The Sun.

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The Administration and Spain.

There is good reason for thinking that the arrival of Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD at Madrid may mark a turning point in our policy regarding Cuba.

Mr. CLEVELAND, in his last annual message, spoke vaguely of what might become necessary in certain contingencies, but such expressions of course neither alarmed the Madrid Government nor resulted in anything of consequence. Indeed, regarded as a response to the demand of the Fifty-fourth Congress for the recognition of Cuban belligerency and for negotiations to secure the independence of the island, they were palpable moves for delay.

But with the change of Administration a change of policy has been looked for, not only by our country, but by Spain herself. In making that change the temperament of President McKINLEY and current circumstances alike have prompted deliberation. The condition of our home affairs demanded his first attention; then came the errand of Special Commissioner CALHOUN, for whose report final action had to be delayed; finally, a new Minister to Spain was nominated and confirmed, and he will receive instructions which should embody the new policy.

We are justified in believing that the basis of those instructions will be that, in the opinion of the President, the time has come for the war to stop. He learns from Gen. LEE and Mr. CALHOUN the desolation of the island, the sufferings caused by WEYLER's concentration and other edicts, and the futility of Spain's efforts to subjugate the people. He finds in Secretary WILSON's latest statistics proof of the disastrous effects of the war upon our commerce, our Cuban trade during the last fiscal year being only $47,548,610, against $102,864,204 a few years ago. It is also certain that the fiscal year now about to end will show another tremendous decrease, amounting probably to fully one-half from last year's figures, while some forecasts represent the total as likely to amount to only $20,000,000, or one-fifth of what the figures were before the war.

Considerations both of self-interest and humanity, therefore, impel our Government to notify Spain that since her efforts to conquer Cuba have, after more than two years of trial, without any interference from us, proved obviously futile, peace must now be brought about. Spain fairly might welcome this message as giving her an excuse for putting an end to a fearful and hopeless drain of money and men.

But if Mr. WOODFORD's representations on this point are rebuffed, Spain must not be surprised to find the next step to be our Government's recognition, not only of Cuban belligerency but of Cuban independence, for the independence of the island is the only basis of a true and lasting peace.

Perpetual Treaty Rights.

While Congress and the President will consider doubtless in a patient and friendly spirit Japan's protest against our annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, it would of course be preposterous to suppose that this protest could avail to set aside the project.

The Mikado's Government seems to have two grievances. One is sentimental, arising from discourtesies which it thinks it has received from both Hawaii and the United States through the failure to impart to it such advance information about the treaty negotiations as other countries obtained. This may be felt the more keenly, inasmuch as Japan had complained already that Hawaii prematurely published certain diplomatic correspondence on the immigration dispute in violation of diplomatic proprieties. But perhaps this part of her troubles can be removed by proper representations and, if need be, apologies, with assurances that no slight was meant.

More serious, as not pertaining to sensitiveness regarding etiquette, is Japan's objection that her treaty rights, secured from Hawaii, will be taken away by annexation. Yet, perhaps, also, as to that a satisfactory solution can be found. Japan has obtained, under her treaty of 1871 with Hawaii, certain rights of travel, trade, and residence for her subjects, and she also has the benefit of certain customs duties under the most favored nation principle. In addition to the question of citizenship rights, comes up that of the pending pecuniary claims against Hawaii for alleged violations of the immigration agreement.

It must be borne in mind, however, that we also made a treaty with Japan recently, and in some of its provisions, to go into effect year after next, we, too, have raised her to the favored nation footing. Again, while it is true that, under Article III. of the pending annexation treaty, "the existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease," yet they are to be "replaced by such treaties as may exist or as may hereafter be concluded between the United States and foreign nations;" and, furthermore, "the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged" until other regulations are made. Article VI. expressly agrees that the President shall appoint Commissioners to recommend any needed legislation to Congress.

Japan, as it seems to us, does not really expect to prevent annexation by her protest, but objects that her rights have not been guarded expressly in the pending treaty. In other words, she is compelled to trust us to do her justice. But in the nature of the case, a treaty of this character will hardly go into specific details concerning Hawaii's dealings with any particular nation except our own. The one thing out of the question is to hold that treaty rights, even when no provision is made for their discontinuance, otherwise than by mutual consent, are eternal and indefeasible. One of the most palpable cases in which they lapse is that in which either contracting party ceases to be a sovereign power; and that is the very case before us.

Hawaii, in good faith, as an independent nation, made a treaty with Japan. It is not customary in such documents to imply a doubt of continued national existence, by making the agreement depend in express terms on the duration of sovereignty; yet is it pretended seriously that if, by conquest or by voluntary renunciation, sovereignty ceases to exist, the treaty remains wholly unimpaired? This might make one generation able to bind all its successors for all time. To say that Hawaii, in her treaty with Japan, had stipulated against annexation, or against yielding her laws in favor of those of the nation which she should join, is absurd. It would make a single bargain paramount to the whole future destiny of the nation. And precisely similar considerations apply to our side of the transaction in annexing Hawaii.

