The Sun.

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Where Will He Take His Woe?

The Hon. GEORGE SEWALL BOUTWELL, long a Republican and now a chief shaman of the anti-imperialists, is muttering darkly about the downfall of Rome and of the United States. The word has gone forth from him that the Republican party must be "overthrown." He will undertake to overthrow it himself, at a pinch, if nobody else can do the job.

This is the same Mr. BOUTWELL, the same excellent and doleful and painful Mr. BOUTWELL, who droned away to a Massachusetts Republican State Convention just about twenty years ago; and the burden of his droning then was that everything would go to smash unless Gen. GRANT was reelected President for a third term. There was much inurbane shuffling of feet on the floor of the convention hall, and the good man shook his head ominously and shut up; then as now, a prophet of woe whom no man regarded.

But where is Mr. BOUTWELL going now that he has given the Republican party the customary notice? He can't belong to BRYAN'S band. Not long before Christmas, 1898, he used this temperate and Bryanesque language:

"The American people will crucify every man who is in favor of this treaty [the Treaty of Paris] from McKINLEY down."

Col. BRYAN rushed to the support of the treaty as soon as he had thrown off the chains of militarism. Mr. BOUTWELL'S instrument for the overthrow of the Republican party and "the dictator" must be BARKER or DEBS or SWALLOW.

Good Prospects of the Shipping Bill.

The most enthusiastic friends of the Shipping Subsidy bill have given up the hope of enacting that measure during the few remaining days of the present session, but they are pleased with the general prospect. The bill is better understood both by Congress and in the country than it was six months ago. Objections have been met, and doubts removed. Public interest in the proposed revival of our merchant marine has been greatly stimulated by discussion. Particularly encouraging is the development of a strong Democratic sentiment in the House of Representatives in favor of the principle of Government aid to American shipping.

In an interview last Friday Senator FRYE remarked, speaking of the effect of the war in Africa upon transatlantic freights:

"Few of our people realize that three-quarters of all our exports go to Europe, and that two-thirds of our entire foreign trade is with Europe. Our dependence on foreign tonnage, especially British tonnage, emphasizes the weakness and danger of our foreign trade, so long as its chief commercial and maritime rival is its largest carrier. * * * A rise in freights accompanies the withdrawal of any considerable portion of the tonnage upon which we are dependent for our foreign carrying, a situation much emphasized at the present moment. There is another side to this truth that is deserving of our thought, and it is that the addition of a large amount of new tonnage is sure correspondingly to reduce freights. The Shipping bill in providing for a large increase in tonnage thus automatically provides for a reduction in ocean freights. Through this natural law the American people will receive back in reduced freights much more—fully three times as much, as I see it—than the Government will pay out in aiding in the establishment of our shipping in the foreign trade."

This is a clear statement of an argument which has had much weight with the patriotic men in Congress who, after examining impartially the different methods proposed for the regeneration of our ocean carrying trade, have settled upon subsidies as the only available and effective plan.

We observe that in the same interview Senator FRYE declared that he had no doubt of the early passage of the bill at the next session of Congress.

The World's Interest in Rubber.

The human race has use for all the india rubber it can get at present. This country required 10,000,000 pounds more last year than the year before. The great demand in America and Europe and the resulting higher price of raw rubber have led to the fitting out of expeditions to find new fields. Some explorers sent out by syndicates last year to the rubber regions of Para and Amazonas reported that the further they ascended the Amazon and its tributaries the more rubber they found; and also that rubber gatherers were working only a small part of the trees. This is encouraging in view of the fact that the demand for rubber is constantly growing, while Brazil's production of the article is scarcely equalling that of earlier years.

It is now asserted that forests of rubber trees in the Amazon Valley will yield 50 per cent. more product with some cultivation. There is an increasing tendency to open rubber plantations on the Amazon and the same means of enlarging the output is likely to be introduced on the Congo, where the law already forbids killing the rubber vine and requires all villages to plant a certain amount of rubber every year.

The new discoveries in Africa are just now regarded with much interest by the rubber trade of Europe. For some time the upper Congo has been the largest source of rubber outside of Brazil. Its product has about trebled in the past two years; but the stories coming from the southern Cameroons in the past eight months give reason to believe that this German territory is even richer in rubber than the Belgian Congo. Last summer Dr. PLEHN, whom the German Government sent to study the resources of the Cameroons, reported that he had found a great abundance of caoutchouc all along the river banks. A little later Lieut. VON STEIN, also a Government agent on a mission of commercial exploration, declared that the Landolphia vine, the source of most of the Congo rubber, is so abundant in the forests, and the rubber trees, known as kixia, are so numerous in other parts of the country, that the southern Cameroons alone might be depended upon to supply the world with rubber for many years.

