

DIARIO DE LA MARINA

EDICION DE LA TARDE

Acogido a la franquicia é inscripto como correspondencia de segunda clase en la Oficina de Correos de la Habana.

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PRADO NUM. 103, ESQ. A TENIENTE REY.—Habana.

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D. JOSE MURO

Se halla gravemente enfermo el ex-ministro republicano D. José Muro. A veces se nota que el enfermo experimenta una ligera mejoría, pero su estado, sin embargo, infunde serios temores.

UNA HUELGA

Se han declarado en huelga los pañaderos de Avila.

Con el pan que se introduce de los pueblos circunvecinos y con el que se fabrica en la población, no se cubren las necesidades del consumo y son muchas las familias que carecen de tan importante artículo.

OTRA HUELGA

Se han declarado en huelga las lavanderas de la Coruña.

UNA COGIDA

En la plaza de toros de Madrid fué cogido y herido gravemente en la corrida de ayer, el espada "Pepete".

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NOTAS

La noticia de que en España el Tribunal Supremo se ha declarado competente para conocer del pleito entablado contra la Familia Real por los herederos de la cantante Elena Sanz, inspira á *La Lucha*, entre otros, estos comentarios:

Al leer ese cablegrama no hemos podido menos que experimentar, una vez más, el sentimiento de respeto que siempre nos ha inspirado el Tribunal Supremo de España. Hay en nuestra antigua metrópoli muchas cosas maledadas y no pocas que piden urgentes reformas. Son muchos los españoles que censuran lo corrompido ó falseado y los que claman por esas urgentes reformas, así es que nada nuevo decimos al reconocer lo que en la misma España á diario se proclama.

Pero si hay en la vieja nación descubridora, como en todas, instituciones y prácticas defectuosas, no es posible silenciar las alabanzas que merece su Tribunal Supremo de Justicia, por la rectitud, la sabiduría y el espíritu de independencia que ha sabido demostrar en todo tiempo, y muy particularmente, desde la revolución de Septiembre de 1868.

Nótese bien que en España no existe, consagrado por la Constitución un "Poder Judicial". Lo que allí se ha establecido es una "Administración de Justicia". El ilustre Cánovas del Castillo hacía resaltar la distinción. Pues bien: á pesar de que la justicia se administra en nombre del Rey, de que los Magistrados del Supremo los nombra el Poder Real, han logrado esos magistrados, con su conducta, rodearse de tal atmósfera de respeto y consideración, que han podido obtener en la práctica una independencia que quizás la Ley no les garantizaba.

Esa independencia ha sido revelada en toda clase de asuntos: en el orden

político, el Supremo de la monarquía española consagró la legitimidad de la propaganda republicana; en el orden del nacionalismo, reconoció la legitimidad de la propaganda separatista de Cuba; en el orden del sometimiento á la casa real, proclamó el derecho de los particulares frente á los reyes y príncipes, fallando frecuentemente contra doña Isabel II en los pleitos que sostuvo.

Ahora no hace el Supremo, al admitir la reclamación de los herederos de Elena Sanz contra la familia real española, más que continuar sus viejas tradiciones; pero eso es digno de ser señalado, porque cada español cuando se le quiere hacer víctima de un atentado ó de un despojo, puede decir parodiando una frase célebre: "Aún hay magistrados del Supremo en Madrid."

¿Por qué no es posible á los cubanos sinceros, silenciar cierto sentimiento de envidia, á la lectura del cablegrama de Madrid que venimos comentando? ¿Por qué en Cuba, donde la Constitución crea un Poder Judicial independiente, no hay en los tribunales, ni siquiera en el Supremo, la confianza que se tiene en el de España?

¿A quién hace *La Lucha* esas preguntas? Sería bueno saberlo, siquiera para que se enterase el interrogado. . . ó los interrogados.

Las deficiencias que ve ó cree ver *La Lucha* en nuestro Tribunal Supremo con relación al Tribunal Supremo español, no pueden obedecer á la diferencia de organización y de atribuciones entre uno y otro organismo, porque si bien el más alto tribunal cubano es, ó quiso la Constitución que fuese, análogo al de los Estados Unidos, éste disfruta de una indiscutible y universal reputación

desde el punto de vista de la imparcialidad y la independencia.

"Ese tribunal—decía aún no hace un mes, en París, M. Doumer, presidente de la Cámara de Diputados franceses—á la vez austero y modesto, en el cual se me admitió familiarmente entre los jueces, está por encima, no solamente de los partidos, de los poderes y de la autoridad, sino también de las leyes, las cuales puede anular cuando son injustas, opresoras, tiránicas, destructoras de los principios fundamentales de la declaración de los derechos. Es la verdadera salvaguardia de las libertades públicas."