King, Queen, and Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. ALEXANDER ECTOR ORR, in congratulating Queen VICTORIA on the occasion of her jubilee, in the name of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, referred to the fact that the original charter of that body had been received directly "from the hand of your illustrious ancestor, King GEORGE the Third."

This must be deemed to be the most remarkable utterance inspired by the Queen's jubilee, at least from any American source.

Whatever our views of Queen VICTORIA, we have not been accustomed in this country to regard GEORGE III. as an illustrious character.

We wonder whether Mr. ALEXANDER ECTOR ORR has ever taken time enough to read a short but expressive document, commonly known as the Declaration of Independence. It can be obtained almost for the asking, or, at all events, by the expenditure of a few pennies, at any book store. We would suggest the purchase of a copy for the library of the Chamber of Commerce, and if the treasury of that organization is not in such a condition as to warrant the expenditure, we will cheerfully contribute the necessary amount.

Having obtained a copy of the Declaration of Independence, if Mr. ORR and his associates will turn to the second page of that memorable instrument, they will find a clear and cogent statement of the various acts by which the "illustrious" GEORGE III. endeared himself to the American colonies in the time of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN and HANCOCK and JEFFERSON.

Read a few of the meritorious performances of the "illustrious" monarch of the Chamber of Commerce:

"He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

"He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

"He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

"He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

"He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions."

One hundred and twenty-two years is a long period, but ten times as many years will not serve to soften or mitigate the severity of the judgment which all patriotic Americans must pass upon the infamous treatment which this country received at the hands of the British sovereign whom it pleases the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York to characterize as the "illustrious" ancestor of Queen VICTORIA.

The New Torpedo Boat Bids.

There are several points of interest in the offers for building the latest trio of 30-knot torpedo boats.

Foremost among them is the number of bidders. When it is considered that, only a few years ago, thirty knots was beyond the reach of even the world-renowned foreign builders of fast craft, and that up to the beginning of year before last the contract speed exacted of our newest torpedo boats, the three undertaken by the Columbian Iron Works, was only 24½ knots, it is astonishing to find ten different American yards offering to build 30-knot boats.

And coupled with this is the wide range of the bidding. It includes Bath, Boston, New York, Camden, Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore on the Atlantic coast, and San Francisco and Portland on the Pacific. In the list of bidders we observe some names of well-known builders distinguished for other Government construction who have never yet undertaken a torpedo boat. We see others who have before proposed to build boats of moderate speed, but attack the fast ones for the first time; finally, we see one or two names wholly new to the construction of war vessels of any kind.

All this is gratifying, not only because it shows that American ingenuity and skill are already in the forefront of the torpedo boat field, but because we get the assurance of a great variety of resources on which, in case of sudden need, the Government can rely. In the days of the Cushing it was a subject of felicitation that the country had, in the HERRESHOFFS, one firm that could turn out a torpedo boat of what is now very modest speed. Several years later, when the Ericsson followed, and a Dubuque firm received the contract, the fact was officially commented on as satisfactory. Now, with neither of these earlier firms competing, we find ten responsible builders ready to undertake craft of the highest type, and six knots faster than the highest we had exacted up to two years ago. We may add that a 26-knot boat was contracted for in October, 1895, by the MORANS of Seattle, who are not among the present bidders.

The prices asked, too, are generally low, thus indicating that the Government gets more and more for its money, as familiarity with the types of modern shipbuilding increases in our yards. The differences between the conditions in this year's trio of 30-knot boats and last year's make exact comparisons somewhat difficult. Of the latter, the two Bath boats are to have a displacement of about 146½ tons only and to cost, for hull and machinery, $194,000 each, while the San Francisco boat is to displace 273 tons and to cost $227,500. The new offers include boats running all the way from 410 tons to 230. A vessel of 330 tons can be built for $245,250; of 300 tons for $214,000; of 267 tons, for $212,000, and so on. Of course there may be other differences in contract requirements besides that of size, but in general, as the speed is the same, it will be noticed that these proposals compare very well in price with last year's 273-ton boat of the Union Iron Works.

The fact that Congress authorized no new battleships may have brought into the present competition the CRAMPS and perhaps others; at all events, we may count on having three more 30-knot boats for our navy, and if they beat their contract speed as the Porter does, they will go far ahead of 30 knots.

Lion and Populist.

