 14, 1890, no change has taken place in the bullion value of the silver dollar of 412 2/3 grains, and that its restoration to unlimited coinage would not depreciate it in purchasing power.

All the bonds to which the resolution refers were issued in exchange for gold dollars or for currency equal in value to gold dollars. To repay to the bondholder dollars of half the purchasing power of those which he lent, while it would literally fulfill the contract, would be, substantially, "in violation of the public faith" and "in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

Here is the whole controversy in a nutshell: Shall the United States take advantage of a technicality, which undeniably permits it to do so, and cheat its creditors out of half their honest dues, or shall it obey the spirit of its contract, in spite of the permission which the letter gives to violate it?

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upon the teachers at their homes, bringing their own cake and pickles, indicated the existence of a perfect soul-sympathy. That in the high schools alone there should be a want of soul-sympathy, and that it should there be sought to impart the truths of trigonometry and the Latin grammar without any accompanying offer of psychological encouragement, seems strange indeed. Apparently it is not wise, and certainly it is not agreeable, that high school teachers should refuse soul-sympathy along with their material work. To do that is to occupy a doubtful if not a bad prominence, and it is to be hoped that the high schools will hasten to give themselves to the humane practices of the grammar schools and the colleges. If what Dr. GILBERT says of them is really the case, one thing must be said, however, and that is that mother-sympathy alone will not enable one to learn Euclid by heart. The element of isolated and strenuous endeavor is necessary to the accomplishment of certain ends, and this fact will be impressed doubly upon the thoughtful student after he has finished with Euclid and got into the dry goods business. Mother-sympathy is a great and wonderful thing. It is hard to say at what period or in what concerns of life its influence ends. The remarks of Dr. GILBERT concerning the needs of the divine element in freckled urchins of 15 apply equally to the needs of the same element in many others who are not urchins and not freckled. There can be little doubt that the mother-sympathy only faintly touches the problem of selling the greatest possible quantity of printed calicoes and satinetts. That, however, is not an argument against mother-sympathy, or against the desirableness of it in high schools.

The Theatre Improving.

It is a justification for the sharp criticism of certain plays now upon the stage in New York, on the score of immorality and vulgarity, which has been going on of late, the evil will correct itself, nothing having been demonstrated more thoroughly than that attempts at theatres here are intolerant of anythingavoring of downright grossness or indecency. The mere circumstance that the plays against which such an accusation has been brought continue to draw large audiences of men and women suggests that they are not as bad as they are represented. The improvement in the artistic quality of the acting and of the staging in New York theatres offers a better theme for discussion. Formerly a well-balanced and thoroughly trained theatrical company stood out conspicuous in singularity, or, at most, if there were two or three playhouses at which such could be seen, the full measure of attainable artistic excellence in the dramatic representations of the town was regarded as reached. That the run of the actors supporting a great star should be bad, was accepted as inevitable. All the really good actors of subordinate parts were well known, so few were they.

Now, however, there are eight or ten theatres in New York simultaneously producing plays in which the acting is uniformly artistic, and actors whose names are entirely new to the public generally are filling parts of greater or less importance with a histrionic ability and a refinement of taste satisfactory to exacting criticism. The whole presentation of plays is vastly better than it was, with the consequence that playing has become far more agreeable than when the finished art of histrionic genius was offset by incapacity and negligence in the supporting company.

The consequence is that the theatres, numerous as they have become, are now attracting audiences greater than ever. Playing has become more general among people who seek entertainment, for they find that their enjoyment is not destroyed by the irritation of witnessing acting in which the old contrast between excellence and inferiority destroys all illusion. The affair occurred so long ago as Nov. 19, 1890. It grew out of the claim of an American named CHIEK, who had entered into an arrangement with the Siamese Government for getting teak wood out of the forests. After the Siamese had made a claim of \$200,000 damages against Siam, and our State Department was called upon to urge it, Mr. KELLER was engaged in looking up this matter when his investigations were forcibly rebuffed by some Siamese soldiers.

But the main point of interest in the matter seems to us to be the method taken by our Government to secure reparation for the offence. Siam is a weak kingdom, not quite as helpless perhaps as Nicaragua compared with England or Hayti with Germany, but with a very small army and a fleet composed of only a few cruisers or gunboats. Instead, however, of seizing one of her ports, as England seized Corinto, or threatening to bombard one, like the Germans at Port au Prince, our Government presented its grievance, and on Siam's request for its reference to a third party, promptly acceded. In this course our Government differed from the methods of England and Germany when dealing with Nicaragua and Hayti, both of which countries asked in vain for the judgment of an arbiter on their alleged offences, and yet a consular officer was concerned in our case as in England's.