¿Cómo lograríamos que si M. Doumer viniese á esta isla pudiera, de regreso en París, elogiar al Tribunal Supremo de Cuba con tanto entusiasmo como que acaba de elogiar al Tribunal Supremo de los Estados Unidos?

Esta pregunta se la dirigimos á *La Lucha*.

Lo que sigue es también de "*La Lucha*":

Las declaraciones de Taft, sobre la política presente y futura de Cuba, han aclarado un tanto el entendimiento de algunos de nuestros políticos.

Nos decía anoche un hombre prominente de la situación, que hasta ayer no habíase dado cuenta de la escasa importancia que tenemos los cubanos, para hacer y deshacer en el problema cubano.

—Yo creía—agregó—que tenía una gran importancia mi país. Después de la lectura del discurso de Mr. Taft, me he enterado de que no tengo ninguna, y que yo y los míos somos unos "bonazos", y casi, casi, unos infelices.

—Créame usted, amigo—nos dijo,—que al enterarme de la insignificancia de mi papel y del de los míos, para el presente y futuro de Cuba, he tenido intenciones de saltarme la tapa de

los sesos. Pero, desgraciadamente, me ha faltado y me falta valor para tal resolución. La vida—continuó diciéndonos—aunque insoportable, tiene atractivos muy seductores, y no hay más remedio que conformarse con ser y no ser á la vez. Y lo desesperante de todo esto es que no le podemos echar los cubanos la culpa á nadie, sino á nosotros mismos, que somos indisciplinados, y que nuestras ambiciones y concupiscencias, pesan de tal manera sobre nuestro espíritu, que nos incapacitan para todas las cuestiones nobles, patrióticas y altruistas.

Seguramente el interlocutor del colega era un afiliado al partido liberal acometido en aquel momento de una crisis de sentido común.

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Al diablo, que no á Carlos M. Trelles, podía ocurrirle la idea de coleccionar en unas 250 páginas de satinado papel, títulos de obras y nombres de autores,

agujereadas de polillas aquellas y cubiertas por el polvo del olvido éstas, para recordar á un sordo que no quiere oír, el largo, difícil y amargo período de formación de la conciencia nacional, y para demostrar al mundo que, desde tres siglos atrás, nacían talentos bajo este cielo siempre azul y se disciplinaban en el estudio y el trabajo, al servicio de ideas altruistas y con propósitos de engrandecimiento colectivo, las voluntades de los criollos.

Podría decirse, de entonces y de ahora, lo que de las edades del individuo se dice. El símil es bastante aproximado.

El inocente infante, anda á gatas, se esfuerza por tenerse de pie; remeda gestos y sonidos y aprende palabras. Quiere ser muchacho. Luego, lee, excudriña, indaga, deduce. Imita acciones, aprovecha ejemplos, se forma un carácter y una conciencia. Quiere ser hombre. Llegado á la edad viril, en todo el esplendor de la inteligencia y toda la potencia de la voluntad, podría ser héroe, benefactor, genio. Y no pocas veces tuerce el camino, y hácese holgazán, vicioso y desatendido. De haber crecido se arrepiente, y se arrepiente de haber pensado.

Y se dá el caso de hombres recios, barbados y musculosos, que, salvo lo de no andar á gatas, tan sin criterio, voluntad y fortaleza están, como cuando dormían en el regazo de la niñera.

Así de los pueblos de laboriosa gestación intelectual, cuando tienen la desgracia, por concenas mil, de encerrar en aparente envoltura recia, un alma prematuramente senil.

Admirable obra de paciencia la de Carlos M. Trelles.

Cuando la "Bibliografía Cubana, desde 1492 hasta el presente," se publique, el erudito matancero habrá levantado en honor de su patria monumento soberbio, más durable que esos de granito y pórfido, que la vanidad erige en loor de héroes, precisamente para salvarlos del desamor y la ingratitude de los contemporáneos.

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Si resistencias del material indispensable para la ejecución de toda obra son, en cualquier arte u oficio, buena disculpa de imperfecciones, con la frase corriente "eso es de material", en la obra dramática que ha de servir para su total expresión de materiales tan complejos, el material no sólo disculpa de imperfecciones, sino también causa de aciertos; pero siempre algo que se impone a lo espiritual de toda obra de arte con mayor fuerza que arte alguno.