Some time ago Governor LEEDY of Kansas appointed a committee to confer with committees of Texas and Oklahoma for the purpose of seeing what could be done to reduce freight rates. The Kansas committee has just made its report, after a pleasant free excursion to Texas.

The report asserts that the rates from Kansas to the Gulf of Mexico are too high, and suggests that the Governor or the Railroad Commission plead with the railroad to put down rates before the fall shipping of grain to the South. If the pleading fails, as it will fail, on account of the obduracy of the railroad corporations, a special session of the Legislature may be called for the purpose of passing the Maximum Freight bill, which failed at the regular session. These suggestions, however, are felt to be tame and bloodless. As the committee says, "the people are standing with their hand in the lion's mouth, and if he sees fit to crush them, they can only submit."

So long as they depend on softening the hearts of traffic managers or even upon the good offices of the Legislature, the hand will remain in the lion's mouth. If they are to save the hand, they must do it themselves. Here reappears a great Kansas idea, clear to the whole school of advanced Kansas Populists, and to Governor LEEDY the very apple of his eye. Build a State and inter-State railroad from Kansas to Galveston. The committee says that such a road can be built from the northern boundary line of Kansas to Galveston for $8,000,000. "Some way must be devised to bring the railroads under control or the people must take the bull by the horns and help themselves." It is to be wished that they may not help themselves to railroads which belong to other folks. The best thing they can do is to build a railroad of their own and bond it with non-interest-bearing bonds. Then they can abolish rates, freight and passenger, for all Populist consignors and travellers, smash the other railroads, and enjoy themselves generally. A genuine Populist railroad, run for and by Populists, would be an education to everybody and a warning to plutocrats and monopolists, who would not be allowed to ride on it at any price; and a committee of the Legislature in a buffet car could accompany every train.

Monopoly will have cold feet when it sees the first spike of the Kansas State railroad driven.

The Botanical Garden Plans.

The adoption of the Botanical Garden plans by the Park Board on Monday shows more strikingly than has been shown hitherto the limited understanding of their duties on the part of the Park Commissioners, and the Botanical Society's almost incredible craze for having its own way with public property conditionally within its control, regardless of the public's right in it.

Under the law the plans were prepared by the society, unquestionably with the aid of inferior experts. That, however, is foreign to the main point. Under the law again the Park Board took up the duty of examination, prior to approval, and, in a moment of enlightenment, chose a committee of experts, of the highest rank on questions of botanical gardens, of architecture, and of landscape architecture or park making. We have already recorded the extraordinary spectacle of the Botanical Society deliberately trying to induce the Park Board to ignore the recommendations of their proper advisers, who alone represented the city's interests, and to accept the desires of the Botanical Society, representing only themselves. They even importuned the Mayor to exert his influence, and, appreciating no better than they the principles of art or his own place in the municipal administration, Col. STRONG complied most improperly, and appealed to the Park Board to reject the counsel of Prof. SARGENT, Mr. HASTINGS and Mr. OLMSTED, and to adopt the society's plans off-hand.

The Park Board, however, still retained enough of the impulse which appointed the Sargent committee to refrain from complying with the request of the Mayor and of the members of the society who had approached them, and evidently it was intimated to the society that some respect should be paid to the recommendations of the people's representatives. So on Monday new plans were offered by the society. To those, of course, the same principle applied that applied to the first. They should have been referred again to Prof. SARGENT and his colleagues, to report whether the modifications were satisfactory. Nothing should have been accepted until finally it had received the stamp of their approval. By no other method could the first rule of park management, and of all public affairs involving art particularly, be kept intact, and the dignity of the city be regarded duly. Yet two such achievements were beyond the Park Board's ability. Left to themselves, they probably would have followed the guidance which has led them to appeal to experts; but before the pressure of the Mayor and the Botanical Society their slight hold on the principle of the thing was loosed utterly. They showed that they must have appointed the Sargent committee originally without understanding the why and wherefore, and that they are as blunt to the ideas which should govern them in administering the New York park land as the poor Mayor himself. Among the three Commissioners responsible for this gross breach of decency and order are to be found good clothes, good manners, good speech, and presumably good intentions; but, unfortunately, these cannot fit them for the business assigned to them.

The conduct of the Botanical Society will remain amazing much beyond the closure of the episode. Here are a number of notably well reputed gentlemen, including, one would suppose, an understanding of art and of public administration sufficient to cure the vandalism which wealth cannot cure. Among them are the President of Columbia College and three of Columbia's professors. For the subscription of a comparatively small sum of money, they have been honored with a semi-public function, carefully and fittingly held subject to the final authority of the regular officials. Yet, instead of sedulously observing the proprieties of their relation to the public, and of zealously guarding against the obtrusion of their personal influence, to the disturbance of the Park Department's most precious rule, they have pressed forward as though the 250 acres of Bronx Park committed partially to their care were a personal toy, in exploiting which their impatience would brook no interference.