Finally, the information just brought to Europe by Mr. SCHLECHTER fully confirms the reports of his predecessors. He was instructed by the German Colonial Industrial Commission to study the methods of collecting rubber at Lagos, on the Congo and in the Cameroons. He congratulates the South Cameroons Society on their valuable territory, which he says is the finest rubber region he has seen in Africa. He thinks it is perhaps richer than the most celebrated of the Congo River districts. While, on the Congo, a laborer is expected to collect one pound of rubber a day, the daily yield in the Cameroons is about five pounds a day, or nearly as much as the collectors of Para rubber obtain, where the yield is the largest in the world for the amount of labor expended.

Brazil supplies us with more than half of our raw rubber. Though we receive very little African caoutchouc direct, a considerable quantity comes here from European forwarders. The whole world is interested in the development of the industry and the conservation of the sources of supply. As yet, Para rubber has the stamp of highest approval, but other regions will probably yield an equally satisfactory supply. The cultivation of the numerous rubber trees and vines will in time improve this great industry, now in its crude and early stage, so that the yield will be the best possible in quality and quantity.

A Gross Breach of Judicial Propriety.

The spectacle of a Federal Judge giving way to ill temper and denouncing a brother Judge of coördinate jurisdiction for the proper construction of the law, has, fortunately, been rare hitherto in the judicial annals of this country. Such a spectacle was presented at Augusta, Ga., on May 24, when United States District Judge EMORY SPEER, in his charge to the Grand Jury in the United States District Court for the Northeastern Division of the Southern District of Georgia, denounced the decision of Judge ADDISON BROWN in the case of the United States against BENJAMIN D. GREENE, JOHN F. GAYNOR and others.

It will be remembered that Judge BROWN discharged the defendants in that case because the only evidence of probable cause to believe them guilty produced before Commissioner SHIELDS was a certified copy of the indictment found by a Federal Grand Jury in Georgia. The defendants demanded of Commissioner SHIELDS the right to produce evidence of their innocence, but the Commissioner ruled that no evidence of innocence could be allowed, and that the certified copy of the indictment was sufficient evidence of probable guilt. In his opinion Judge BROWN followed the well-established law as laid down by him in the case of DANA, and as subsequently approved in the case of WOOD, and by Judge LACOMBE in PRICE'S case. He held that an indictment, when offered by the prosecution, is at best but secondary evidence, and that the accused has the right to be heard in his defence according to the existing State procedure before a committing magistrate.

The thirty-third section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, reenacted in Section 1,014 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, provides that the proceedings before the Commissioner or Judge must be conducted according to the usual mode of procedure against offenders in the State where the accused is found, and ever since 1828 it has been the law of the State of New York that on an examination before a committing magistrate the witnesses of the prisoner shall be sworn and examined. Mr. Justice CURTIS in the case of the United States against RUNDLETT held that "it was the intention of Congress to assimilate all proceedings for holding accused persons to answer before a court of the United States to proceedings had for similar purposes by the laws of the State where the proceedings should take place." It is, therefore, clear that the decision of Judge BROWN in the Gaynor case was absolutely right, and that his construction of the existing law would not be reversed by any appellate court.

But, for some reason or other, the decision of Judge BROWN was not satisfactory to Judge EMORY SPEER, and in his charge the other day to the Federal Grand Jury, in his court at Augusta, Ga., Judge SPEER denounced fiercely the action of Judge BROWN. Judge SPEER said:

"Nothwithstanding this hoary antiquity, notwithstanding that for nearly nine centuries of the history of our race its majesty and effectiveness have been expressly recognized by the written law—that these attributes are immovably fixed in the organic law of the nation, *it has remained for the present day to degrade and depreciate the indictments of Grand Juries in the United States courts*, to subordinate their solemn finding upon sworn evidence to the reviewing action of a committing magistrate in the locality where an indicted fugitive may be found. *It is demonstrable that this is not only abhorrent to the settled law, but that no more insidious or dangerous blow, not even nullification by a State, was ever aimed at the efficacy of the national laws for the punishment of crime.*

"Now, it is conceded in proceedings for the arrest for trial of a fugitive from a State prosecution that the production of a duly certified copy of the indictment is sufficient, and that the authorities of the State where the accused is found have no power to require any proof, save that relating to the identification of the accused, when a valid indictment is produced.