Calvo y obras de María Guerrero? La góndola de Hamlet, tan discutida por críticos y comentaristas de Shakespeare, no tiene otra razón que esta del material: el actor que estrenó "Hamlet", Burbage, consocio de Shakespeare en la dirección del teatro del Globo, era grueso, según testimonio de sus contemporáneos; Shakespeare, hombre de teatro, empresario y autor al mismo tiempo, quiso justificar con una frase el físico del Príncipe dinamarqués, que hoy nadie se figura rollo y lucido, ni seguramente el mismo Shakespeare lo imaginó así nunca.

escena y el público tampoco agradece mucho el verlas desfiguradas con pelucones y tiznajes de corcho quemado. En estas mismas obras de Lope citadas las madres aparecen en estado de mecer y devaneos; pueden ser muy bien representadas por lozanas actrices, con todos sus naturales encantos. No era Lope hombre para disgustar a ninguna gentil comedianta y no poner siempre todo su arte al servicio de la hermosura.

elaborar en Francia en 1310; los patines de ruedas fueron inventados por Plympton en 1893; los primeros carruajes cubiertos aparecieron en Inglaterra en 1580; el alcohol fué descubierta por los árabes en el siglo XII; los delojes "remontoir" los inventó Noel en 1851; el primer alambre de hierro se fabricó en Nuremberg en 1351; el primer torpedo procede de 1777; el primer vaciado en yeso se hizo en 1470 por Verocchio.

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FOLLETTIN 16 CLEMENCIA EL MAL POR EL BIEN POR IGNACIO MANUEL ALTAMIRANO (Esta novela publicada por la casa de Mance, Barcelona, se halla de venta en "LA MODERNA POESIA," Obispo 136.) (CONTINUA) Enrique se entusiasma gradualmente y manifestaba de mil modos su admiración. Isabel, tocando, se había transformado de una niña tímida y dulce que era, en un ángel seductor e irresistible. Sus hermosos ojos azules y oscuros, brillaban con el fuego de la inspiración, su boca se entreabría con una leve sonrisa, su rizada y espesa cabellera blanca parecía agitada, y el esfuerzo hacia palpitar su seno, descubriéndose cubierto, que Enrique devoraba con deleite.

sus manos temblaron y la pieza se interrumpió bruscamente. —¿Qué te pasa, querida?—le gritó Clemencia desde su asiento. —Nada—contestó Isabel—escuchaba una observación de Flores, que me ha obligado a interrumpirme. —¿Acaso he ofendido a usted, Isabel, con mi indicación humilde?—preguntó Enrique inclinándose de nuevo. —¿Ofenderme? ¡Dios mío! ¿por qué? Es una galantería de usted, que no acepto sino como una expresión de bondad. —Como la expresión de mi alma... Isabel; estoy subyugado... —Déjeme usted concluir... ¿qué dirán? La joven concluyó la melodía, pero podía notarse que se hallaba agitada y que no había ya aplomo en sus manos. Sobre todo, Fernando comprendió esto perfectamente. Enrique la condujo a su asiento, al que llegó casi desfallecida. —Esa música te fatiga mucho Isabel; me da pena verte agitada así... observó la señora. —Esa música—dijo solamente Enrique—hace que esta encantadora niña tenga un lugar en los grandes santuarios del arte. La señorita tenía razón... cuando se toca así, bien se puede ceñir la corona de artista. Esa frente de ángel está llamada a brillar con la luz de la gloria.

—¿Caballero!—interrumpió Isabel —me hace usted mal, porque eso es demasiado. —Isabel, yo no lisonjeo; en cuestiones de arte no tengo ese defecto, soy franco, y creo que entonces es cuando la franqueza demuestra cariño. Necesito anticipar a usted que yo puedo superar a Isabel. Quedo inferior a ella en muchos grados. —Esto no es posible, Clemencia, mira a lo que me has expuesto con tus alabanzas; Flores casi se burla de mí. —Pero ¡gran Dios! ¡burlarme yo! entonces usted no conoce todavía su mérito, no sabe usted a qué altura ha llegado, o la excesiva modestia de usted hace atribuir a burla lo que no es sino el grito de la admiración sincera. Sobre todo, Isabel, ¿usted me cree capaz de tamaña falsía? —No de ninguna manera; pero ¿qué quiere usted? soy provinciana, he carecido de buena escuela, y por más grande que haya sido mi aplicación, no puedo creer, no digo que sea artista, pero ni siquiera que esté exenta de enormes defectos. Y cuando oigo a una persona como usted, que está acostumbrada en Europa y en Méjico a escuchar tanto bueno, que conoce usted tan bien la música y que se expresa de esa manera, supongo que desea usted estimularme, y nada más. —Pues deseche usted esa opinión; yo hablo la verdad, y cualquiera que