Perhaps these gentlemen may get some insight into their course if they consider for a moment the case of the statue offered by Gen. BUTTERFIELD for a place in Riverside Park, and dealt with the day these plans were "approved." Gen. BUTTERFIELD was quite on all fours with the Botanical Society. His standing as a citizen is unexceptionable. He was animated by public spirit when he offered his statue. He spent his own money for it. He could have pleaded the elevation of his motives, and his care in selecting the sculptor, bringing the latter's certificate that the statue was good in its art. But the Park Board referred Gen. BUTTERFIELD's proposition to its regular professional adviser, the National Sculpture Society. The latter reported that the statue was artistically inferior, unsuited to the site proposed, and that no monument was desirable for that site anyway. Now, suppose that Gen. BUTTERFIELD had besought the Park Board with the Twelfth Regiment, had visited the Mayor and had persuaded him, in his ignorance of the merits of the case, to express his wishes to his appointees, the Park Commissioners, and at last had induced them to break down for his benefit the precedents that protect the public interest in the parks, and, on their own untrained but potent authority, to impose upon the city another monument condemned by the highest critics the city could summon to its aid?

That is the situation of the Botanical Garden affair to-day. It is a curious illustration of human nature.

A Memorial to Dr. Samuel Fisk Green.

Recent newspapers bring to us from the island of Ceylon accounts of an interesting event in that part of the world, namely, the opening of a hospital just completed on the island of Caradive to the memory of Dr. SAMUEL FISK GREEN, a brother of the Hon. ANDREW H. GREEN of New York. We quote from the *Jaffna Star:*

"This institution at Caradive was formally opened on the 12th inst., and the exercises on the occasion proved to be quite noteworthy. The day selected was a public holiday, being the Tamil Tai Pongal, or feast of the first fruits. A neat and spacious pandal had been erected in front of the building and well furnished with settees. Between three and four hundred gathered, including some fifty from outside of Caradive, who were honored with seats on the veranda. There was also quite a company of Tamil ladies. Soon after 9:30 P. M. Sir WILLIAM TWYNAM, K. C. M. G., arrived and, taking the chair, the exercises were opened by the singing of a lyric, and the reading of Scripture by the Rev. C. M. SANDERS, the Caradive pastor.

"After this came a historical sketch of the undertaking by Mr. K. VISUVANATHER, through whose efforts chiefly the hospital has been erected.

"He was a medical student under Dr. GREEN at Manippay, and in his experience in the island had become impressed with the importance of introducing the practice of Western medicine on a more permanent basis than his own treatment.

"Sir WILLIAM, who was always a warm friend and enthusiastic admirer of Dr. GREEN, and who has ever taken great interest in providing proper medical facilities for the people of the northern province, spoke at length of Dr. GREEN as a physician, as a man, and as a friend, told how much he personally owed to him, and related incidents showing his widespread influence, and especially his genial yet earnest Christian character. This tribute to his friend was an unconscious revelation of the character of the speaker which could not but impress all who heard it."

Addresses followed by the Rev. T. S. SMITH, Dr. MILLS, Dr. PAUL of the Friend in Need Society's Hospital, and T. C. CHENGARAPILLAI, Esq., Proctor of the Supreme Court.

The building is on the main road, near the centre of the island, and a little more than a quarter of a mile from the church. One of the speakers expressed the hope that "its usefulness may rapidly increase, and that it may be a centre of healing, both bodily and spiritual, to the more than 8,000 inhabitants of the island of Caradive."

During his nearly twenty years' residence in Ceylon Dr. GREEN prepared and published a series of elaborately illustrated works now the standard medical literature in the Tamil language. In addition to this great labor he was the superintendent of the Friend in Need Society's Hospital, in which were annually treated some eight thousand patients, and also of the training of a class of natives in the medical art, many of whom found employment in the Government service.

The jubilee of Queen VICTORIA has afforded Englishmen occasion for the greatest jingo demonstration in all English history; but the Mugwumps and the other pusillanimous sorts hereabouts who object to jingoism exclude the English variety from their animadversion. English jingoism is all right in their eyes, only the jingoism which expresses American pride and manliness meets with their disfavor. Except for that American jingoism, the jubilee at London yesterday would have been more jubilant still. The national American spirit that grates so harshly on emasculated Mugwumpery as intolerable jingoism deprived England of the opportunity of celebrating British dominion extending over the American continent. In the days when that jingoism impelled the American colonies to cast off English domination, Mugwumps were called Tories, and the jingoism to which the breed then opposed their cowardice and treachery was known as patriotism.