"While this is true, notwithstanding the fact which is now, I believe, generally conceded that the whole country is greater than a part, it is yet contended that the Government of the United States must do more than a State Government when it seeks to return for trial from one part of its territory to another a person accused of crime. In other words, the finding of a Grand Jury in a State court with requisition of the Governor is sufficient to bring the accused to the bar of public justice, but an indictment in the United States Court with capias or bench warrant issued under the high sanction of the President of the United States is wholly inoperative for that purpose. *I declare this doctrine to be monstrous, and I repeat, more destructive to the authority of the national courts, because more insidiously effective than any previous effort to nullify the laws of our common country.*

"This doctrine to which I advert will find neither respect nor observance in the Southern District of Georgia. *The high standard for the steady impartial enforcement of the laws of the United States in this district is believed to be a source of pride and patriotic gratification to the fine body of citizenship from which the Jurors and Grand Jurors are chosen. The knowledge that the laws are thus enforced I do not hesitate to say is the proudest reflection in all my life.* We may trust with confidence that there will be no departure from these salutary methods."

The practical result of this extraordinary charge to the Grand Jury has been shown by the ridiculous presentment brought in by that body at Augusta on Friday, in which the Grand Jurors say:

"We recommend to our Representatives in Congress to do all in his power to cause the passage of the law proposed by the Attorney-General *which will have the effect of compelling Judges of the United States courts to conform to the established practice in such matters.* Surely it is no more important to remove for trial from New York to Cuba men who are charged with peculation in the amount of $100,000 than it is to remove other men from New York to Georgia who are charged with the embezzlement of more than two millions of the Government's money appropriated for the benefit of the people of this State and the South."

This Federal Grand Jury, in obedience to the instructions of Judge SPEER, has decided that Judge BROWN'S construction of the law is wrong. If this be so, why do not the Federal prosecuting officers take an appeal from the decision of Judge BROWN, instead of seeking to have the provisions of the Judiciary Act of 1789 repealed after more than a century of practical operation? The reason is apparent, for it is admitted by the Attorney-General in his letter to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives that Judge BROWN is probably correct. Mr. GRIGGS says:

"I have not questioned the technical correctness of Judge BROWN'S decision so far as it is based upon a construction of the peculiar provisions of the New York Code. I prefer to submit the matter to Congress in order that such provisions of State legislation as may be used, as they have been used in this case, to prevent indicted persons being brought to trial, may be, by the action of Congress, rendered hereafter inoperative."

THE SUN speaks specially in behalf of the people of the State of New York in this matter, and protests against the enactment of this bill by Congress, because it takes from citizens of this State those safeguards for the protection of personal liberty which they have enjoyed for the last century. However innocent or however guilty these particular persons accused may be, it is evident from the denunciation of the Federal Judge in Georgia, and from the subservient action of his Grand Jury, that Mr. GREENE and the Messrs. GAYNOR could never secure a fair trial in a Federal court in that district of Georgia.

The remarks of Judge SPEER on inter-State extradition have no bearing upon the question of removal of an offender charged with a crime against the United States from one Federal district to another. The right of a State to demand, and the obligation of a State upon which the demand is made to surrender, a fugitive from justice rest exclusively upon the Federal Constitution and the Act of Congress of 1793. The Constitution declares that "a person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in any other State shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

The guilt or innocence of the accused is irrelevant in determining the action of the Executive of the State on which the demand is made, but even in inter-State extradition cases it must appear to the court called upon to examine the grounds upon which the executive warrant is issued that the fugitive has been guilty of an offence punishable by the laws of the demanding State; and it is the duty of the court, where the papers are defective and insufficient, to discharge the prisoner. Such was the decision of the Court of Appeals of this State in the leading case of the People *ex rel.* JOAB LAWRENCE *vs.* JOHN R. BRADY.

And as further evidence that even in extradition cases certain safeguards are granted the prisoner, we cite the able opinion of Governor HILL in the matter of the extradition of THOMAS MITCHELL, on Dec. 7, 1885, where Governor HILL said:

"The actual presence of the accused party in the demanding State at the time of the commission of the alleged offence is a jurisdictional fact. It must be proved, like any other fact. It may be rebutted the same as any other fact. If such actual presence cannot be established, the accused party cannot be said to be a fugitive from justice."

And Governor HILL added:

"If there is no authority for extradition in certain cases, it ought not to be granted, no matter what the consequences may be. 'The Governor of a State is not to become an official kidnapper, in order that the guilty may be punished.' (SPEAR on the Law of Extradition.)"