como yo conozca algo del arte, dirá lo mismo. Ahí tiene usted a Fernando; él no es músico, pero tiene un gran talento, y aun le supongo una exquisita sensibilidad; su voto quizás no le parecerá a usted sospechoso como el mío; pregúnteselo usted... Fernando estaba profundamente distraído, pero al oírse nombrar comprendió que se le pedía su voto. —Yo soy profano enteramente en música—dijo,—pero sé sentir y admirar, y si se ha de juzgar por lo que he sentido, estas dos señoritas conocen el secreto de conmover el corazón. —He aquí una bella manera de eludir un fallo enteramente justo—dijo Clemencia sonriendo.—usted no habla con sinceridad, Valle, tal vez por temor de ofenderme; pero ¡no me ha oído usted antes juzgarme a mí misma? Ni por un momento pretendería yo competir con Isabel. Ella es la artista, y usted lo conoce, lo ha sentido perfectamente, porque mientras ella tocaba, yo estaba observándola a usted, y comprendí que se hallaba transportado a otros mundos. Sólo los artistas producen esos efectos, sólo los artistas conmueven profundamente, sólo los artistas hacen llorar; porque usted ha llorado. —¿Yo?—preguntó Fernando ruborizándose. —Usted me perdonará esta indiscreción; pero yo he visto a usted vol-

ver el rostro para ocultar una lágrima que inmediatamente se ha apresurado usted a enjugar. —¿Ha llorado?—preguntaron Mariana e Isabel con cierto interés. —Lo que yo tocaba, tal vez le recordará a usted alguna amiga de Méjico. No hay como la música para avivar los recuerdos. —Pero si no es eso—replicó Fernando—yo no tengo nada que recordar... —Le confieso a usted Valle—le dijo a media voz Clemencia—que tengo gran curiosidad de conocer la vida de usted. En ella debe esconderse algún misterio del corazón, que debe ser interesante, y que seguramente es la causa de esa tristeza profunda que manifiesta usted en todo. —Señora, mi pobre vida carece de sucesos que puedan excitar el menor interés, nada hay en ella de bueno ni de malo... nada; sufrimientos vulgares con los que no se puede hacer una historia... —Usted ha amado... indudablemente. —No, nunca. —Bien; ya hablaremos de eso, y añadiré volviéndose con vivacidad a Flores que hablaba con Isabel; ahora le llega a usted su turno... deseamos oír a usted. —Señoritas, ¿qué contrariedad para mí—respondió el oficial, consultando su magnífico reloj de oro,—son

las seis, a las seis y media tenemos una junta de honor de grande interés, y ni Fernando ni yo podemos faltar; ¿no es verdad, Fernando? —Así es—contestó éste levantándose. —De modo—dijo Isabel—que nos priva usted del placer de oírlo hoy. —Este placer sería poco; repito a ustedes que habiéndolas oído, me confieso mil veces inferior; pero de todos modos, mañana tendré el honor de hacer conocer a ustedes mis decantados talentos en la música; mañana soy de ustedes toda la tarde y la noche. —Muy bien—dijo Clemencia—y siendo así, con permiso de mis amigas tendremos la "soiree" mañana en casa. Mis amigas me acompañarán, y presentará a usted a mi familia y a otras personas, y nos distraeremos... Fernando, supongo que usted acompañará a su amigo, ¿no es verdad? Allí hablaremos de eso. —Arreglado; mañana no faltaremos. —Los dos jóvenes se despidieron. Flore notarse que entre Isabel y Fernando existía ya esa dulce inteligencia del amor comprendido, que es como el preliminar de la confianza, mientras que para Fernando la rubia no tenía más que una mirada llena de urbanidad, pero fría. (Continuará)

ENGLISH PAGES OF THE DIARIO DE LA MARINA

Havana, June 3, 1907

THE SENSIBLE CUBANS

We publish today translations from "La Lucha" and "El Popular" of Cardenas...

The sentimental appeal to the United States government for the prompt reestablishment of the Republic of Cuba...

But now that sentiment has given way to a more sensible understanding of the true aspects of the Cuban situation...

It is a very natural result of the dangers which every one can see for Cuba in the present political strifes...

Every one is asking: "If these things happen at present, when the Americans are still here and the contest is merely academical as no actual possession of power is disputed..."

The people prefer an indefinite postponement of the plan to reestablish the independent republic. They feel satisfied with this republic, provisionally administered by the United States...

Burke said that trouble is never desired by nor originated with the people, but is caused by governments.

PHILIP BROWN AS OFFICIAL PEACEMAKER

Official Communications Passed Between American Minister and Nicaraguan President.

UNCLE SPEAKS SPANISH

Details of Arrangement for Conference Between Warring Presidents which Resulted in Peace.