It is gratifying to find in the bold words of Messrs. DILLON, O'KELLY, and REDMOND in the House of Commons on Monday last the proof that the spirit of liberty has not been crushed in Ireland by the forty-two coercion acts which distinguish the reign of VICTORIA. "While your empire is engaged in jubilation," said Mr. REDMOND, "Ireland stands at your door sullen and disaffected." Upon the same subject Mr. O'KELLY, the member from North Roscommon, made the following memorable statement: "Our action means more than appears upon the surface. It is a sign that, when the day comes that you will have to fight for your liberties, we will stand aside. Some of us will not be content with standing aside. We are disloyal because we are not free, and we are proud of our disloyalty."

In her "Life of Robert Emmet" the Countess de Hausonville pictures a peasant boy standing erect and proudly uttering the words, "*Mon père était rebelle!*" "*C'est là,*" she adds, "*son 'titre de noblesse!*" So it was, and so it is. The only Irishman on the face of the earth to-day who has reason to be proud is the rebel whose manhood is proved by his "disloyalty."

No, the Celts, thank Heaven, are not all English yet.

Where is the Two Million Club of Chicago, that board of imaginative statisticians which devoted itself so many years and with so much ardor to proving that Chicago had or must have a population of two millions? School censuses and the censuses of the persons who didn't go to school and various other materials were used in building the lofty calculations of the Two Million BARRAGES. Now comes a report, possibly malicious and libellous, that in the first five months of this year Chicago drank 175,000 less barrels of beer than in the same time in 1896. If true, this must indicate a population of two, if not three, millions, but nobody save the Two Million adders can demonstrate the increase. Presumably Chicago is growing too fast to find time to drink beer. The Two Million Club needs to come out of its cave and do some ciphering.

The *Washington Times* avers that "a Senator from Georgia the other day used the strong word 'vehemence' several times so as to impress his pronunciation upon the galleries." Can this tale be true? Is it the Hon. AUGUSTUS BACON or the Hon. STEVE CLAY who thus seeks to make his vehemence more vehement? After all, peculiarities of pronunciation are a good deal like cravats, a matter of taste. It used to be charged that Mr. SEWARD was in the habit of pronouncing "European" with the accent on the ante-penult, but the charge, whether true or not, did not damage Mr. SEWARD; and Mr. SHERMAN is not known to have lost any friends because he was accused of making "Samoa" a dactyl. A man who pronounced every word, including Arkansas, right every time, might be considered a little too good for common use. It is well to be correct, but it is not absolutely necessary to be an unabridged pronouncing dictionary. Another Georgia character, Mr. HOCUS SMITH, is said to say octopus, but Mr. SMITH's rank on the stage has not been impaired by this little eccentricity.

The people of Indianapolis are still paying over $50,000 a year more for illuminating gas than they ought to pay.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Well, you have 8-cent car fares, and it is natural for you to want cheaper gas. Why not have the next Legislature pass a law compelling the gas companies to pay their customers for gas? What is the New Economy for, any way?

Mr. W. F. SCHULTS, a Connecticut man who is an instructor in agriculture at the Hampton school, is about to gather some curious statistics. He is going to "study and report on the food supply of the colored people" in Southampton county, Va. The *Southern Workman and Hampton School Record* gives this description of his plans:

"He expects to drive from house to house in some selected rural group, making careful observations on the amount and kind of food received in each house, weighing and measuring the waste and refuse, and determining exactly what quantity of food and of what kinds is actually consumed by each family, and the average amount consumed by each individual. This study will also include a study of the water supply and the beverages consumed. Mr. SCHULTS hopes also to be able to gather information about the condition, social, religious, financial, and moral, of those with whom this investigation brings him in contact, which will be of service in the comprehension of the problem with which the school is dealing."

There is a certain delicacy about the inquiries which Mr. SCHULTS has to make, and there may be a considerable margin of inaccuracy in the answers which he will get. A statistician, however earnest and able, who should drive about among the rural homes of white men in New York or Massachusetts, and ask the folks about their meat and their morals, would be gibed, and might occasionally be asked to fight. Statistics is a holy science, but it is a little annoying sometimes.

The Gopher has been taking an observation of politics in this town, and a singularly luminous observation it is. The *St. Paul Dispatch* is the observing Gopher, and here you have the result of an anxious scrutiny:

"The press of all parties in New York have expressed the hope that the election under the new charter of Greater New York would be carried on without any reference to national issues. * * * Republican leaders have positively and continuously kept the free silver issue in the background in order that an intelligent expression of opinion might be had on the issues involved in the local election."

The Gopher can now retire to his dugout and think and enjoy himself. He knows more than there is to know and more than anybody else ever will know. He must be or have a familiar spirit, judging from his profound familiarity with the things that are not.