It was expected, the arbitration has resulted in our favor. We have suffered no loss of dignity from resorting to it, and have the satisfaction of knowing that we did not bully a weak antagonist or refuse to allow an impartial judgment of the case.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Memphis Commercial Appeal, finding in Utopia or in the moon a more agreeable domain, "powerful evidence that the silver cause is growing," proceeds to hear or thinks that it hears "the golden calf's howl." The golden calf is the queerest beast in the bestiaries, and it may be that he has been grafted on the wolf and given up his natural voice in consequence. Sometimes he roars like a lion, sometimes like a vulture; sometimes he booms like a bittern, and sometimes he dances on all his feet and gives an imitation of what the octopus would say if the octopus cared about conversation. But the distinctive performance of the golden calf seems to be his chattering upon and round the "stalling masses" with his golden horns. Then so howl another evidence of enjoyment except a low chuckle is suffered to escape his lips. The howling and bleating are done by the silver officers.

The people who are claiming distinction on account of their ancestors are people of leisure. On the contrary, they must be the hardest worked folks in the world. It is no easy job for the American of 1893 to find his eminent ancestors on the other side of the water. Genealogical trees grow quickly in the Garden of Eden, but when you man has bought a tree and paid for it and carried it home, what a job to climb it! What an awful shadow it must cast over him! What a weary weight upon him must be the consciousness that he has a tree which most of his irreverent friends and countrymen would chop down if he exposed it to them! Depend upon it, the fellow who orders a select line of ancestors has troubles.

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The Hon. CHUMP CLARK of Pike county fell asleep with a grin of happiness on his face at an early hour last night, but his colleague in wisdom and the Missouri delegation, the Hon. D. A. ALMOND, packed the room angrily until long after midnight. After a week of activity and almost continual eruption, Mr. DAD ALMOND found himself called "DEARMON" in half of the country and "D'ARMON" in the other half. It should be unnecessary to inform any man who venerates eloquence and modesty that the name of the Representative of the Sixth Missouri district is the Hon. DAD ALMOND.

The Bureau of Education has been carrying on an inquiry as to mental fatigue in children. Children, fortunate in so many things, are not least fortunate in that they escape one great source of mental fatigue among their elders: the Bureau of Education. He is a man, too, of wide experience, having served both as a soldier in the field and in various civil offices. As an adherent of Gen. CRESSO in the revolution that made the latter President, he entered the Cabinet, and afterward was chosen Governor of the State of Miranda; and Gen. CRESSO will succeed him in that office.

Our country, which is situated exceptionally well for trade with Venezuela, secured a strong hold on her gratitude through intervening to save her from being wronged by England. We cordially wish her prosperity under her new President. Mr. RICHARD CROKER had better read his admonition on good conduct in the city's administration to the Park Department. THE SUN'S despatch from Denver says that one purpose of the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS's visit to Lincoln was to have his permanent yearning for the Vice-Presidency patting on the back by Mr. BRYAN. The latter philosopher will have to be careful about doing anything of the kind. The tenderest feelings of the Hon. BOB TAYLOR have to be considered. Bob's boom for the Vice-Presidency has been launched amid profound emotion and is now sailing melodiously down the stream, racing with the swans. The arm of the Hon. JOE W. SHELLEY, who is seeking to force to become a candidate for Vice-Presidency. Whatever he may deserve, the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS will not get that nomination without dust and heat.

An esteemed Lowell correspondent quotes as follows from the "History of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Massachusetts." "Mr. BARRETT (1798) went to China, where he procured a large punch bowl (ten gallons) to be made with the company's name, &c. thereon; but, dying on the passage homeward, the intended present did not come to the knowledge of the artillery company for many years. It was received by the company, but became poor. Nearly thirty years afterward it was accidentally discovered and purchased by the Hon. JONATHAN HOWELL for \$15 and presented by him to the corps. It has been kept with great care, and is used only on the anniversary."