In its issue of May 6th. "The Liberal Banner" of Honduras, a paper published "in the interests of the revolution" prints, under the heading "The Beginning of the End" the following communications passed between President Zelaya and American Minister Philip Brown concerning the capitulation of Amapala:

"The telegrapher", according to "The Liberal Banner", sent the messages as follows:

"The minister (Brown) says (to Zelaya) that he has a great desire to salute you in person and he thanks you for your communication, and he embraces this occasion to congratulate you upon your excellent conduct in the present war, and upon the good order established in every place held by the Nicaraguan army, all which without doubt was due to you, and it shows that the army is worthy of its chief. He says that he is here in representation of the American Government to offer his services, acting in the interest of all parties, and that conditions for the surrender of Amapala are almost arranged, and that as for Dr. Irias, the conditions most satisfactory to the honor of Nicaragua and also for the General Manuel Bonilla, were accepted by Dr. Irias, and it is merely a question of a few hours before they are definitely accepted by General Bonilla; and that on his return to Amapala he fully expects to convince Bonilla that if he resists further he will not accomplish the end he desires; and that he takes advantage of this occasion to state to Your Excellency that if it may be permitted to him he would express the hope that the favorable moment has arrived to end the disagreement which unfortunately exists between El Salvador and Nicaragua; and that he is returning under orders from his government and that he had the opportunity to discuss the situation in detail and without reserve with General Figueroa. Figueroa stated to him that although the country is in a state of war he personally and his government are anxious to arrive at an agreement which shall bring about a stable peace with Nicaragua and that he is disposed to do all that lies within his power to reach this conclusion; he in his unofficial capacity would offer his services as mediator and he hopes

that Your Excellency with magnanimity will respond to the propositions for peace which are made in all good faith; and that now he places himself at the orders of Your Excellency without reserve to receive any suggestions which you may see fit to make."

General Zelaya answered "that he replies with pleasure to the kind greeting you address to him and that he thanks you in the name of the government and army of Nicaragua for the just appreciation you have had of their conduct in the recent campaign and that in the name of the Nicaraguan nation he thanks the powerful American government for the interest it takes in preserving peace among Central American republics. That he receives with pleasure the thought of putting an end to the difficulties at present pending between the republic and El Salvador if this latter country will immediately send a minister plenipotentiary to Nicaragua, as the Salvadorean minister in Washington offered. That he is surprised at the obstinate resistance offered by General Manuel Bonilla to the rendition of Amapala which all the country knows is in the power of the government council. That if the representative of the United States is acting in good faith as he does not doubt he is then he should not be ignored by General Bonilla because his intervention is in the interest of humanity and to avoid further shedding of blood. That the Nicaraguan leaders have orders not to attack El Tigre until all means of persuasion employed by the worthy representatives of the United States fail but if unfortunately their philanthropic endeavours are not successful attack will be made upon that island, and the whole of the responsibility will lie with General Bonilla and the Government of El Salvador which advises the general to resist."

"It the government of Salvador sincerely desires a stable peace it should cease to back General Bonilla and endeavour to prevent parties of defeated soldiers from crossing the Honduras frontier there to commit depredations which only irritate the spirit of the people instead of inclining them to peace. That the army of Nicaragua stationed in Honduras has received instructions not to act against El Salvador although the internal condition of that country is known and enemies of Figueroa are continually requesting aid to assist a general uprising which would bring about civil war, which might prove fatal to Sr. Figueroa. In conclusion he will consider the surrender of Amapala quite apart from a treaty of peace and amity with El Salvador if that government will send to Nicaragua a fully authorized representative and will recognize the present government of Honduras and agree not to permit disturbances

of Honduras's peace to originate within its territory. That his government approves all that Doctor Irias has done to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion honorable for both parties. That again he thanks you for the part you have kindly taken in the negotiations for peace and for the interest that the American government has manifested in this matter."

Mr. Brown said: "With all due respect to your opinion permit me to state that the demand that El Salvador shall send a minister to Nicaragua will make difficult an immediate solution of the present critical crisis, for first, the proposition implies a certain humiliation for Salvador which makes its acceptance impossible and second, in view of the critical situation all disinterested friends desire to see a settlement made without loss of time and this in my opinion might be secured in an easy, more satisfactory and peaceful manner by a conference held in waters of Amapala immediately after the surrender of the port. Therefore permit me if you desire it to place at the disposal of those interested the ships my government has at its orders in the Gulf of Fonseca."

"Although I am ready to make known to General Figueroa Your Excellency's remarks I fear nevertheless that they would cause a long and useless loss of time."

"I feel confident that you will gain greater glory by magnanimously conceding readily an immediate and direct conference with El Salvador. I believe that on receipt of your agreement I shall be able to obtain from El Salvador the fulfilment of those conditions you mention with regard to the frontier of Honduras and naturally those with reference to General Bonilla."

"Permit me further to state that General Figueroa has expressed his willingness to see you in person if you so desire. As regards the surrender of Amapala the arrangements are I believe almost concluded and will go into effect without loss of time and quite apart from difficulties pending between El Salvador and Nicaragua."

"I desire to repeat to you that I believe the situation to be very critical but General Figueroa is doing all in his power to avoid war and the settlement of the deplorable situation is entirely in your hands."