We are pleased to find ourselves in agreement with that fiery silver organ, the *Atlanta Commercial;* our contemporary declares that "Almighty GOD himself has fixed the ratio between gold and silver, and all the manipulations of Wall street cannot change it."

The relation of gold and silver is in the hands of Providence, like the crops. Like the crops, too, this relation between the two metals, as it is expressed in numbers, like 16 to 1 or 32 to 1, varies, and history shows that it is beyond the power of law to interfere with it.

At the commencement of the Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport Governor HASTINGS "called upon married men to come to the aid of the seminary, citing the examples of JOHN HOWARD, ELI YALE, STEPHEN GIRARD, and others." AS STEPHEN GIRARD tried to get a divorce from his wife, the mention of him seems not especially appropriate in a summons to the checkbooks of married men. And how about the chaps who are single? Are they not to be called upon to contribute anything, or does Governor HASTINGS refuse to accept their money?

The Shooting of Billy Mulligan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* As "Billy Mulligan" history is now in vogue, perhaps the testimony of an eye-witness of his death may not be without interest.

He was shot in San Francisco, and also in the head, at, in, or near the first balcony of a fourth-class hotel on the northwest corner of Washington street and City Hall square. The shooter was a policeman, armed with a musket, and stationed on a neighboring roof for the purpose.

Mr. Mulligan had been testing his capacity for tanglefoot for several days, and the excitement thereto pertaining was somewhat heightened, on the morning of his demise, by the arrival of a large consignment of imaginary serpents and phantasmagorial mice. Being then in an unneighborly frame of mind, he shot somebody in the hotel and then retreated to his room, which was in the corner of the building aforesaid. A crowd gathered. Being a small boy and having heard the shot, I was naturally in that crowd.

In a few minutes I saw a white-faced man step quietly out on the balcony and fire into the crowd. The bullet found its mark in the heart of a man named Hart. The crowd yelled, Hart dropped dead, and the white-faced man slipped quickly back into the room. Ten minutes or so later I heard another shot. That also came from the room. Mulligan had shouted a warning downstairs that he would kill the first man who tried to come up. He kept his word. The victim was his chum, whose name I forget, and who was bringing to him a cocktail ingeniously flavored with laudanum in the interest of justice. By this time a dozen policemen, armed with muskets, had climbed to the roofs of houses opposite, waiting for a glimpse of the pale demon in that corner room.

This opportunity soon came. Pistol in hand the killer glided out upon the balcony. Instantly came a report, and he toppled back minus one-third of his brain, a musket ball having entered that useful organ just over the left eye, and emerged somewhere back of the left ear. Then it was I heard that the white-faced man's name was Billy Mulligan, and that he was a bad man. I also recollect that three funerals occurred the following Sunday, that of Hart being conspicuous for pomp and color.

The date of this event is not fixed in my mind, but I have no doubt that your correspondent is right, declaring it to be July 8, 1865. JAMES K. BUSTOL.

Columbus avenue and Seventy-second street, June 22.

A World's Fair Echo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Will you allow me, through THE SUN, to ask Father Pardow if he really said at Carnegie Hall last night that the colleges of this country were puzzled by the action of the Executive Committee of the World's Fair inviting them to take part in the educational section of the exhibition.

If the authorities of his college were puzzled, those of Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Princeton, &c., were not. Nor were those of the two Jesuit colleges on the California coast.

Yale, it is true, was represented by photographs only; but these covered the walls of a spacious alcove, and showed the physical, chemical, and biological laboratories; the library, museum, appliances for special investigations, &c.

If Father Pardow is right in his contention, then the distinguished men were wrong who organized the educational sections of the international exhibitions of London, Paris, Vienna, and Chicago.

JUNE 22. AMERICUS VERITATIS.

The Secret of Annexation.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The way to annex is to annex, especially when no one forbids the banns.

Irresistible Force.

From the Chicago Journal.

"That's a remarkable illustration of the fearful power of steam."

"What is?"

"Why, that train that struck the Chicago River ploughed right into it."

Hard to Go Against.

From the Chicago Journal.

"Well, are you winning anything out at the track?"

"Naw, ye coulun's beat dem rāces wit a tapped wire."

Harper's for July brings the final installment of Du Maurier's last novel, "The Martian." The illustrations are unfinished; and the fact that they are lends peculiar interest to them. Gen. Forsyth tells of Sheridan's ride as it actually occurred; T. P. O'Connor, M. P., continues to describe the celebrities of the House of Commons, and among them includes Lord Salisbury and the Lord Chancellor. John Fox, Jr., begins a novel, and there are interesting and valuable contributions from a dozen writers well known to readers of the magazine.

JOHN REDMOND'S SUSPENSION.