"On the opposite page," continues the correspondent, "is a picture of the bowl. As it is only a ten-gallon punch bowl, THE SUN must confess it has done injustice to this honorable corps—at least 'on the anniversary.'" Why injustice? The ten-gallon punch bowl is used as a liquor glass.

that this was a mistake. When the question of painting his picture came up, he said he was in communication with a famous sculptor of Rome, or Florence, or Italy, and was thinking of having a large marble bust made of himself, which he wished to place at the head of Jasper's highway. He wanted the best made of the best Italian marble, but stated that the sculptor wanted \$30,000 for the job, which he considered altogether too steep. He seemed to think that the best market was a trifle bullish just then. He told me he wanted a life-sized portrait of himself made in oil. He said he wanted something like the portraits of WASHINGTON, LINCOLN, ANDERSON, and others in the State Capitol. I went to his residence and worked on his picture for three weeks, and turned out what I consider a first-class portrait. The picture was inspected by a number of prominent and intelligent people, and they all pronounced it an excellent picture. Mr. ATKINSON was not pleased with it. He commenced to kick before it was finished, and as the work neared completion his kicking increased. He said the picture was not half as handsome as he had, and had other objections. I have had dealings for years with many of the most distinguished persons of this continent, and never failed to please one of them until I struck Mr. ATKINSON.

The Atlanta Journal prints a photograph of what Mr. COX regards as the excellent picture of Mr. SMITH. If old man DUNLOP looks like that picture, he is a lucky man. Here is a face of command, the image of an original personality. But the reason of Mr. SMITH's denunciation of the portrait is here made evident. The artist has represented his subject with a stand-up collar and a four-in-hand cravat. No wonder that the Hon. JACK SMITH, who never wore a necktie in his life, doesn't recognize himself in this picture of a man with a necktie. Then the Hon. JACK SMITH will know the Hon. JACK SMITH, and cheerfully pay the full price, even if his toes are not included.

Venezuela's New President. The new President of Venezuela, Gen. IONACIO ANDRADE, to be inaugurated next month, is a brother of the Minister who represents that republic at Washington. He will begin his term under favorable circumstances. The long boundary dispute with England has been put in train of peaceful settlement under President CRESSO, who is on the best of terms with his successor. Out of about a half million votes Gen. ANDRADE received more than four-fifths, and, although of the Liberal party, has a strong backing among the Conservatives.

He is a man, too, of wide experience, having served both as a soldier in the field and in various civil offices. As an adherent of Gen. CRESSO in the revolution that made the latter President, he entered the Cabinet, and afterward was chosen Governor of the State of Miranda; and Gen. CRESSO will succeed him in that office. Our country, which is situated exceptionally well for trade with Venezuela, secured a strong hold on her gratitude through intervening to save her from being wronged by England. We cordially wish her prosperity under her new President.

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An esteemed Lowell correspondent quotes as follows from the "History of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Massachusetts." "Mr. BARRETT (1798) went to China, where he procured a large punch bowl (ten gallons) to be made with the company's name, &c. thereon; but, dying on the passage homeward, the intended present did not come to the knowledge of the artillery company for many years. It was received by the company, but became poor. Nearly thirty years afterward it was accidentally discovered and purchased by the Hon. JONATHAN HOWELL for \$15 and presented by him to the corps. It has been kept with great care, and is used only on the anniversary."

that this was a mistake. When the question of painting his picture came up, he said he was in communication with a famous sculptor of Rome, or Florence, or Italy, and was thinking of having a large marble bust made of himself, which he wished to place at the head of Jasper's highway. He wanted the best made of the best Italian marble, but stated that the sculptor wanted \$30,000 for the job, which he considered altogether too steep. He seemed to think that the best market was a trifle bullish just then. He told me he wanted a life-sized portrait of himself made in oil. He said he wanted something like the portraits of WASHINGTON, LINCOLN, ANDERSON, and others in the State Capitol. I went to his residence and worked on his picture for three weeks, and turned out what I consider a first-class portrait. The picture was inspected by a number of prominent and intelligent people, and they all pronounced it an excellent picture. Mr. ATKINSON was not pleased with it. He commenced to kick before it was finished, and as the work neared completion his kicking increased. He said the picture was not half as handsome as he had, and had other objections. I have had dealings for years with many of the most distinguished persons of this continent, and never failed to please one of them until I struck Mr. ATKINSON.