General Zelaya answered: "I regret to state that I do not see that it would be humiliating to El Salvador to send a minister of peace to Nicaragua after having appealed to the governments of the United States, Mexico and Chile asking them to use all their efforts to put an end to the war with Nicaragua but if the case is as urgent as you indicate and to please you I suggest: first, the immediate surrender of Amapala, General Bonilla and his friends to leave the island, under full guarantee; second, that Dr. Irias, authorized by the council of govern-

PEACE OF EUROPE WILL NOT BE DISTURBED

Sir Charles Dilke's Interview With a Parisian Journalist is Frankly Optimistic.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY

The English Are in Possession of Naval Supremacy and Will Maintain It

Sir Charles Dilke, one of the greatest living authorities on international politics, talked freely with a representative of a Paris paper the other day on the prospects of European peace. He was in an optimistic mood. He ridiculed the notion of a German editor that Great Britain designed an attack upon Germany. The unpopularity of the Germans in England, he said, was a matter of feeling, of historic grudges, and of financial and commercial competition; but history showed that nations never made war for such trifles. Nor did he believe that Germany would make war upon England. The English were in possession of naval supremacy and would maintain it, whatever attempts might be made to deprive them of it. If the German empire increased the number of its ships, England would do the same, indefinitely. In view of the cost of her army, Germany could not hope to rival the English fleet. Sir Charles remarked that there had been no serious danger of a European conflagration since 1875, and he doubted whether even then there was actual ground for alarm. So with the Moroccan question. The French were greatly excited, but he thought they were mistaken in fearing hostilities. In reply to a suggestion that danger existed during the Boulanger period, Sir Charles exclaimed with a smile: "Boulanger, why he would have concluded a Franco-German alliance." In conclusion he declared that in his opinion peace would prevail in Europe for many years.

ment, name the civil, military and treasury authorities of Amapala; third, that the conference between Nicaragua and El Salvador take place immediately after the surrender and in the port of Amapala, by means of representation of both republics; fourth, that if President Figueroa comes to Amapala with his ministers, the president of Nicaragua will not reject his invitation but will also appear, but the conference shall be held aboard one of the American war vessels anchored in the Gulf of Fonseca. "That he believes that in this manner and end may be put to present difficulties, to the benefit of both republics."

EGYPT'S ADMIRABLE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

A Speech Delivered by the Minister of Education Was Absolutely Unique

LORD CROMER WONDERS

Authors of Resolutions Unable to Read the Very Documents they Had Signed

A little while before his resignation—an English newspaper says—Lord Cromer sent to the British Foreign Office an account of the proceedings of the Egyptian National Assembly during its four days' session, which throws a strong light upon the general capacity of the members. The speech delivered by the minister of education is described by Lord Cromer as "the only utterance at all resembling a speech such as would be made in the chambers of other countries." The Assembly's first day was occupied in reading the proposals brought forward by different members. A good many had to be announced by the secretary, the putative authors being unable to read the resolutions standing in their name. In several cases, Lord Cromer declares, a proposal had unquestionably been dictated by others to the member making it, who often very imperfectly understood its meaning. One proposal was in the nature of a self-denying ordinance, being to the effect that members of the General Assembly should be restricted to those who can read and write well. Lord Cromer regrets that this proposal was rejected. During the remaining three days of the session no fewer than eighty-five proposals occupied the attention of the Assembly. Fifty-four were passed, many practically without discussion, six were referred to the legislative council for further consideration, and nineteen were rejected. It is not altogether surprising that Lord Cromer is utterly opposed to entrusting the Assembly with any power of veto over Government plans.

Mr. Brown concluded: "I cannot express in words my appreciation of the well-considered conditions which Your Excellency has communicated to me. I will lose no time in securing the immediate surrender of Amapala and agreement on the part of General Figueroa to the conditions you name with regard to El Salvador and as soon as possible I will advise you for further action."

"The magnanimous attitude you have taken has made possible I am sure an honorable and stable peace."

"Kindly accept the expression of appreciation and respect of your most affectionate servant, Philip Brown."

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TO BE AND NOT TO BE, BOTH AT ONCE

Cubans Have Solved Hamlet's Problem.—Are Concerned but Have No Part in Affairs.

'EL POPULAR,' OF CARDENAS

Neither Annexation Nor Independence Will Come Except When Convenient to America.

'The Lucha' printed Saturday an editorial which translates as follows: Taft's declarations concerning the present and future policy to be observed concerning Cuba have enlightened somewhat the understanding of some of our politicians.

A prominent man of the day remarked to us last night that until he read them he had not fully understood the little importance attached to us Cubans, to do or not to do, in this matter of the Cuban problem.

"I thought," he added, "that my country was very important in that problem. After I had read Mr. Taft's speech I discover that this is not at all the case, and that I and mine are 'good boys' all right, but none too fortunate for all that."