A High-Handed Suppression of Free Speech in Parliament.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* As many of your readers may have been interested in seeing the account of the recent suspension of Mr. John Redmond and three of his supporters from the British House of Commons, it has occurred to me, in view of the necessary brevity of cabled reports, that a more detailed statement of what took place, and of some of the causes leading thereto, by an American student of Irish affairs, might be of interest.

Some time ago a commission, consisting mainly of Englishmen, was appointed by the English Government to inquire into alleged grievances concerning the financial treatment of Ireland by Great Britain. Their report, recently submitted, showed that a grave injustice had been done Ireland for years. There can be no question as to that. Irish Unionists and Nationalists were united upon the question. The greatest English experts on finance had been examined before the committee, and had agreed, yet the demand for redress had been refused by an overwhelming majority in Parliament.

A short time after this refusal of redress Mr. John Redmond presided at a meeting, held in the Rotunda in Dublin, for the purpose of launching the new organization known as the Irish Independent League.

Of the purpose of that organization, or of the causes that led to its inception, I shall not speak here. It is enough to say that at that meeting Mr. Redmond stated as a part of his platform the necessity of forcing upon Great Britain the claim for redress made by Ireland against unjust taxation.

As a means to this end he proposed to contest every vote of money made by Parliament in what is called Committee of Supply, for any purposes not Irish, on the ground that Ireland was paying too large a share of the money granted by such a vote.

On Friday, May 28, the House of Commons was engaged in committee, as it is called (i. e., the Speaker being absent and the Chairman of Committees presiding). The question before the House was the voting of some thousands of pounds for English harbors and lighthouses, of which Ireland would have to pay an alleged disproportionate share.

It may be well to mention here that since the meeting in Dublin, in fact a few days before this proposed vote, Mr. Balfour, as leader of the Government, had laid before the House of Commons, in general terms, a proposed measure of relief for Ireland, consisting of some form of local government and a lessening of certain local rates along the lines of the relief to agriculture given to English landlords during the last session. This proposal of Mr. Balfour had been welcomed by all Irish representatives alike, as a long delayed step in the right direction; and here the matter dropped so far as Parliament was concerned.

The Government organs, and in fact the large majority of English papers, seemed to look on this as a settlement of the Irish claims for redress, and the final burial of Home Rule. The acquiescence of the several Irish leaders was pointed to as proving that because they had not refused some crumbs all demand for the loaf was at an end.

I may say here that that scheme of local government was extremely vague, and the remission of rates or taxes did not in any way meet the claim made by the English commission, but was little better than a bribe, let us say inducement, to Irish landlords to withhold their opposition to any form of local government to Ireland, however meagre that suggestion of liberality might be. It was not, I repeat, an answer to the report of the Financial Commission; the answer to that had previously been given by the Government in rejecting its report and in insisting on the appointment of a new commission to go over the old ground again, a matter of several years, while every week that passed left a heavier burden on the shoulders of overtaxed and impoverished Ireland.

It was under these circumstances that, on the Chairman submitting to the House the vote of £24,037 for harbors and lighthouses, Mr. Clancy, a Parnellite member, opposed the vote on the grounds I have mentioned. The Chairman interrupted him to say that he could not present these reasons. Then Mr. John Redmond, as leader of the Parnellite party, rose and respectfully submitted that it was in order on opposing a vote to give the reasons. (I am quoting from the report given by the London *Times.*) The Chairman then said that on this vote the honorable member could not go into the financial relations of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Redmond again rose and said that he had no intention of going into the details of the question, but that he felt it his duty to insist, as an Irish member, that the recent proposals of the Government did not meet the question of the financial grievance of Ireland, and that therefore—— Here he was again interrupted by the Chairman, who said that he could not discuss that subject. Mr. Redmond insisted on his right to do so, when he was ordered to resume his seat; this he refused to do, and after two divisions was suspended. Mr. Clancy, Mr. W. Redmond, and Mr. Field, all followers of Mr. John Redmond, then severally and at some length insisted on their right to raise the question of unjust taxation in opposing taxation, each distinctly declaring his intention not to go into details. Each was in turn driven from the chamber, and so the British House of Commons were freed from the infliction of Irish members presenting Ireland's reasons for not joining in a grant of about $120,000.

Of course there has been the familiar chorus in English papers of Irish members playing to the gallery, &c.—a stale echo of the cries familiar enough years ago when Parnell and Biggar used, or misused as Englishmen said, the rules of the House upon every opportunity to force the claims of Ireland on the unwilling attention of English members.

From this simple statement of facts your readers will see that, notwithstanding the unanimous approval bestowed by the Irish members of Parliament on Mr. Balfour's statement in the House of Commons, a vague suggestion of remedial legislation, however much it may have tended to bridge the differences between the Irish people and the English Government, cannot by any stretch of the imagination be taken as establishing the terms on which the home rule agitation will be finally settled; or as even temporarily preventing Irish members from pressing every just claim of Ireland for redress pending such settlement.