The Atlanta Journal prints a photograph of what Mr. COX regards as the excellent picture of Mr. SMITH. If old man DUNLOP looks like that picture, he is a lucky man. Here is a face of command, the image of an original personality. But the reason of Mr. SMITH's denunciation of the portrait is here made evident. The artist has represented his subject with a stand-up collar and a four-in-hand cravat. No wonder that the Hon. JACK SMITH, who never wore a necktie in his life, doesn't recognize himself in this picture of a man with a necktie. Then the Hon. JACK SMITH will know the Hon. JACK SMITH, and cheerfully pay the full price, even if his toes are not included.

Venezuela's New President. The new President of Venezuela, Gen. IONACIO ANDRADE, to be inaugurated next month, is a brother of the Minister who represents that republic at Washington. He will begin his term under favorable circumstances. The long boundary dispute with England has been put in train of peaceful settlement under President CRESSO, who is on the best of terms with his successor. Out of about a half million votes Gen. ANDRADE received more than four-fifths, and, although of the Liberal party, has a strong backing among the Conservatives.

He is a man, too, of wide experience, having served both as a soldier in the field and in various civil offices. As an adherent of Gen. CRESSO in the revolution that made the latter President, he entered the Cabinet, and afterward was chosen Governor of the State of Miranda; and Gen. CRESSO will succeed him in that office. Our country, which is situated exceptionally well for trade with Venezuela, secured a strong hold on her gratitude through intervening to save her from being wronged by England. We cordially wish her prosperity under her new President.

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"On the opposite page," continues the correspondent, "is a picture of the bowl. As it is only a ten-gallon punch bowl, THE SUN must confess it has done injustice to this honorable corps—at least 'on the anniversary.'" Why injustice? The ten-gallon punch bowl is used as a liquor glass.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Memphis Commercial Appeal, finding in Utopia or in the moon a more agreeable domain, "powerful evidence that the silver cause is growing," proceeds to hear or thinks that it hears "the golden calf's howl." The golden calf is the queerest beast in the bestiaries, and it may be that he has been grafted on the wolf and given up his natural voice in consequence. Sometimes he roars like a lion, sometimes like a vulture; sometimes he booms like a bittern, and sometimes he dances on all his feet and gives an imitation of what the octopus would say if the octopus cared about conversation. But the distinctive performance of the golden calf seems to be his chattering upon and round the "stalling masses" with his golden horns. Then so howl another evidence of enjoyment except a low chuckle is suffered to escape his lips. The howling and bleating are done by the silver officers.

The people who are claiming distinction on account of their ancestors are people of leisure. On the contrary, they must be the hardest worked folks in the world. It is no easy job for the American of 1893 to find his eminent ancestors on the other side of the water. Genealogical trees grow quickly in the Garden of Eden, but when you man has bought a tree and paid for it and carried it home, what a job to climb it! What an awful shadow it must cast over him! What a weary weight upon him must be the consciousness that he has a tree which most of his irreverent friends and countrymen would chop down if he exposed it to them! Depend upon it, the fellow who orders a select line of ancestors has troubles.

The Hon. E. L. ARCHER of Spartanburg announces himself a candidate for the nomination for Governor of South Carolina. "My platform," he writes, "shall be the same I have practiced in managing my personal affairs: Economy, industry, education, and temperance." Evidently Mr. ARCHER is pleased by the contemplation of his own virtues, and wants to be Governor for the mere purpose of allowing the whole State to have the benefit of them. A noble and noble spirit not absolutely unkind in Buffalo and Princeton.

Public attention is hereby given to Mr. JONAS MASON of this town, who tries to deface a valuable public monument. "Don't you think EDWARD ATKINSON is getting tiresome?" "Don't you think EDWARD ATKINSON is getting tiresome?" Not a bit of it. He is not tiresome to himself, and it is he who tends to other persons it is no more than he should have. Men like Mr. ATKINSON, Mr. GAMALIEL BRADFORD and Mr. THOMAS GARDNER SHEARMAN deserve to be honored

as public benefactors. They have a large variety of views, of which they will never consent to disavow the public. So they have to buy great quantities of postage stamps for the purpose of diffusing their views by letters to all the newspapers. Mr. ATKINSON is a large market for stamps of himself, which he wishes to place at the head of Jasper's highway. He wanted the best made of the best Italian marble, but stated that the sculptor wanted \$30,000 for the job, which he considered altogether too steep. He seemed to think that the best market was a trifle bullish just then.