"Believe me, friend," he said, "when I saw how insignificant a figure I and mine cut in the present and the future of Cuba, I felt like blowing out my brains, but, unfortunately I hadn't the courage to do that. Life," he went on, "though insufferable is seductively attractive and the only solution is to be and not to be at one and the same time. And the worst of it is we Cubans can blame nobody but ourselves, because we are undisciplined, and because our unreined ambitions so weigh upon our spirits that they incapacitate us in all questions involving 'dignity, patriotism and altruism.'"

"El Popular" of Cardenas, reprints another article from "La Lucha" more or less in the same terms and adds in way of comment:

"What our contemporary says is right and it should be repeated every day until all Cubans agree that the Cuban problem is to be solved having in view the interests of the United States, for which country, as 'La Lucha' points out, the Cuban question has assumed an international character.

"France, England, Germany and Spain have made Washington understand that for them the United States is the only sponsor in Cuba, and therefore, it is to the United States they look for guarantees of public order here and the life and property of their subjects.

"The United States having acquired that responsibility as the natural result of the Treaty of Paris and the Platt Amendment, it is but logical that all our local political aspirations are put off until the way is found to fulfil the duty of the United States towards those foreign powers whose subjects represent the largest material interests in Cuba.

"This is to be borne in mind when a prompt and good solution of the Cuban problem is sought. If annexation comes it will come when convenient to the United States and not when the Cubans ask and if a second republic is established, it will be when the American government can feel able to guarantee the life and property of the numerous foreigners who live and work in this island."

AMBASSADOR MADE MEXICAN GOVERNOR

State of Chihuahua Chooses Minister to Washington for Its Executive Chair.

By Associated Press. El Paso, June 3.—In elections held yesterday Ambassador Creel, the Mexican representative in Washington, was elected governor of the state of Chihuahua, without opposition.

The Mexican laws do not require officials, of either state or national government, to be residents of the districts in which they are elected to office. Many are the amusing stories of men popular in Mexico City who are elected to be representatives and senators, for instance, for frontier sections of the backwoods, districts they have never seen and in whose welfare they can hardly be expected to take a very keen interest. Their ignorance in matters which might prove of importance to their constituents permit their representatives to be selected for them by persons in the national capital more interested in politics than they. The same thing happens sometimes in Spain and the word 'emero' also used in Mexico, means a deputy or senator elected by a district in which he is unknown.

SPANISH AND JAPANESE

There is one striking difference between the Japanese and the newly arrived Spanish immigrants. When husband and wife of the former nationality walk together in the public streets, paterfamilias stalks proudly in advance, and the little wife follows meekly at a respectful distance in the rear. The sturdy and comely Spanish matron invariably takes the lead, the husband following her, perfectly satisfied with the place assigned him.—[Hawaiian Gazette.]

PORTUGUESE VERY LIKE CUBAN LIBERALS

Opposition Has Brought About Crisis by System of Obstruction to All Reforms Planned.

KING ASKS CONFIDENCE

If the People Will Trust Him He Will Rule Country Without Parliament for Time Being.

By Associated Press. Lisbon, June 3.—Premier Franco in explaining the present political crisis here declares that the dissolution of the parliament is imperative. The statesmen of that body have followed a policy of obstruction so far that they have brought the government to a standstill and public order is threatened. Their political strife renders the accomplishment of reforms demanded by the country quite impossible.

Therefore the king has asked for the confidence of the people. He desires to dissolve the parliament and govern the country alone. He promises to endeavour to carry out the reforms wanted by decree until the politicians come to their senses and show themselves prepared to fulfil their duties.

EIGHTH CAVALRY TO LEAVE SERVICE

Five Troops To Go Because They Insist on Shielding Their Officers From Investigation.

The New York Evening Post foretells as follows the dismissal of five troops of the Eighth Cavalry:

And now it is the Eighth United States Cavalry which has called down upon itself the wrath of the authorities. It faces a dire fate. Five troops of this faithful white regiment are to be mustered out at once. We have received no word to this effect from either President Roosevelt or Secretary Taft, yet we have no doubt as to the correctness of our statement. For these five companies of white cavalry have been guilty of precisely the same crime that has marred the record of the black Twenty-fifth Infantry—they have been caught in a "conspiracy of silence." It appears, according to the 'Army and Navy Journal' and the Manila newspapers, that Major Ayres of this regiment preferred charges of insubordination and personal misconduct against five of his officers, just before the regiment sailed for the United States. A court-martial was appointed to try them,

but when it met, the enlisted men of the regiment "refused, under examination, to 'disclose facts' supposed to be in their possession, and the court-martial had perforce to adjourn." The officers, who are now in this country, are still under arrest, awaiting the action of the War Department. It needs no prophet to foretell what this will be. We could almost write the order the President must be preparing, by quoting whole passages from his fierce denunciation of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, for exactly the same crime. Of course, it is worse to shield alleged murderers than one's officers; but the principle remains the same, and Mr. Roosevelt may be relied upon not to falter in his plain duty.