LEWIS STUYVESANT CHANLER.

PLUCKLEY, Kent, June 7, 1897.

Women as Hospital Physicians.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In your paper of the 17th inst., under the title of "Woman as a Hospital Physician," you mention the fact that Dr. Anna McFee has just passed a successful competitive examination with men for a position as hospital physician, and you state that "she is the first of her sex to do so in a city hospital." I beg to call your attention to the fact that this last statement is not correct, for in 1868 Dr. Josephine Walter of this city, a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, successfully passed a competitive examination with nineteen men for the position in Mount Sinai Hospital in this city, and had the honor to receive and hold the appointment for three years and a half in this large and well-known institution. Dr. Josephine Walter was the first of her sex, after a competitive examination with men, to secure such a position in a New York city hospital.

By kindly inserting this correction in your paper you will do full justice to one woman, while not lessening in any way the merit of another.

ROBERT H. M. DAWBARN.

NEW YORK, June 19.

Carmen Britannicum.

From the Publishers' Circular.

I.

Pontipotens Britannia
Centum per decennia,
Gratia Dei nobilis;
Patria Victoria,
Capitolium gloriæ,
Semper stet immobilis.

II.

Tu, si quid humanitas,
Si quid Christianitas
Si ici jussis, vel agi;
Seu bellando viceris—
Sempiterna dicaris
"Imperatrix pelagi."

III.

Crescis, quia creveris;
Sed ni te deleveris,
Prome sitrues alias—
Singulas ne adhibeam—
Canadam, Zelam, Libyam,
Indiam, et Australias.

IV.

Municipes colonias,
Alma Mater, moneas
Servent quæ servaveris;
Maximopere foveas,
Sitcnue si promoveas,
Denue to fundaveris.

V.

Sunt qui jactant Gallam,
Russiam, vel Italiam,
Plures Alemanniam;
Quotiliet laudabimus
Terras—sed amabimus
Nostram nos Britanniam.

VI.

Pax telluram floscullis,
Pax amorem osculis
Miscet, instar nectaris;
Sin jubemur a Deo,
Accingemur gladio,
Magni velut Hectoris.

VII.

Dignus qui damneris es,
Si, quod parcus oris es,
Parcas militariæ;
Sathanas id volunt—
Atqui bene noluit
Albion temerariæ.

VIII.

Atavorum dignus est,
Cui amorum pignus est
(Mille per millenuia),
Sacrosanta, stabilis,
Patria venerabilis,
Pontipotens Britannia.

B. D. BACKHOUSE.

BOY HERO WITH WOODEN LEGS.

Raced with Fire Down a Mountain and Saved Human Lives.

From the Providence Journal.

RICHMOND, Va., June 18.—Not far away from the Virginia line lives a two-thirds youth, for, unfortunately, both of his lower limbs are artificial, who has to his credit an act of heroism which should make him a loved lad as long as the memory of those who know him lasts. His name is "Tim" Olin, and his home is away up in the mountains, thirty-five miles from everywhere, as a book agent once said of that part of the country.

This bit of a boy about three weeks ago heard that forest fires were sweeping everything that would burn before them along the Virginia side of the mountains. One afternoon he climbed through the snow to the top of the mountain, one of the steepest of the Cumberland, and took a view of the fire-swept country below him. He was surprised to find the fire so fierce, and, as he watched, Tim saw that the red tongues were creeping on toward a little log cabin in which lived two old and helpless women, the Ober sisters, and their blind and crippled brother, who is one of the oldest men over on the other side. The lad realized that the house was a long way from any other farmhouse and knew that the people in the humble cot would find themselves powerless if they were left in the cabin until the fire got to their home. Without thinking of how much suffering it meant to his poor, aching limbs, Tim started down the rugged hillside on his perilous journey of heroism. He had a race with the fire, and twice fell from exhaustion and almost despaired of saving the old folks. But his indomitable courage never flagged and he kept going. He reached the old homestead just as the prairie fire was attacking the old frame crib.

He hurried into the house and informed the old and thoroughly frightened people of their danger. It only took him a few minutes to hitch the horse to the sled, and the old man was helped on to this. The four drove on to shelter at the nearest neighbor's, leaving the fire to do its worst. The home of the old people was partly burned during the night, but the boy had gotten some of the neighbors to go and fight the fire, and they were able to save most of the contents of the house.

She Wears Men's 12s, Extra Wide.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

WEST NEWTON, Pa., June 20.—The largest pair of shoes ever made in this town will be finished to-morrow and put on exhibition in the show