LIGHTNING STRIKES BALLOON IN AIR

Peculiar Accident Occurred at Military Review in Rome.—Man Fell 700 Feet.

By Associated Press. Rome, June 3.—During a military review held here yesterday at which the King and Queen were present, lightning struck a balloon and set it afire while it floated 700 feet in the air. Captain Nilivelli fell from the balloon to the earth. He died immediately as the result of injuries received.

WESTERN RAILWAY CARS LOST BY FIRE

Cars, Sheds and Machinery Damaged by Flames.—Estimate of Loss Not Yet Made Out.

Fire which occurred early Sunday morning in the Western Railway yards damaged the car sheds there, burned three new cars, and did other damage which is roughly estimated at \$100,000.

THREE PERISHED IN NEWARK FIRE

Tinverein Hall Destroyed Early This Morning.—Eight Families Rescued from Death.

Newark, June 3.—Fire destroyed the Tinverein Hall early this morning and Janitor Hoenke, his wife and child lost their lives in the flames. Eight other families were rescued by the firemen and police.

HAVE ALIENATED PUBLIC SYMPATHY

Situation in French Ports Caused by Seamen's Strike Unchanged.—Settlement Hoped.

DEPUTIES ISSUE WARNING

Representatives of Maritime Districts Declare that Paralyze of Trade Was Too Sudden.

By Associated Press. Paris, June 3.—Although the situation created here by the seamen's strike is not materially changed, there appears to be hope of an early settlement. Deputies of the maritime districts have warned the men that they have been too precipitate and are alienating public sympathy by so abruptly and thoroughly paralyzing trade. Besides, they are incurring heavy penalties by absenting themselves from their ships.

OCEANIC'S CARGO DAMAGED BY FIRE

Conflagration Will Not Prevent Regular Sailing.—Firemen Overcome by Smoke.

By Associated Press. New York, June 3.—A stubborn fire which broke out early this morning in the hold of the steamship Oceanic, has damaged its cargo to the extent of several thousand dollars. Many firemen engaged in combating the flames were overcome with smoke. The damage done was not sufficient to prevent the vessel's regular sailing on Wednesday.

ACTRESS MURDERED BY JEALOUS HUSBAND

Celebrated Danish Star Shot.—Assailant Then Committed Suicide.—Tragedy in Jutland.

By Associated Press. Copenhagen, June 3.—Cecilia Krum Nathansohn, the celebrated Danish actress, was shot and mortally wounded in Jutland yesterday by her husband. The man committed suicide. Jealousy is given as the cause of the tragedy.

Gen. Kuroki regretted it exceedingly, but he hadn't time to visit the honorable stock yards.—Chicago Tribune.

EDUCATION IN INDIA

—Education in India is advancing. In Bengal the Government's expenditure under this head last year was \$3,675,116.

The warlike power of every country depends on their three per cent. Rothschild would open and shut the temple of Janus, Baring would probably command the Tenth Legion and with loud cries of Scrip and Omnium reduced, Consols and Cesar.—Sydney Smith.

QUESTIONABLE BUSINESS

"He's in a very shady line of business." "What is it?" "Awings!"

IT BROUGHT HER TO

Johnnie—Papa, papa, come quick! Mama has fainted. Papa—Here, put this ten-dollar bill in her hand. (A moment later): "She says she wants ten more."—Fliegende Blätter.

AT THE PLAY HOUSES

National Theatre.—San Rafael and Prado.—Spanish Dramatic Company.—Performance this evening begins at 8:30, El Genio Alegre. Prices range from \$8.00 to 20 cts.

Payret Theatre Prado corner of San Jose.—Moving pictures in hourly acts.

Albino Theatre.—Zulueta, head of Obispo street: Spanish Zarzuela Company. Regular performance this evening beginning at 8 o'clock: El Respetable Publico, El Ruido de Campanas, Los Borrachos. Prices from \$1.00 per act to 5 cts admission to the galleries.

Actualidades Theatre.—Monserrote No. 8.—Mr. Ferry, the Man-Frog Juanita Beraza, Spanish dancer, and moving pictures. Regular performance this evening beginning at 7:45. Prices, from 10 to 60 cts. per act.

Alhambra Theatre (For men only).—Consulado corner of Virtudes. Regular performance this evening beginning at 8:15 o'clock: Cornelia Manso; 9:30, Buffalo Exposition. Prices from 20 cts. to 40 cts. per act.

Salon Novedades.—Prado and Virtudes Streets.—Moving pictures in hourly acts.

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