And he concluded his opinion with the following stirring language:

"The Executive owes a duty to the citizens of his own State to protect them in their just rights and to guard them from improper arrests at the instance of officers from other States acting under doubtful authority, especially where such arrests are for the purpose of compelling them to answer for crimes which, if committed at all, have only been constructively committed against the laws of such State.

"I shall not lend my official sanction to a doctrine which would permit a citizen of New York, who had never been out of the State in his life, to be seized and carried away to Oregon or any other State, to be tried on an indictment found against him in such State."

These citations show that even in the law of inter-State extradition, there are certain safeguards for personal liberty which must be upheld. These safeguards in cases of extradition are found in the Constitution and in the Act of 1793. The safeguards guaranteed to the citizen in cases of an application for his removal from one Federal district to another are found in the Fourth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, "that no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause and supported by oath or affirmation," and in the same Amendment securing the people against unreasonable seizure, and they are also secured by the provisions of the Judiciary Act of 1789, and Section 1,014 of the Revised Statutes.

The Constitution and the provisions of existing statute law must be upheld, whether the case be one of inter-State extradition, or one of the removal of offenders from one Federal district to another.

A Brooklyn Poet in Atlanta.

MR. EDWIN MARKHAM of Brooklyn was in Atlanta last week reading from his immortal works. The Gate City opened rapturously to "the famous California poet and literary lion of the day," as he is called by an awed reporter of the *Atlanta Journal*, himself a warbler of poetic prose. The warbler looked at the hotel register and found that the Brooklyn bard's autograph was a poem:

"The signature is written in a flowing, graceful and yet resolute hand. There are no angles, no flourishes, no ambiguity—but the name of the poet stands out in simple, perfectly clear characters, fashioned with a steady, tender touch in gentle curves. It is firm, but gracefully firm. It is crystal, but not boldly clear. It is modest, but conveys its meaning with a suave directness with a circling charm to which the slightest arrogance, the faintest aggressiveness is an utter stranger.'

It is no ordinary poet that can write his name with a tender touch and a circling charm in the presence of an impassive clerk who would say without emotion to SHAKESPEARE himself "Will you have a one-dollar or a two-dollar room, Sir?" And Mr. MARKHAM is no ordinary man, for "a glance shows that the whole man is attuned to nature in her mood of circling charm." Clearly the warbler loves "The Blessed Damozel."

The poet wore a simple, black sack suit, a turn-down collar and a black cravat "faintly dotted with pale yellow." Unfortunately his hat is not described. Yet a poet's hat is even more than his singing robes. It is full of character and circling charm. The warbler forgets it. He is thinking of the poet's birthplace "in a home sheltered by a high bluff," like so much contemporary poetry. The poet as a boy went nutting, blackberrying and strawberrying, but his first recollection, as he tells us with sublime simplicity, "is of crying for milk at the early age of three. I remember how my heart would swell and my mouth fairly water as I saw my brother bring in the pitcher of foaming milk. Oh, how I loved the very sight of milk, nature's great nourisher!"

O, Nature! O, tired Nature's sweet restorer, foaming milk! O, milk of the Muses! O, milk-and-water!

We now come to "The Man With the Hoe." No keeping away from him when Mr. MARKHAM is about. Mr. MARKHAM was ten years thinking him and four days writing him. The Man haunted him "like a ghost in a tower." After ten years and four days the Man was written. Mr. MARKHAM will spend the rest of his life on this planet in talking and lecturing about him and reading from him.

Mr. MARKHAM believes in his own plenary poetical inspiration:

"I believe in the gift of the muse, but I also believe that a higher power uses us in compositions of this kind, and the more we come in tune with this power the more it uses us. There is something moving behind the veil of events which uses men as an organ for expressing something that this power must have expressed. We call it the muse when that something is poetry. The scientists call it evolution. In religious matters it is called God. This power seems to give the organ the gift of producing something which to the man seems greater than his own soul."

So "The Man With the Hoe" must be regarded as not merely lofty, but inspired. Mr. MARKHAM is but the typewriter of the higher powers. As Mr. SWINBURNE says:

"Thou art the player whose organ keys are thunders,
And I beneath thy foot the pedal prest."

Mr. MARKHAM "dislikes 'The Man With the Hoe' least of all his poems." Perhaps the country will not agree with him.

Confession After Exposure.

Subjoined is a new form of letterhead on communications sent out within the past two or three days by RICHARDSON'S and BARCUS'S "Committee on Distribution:"

COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION,
(A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.)
MESSAGES AND PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS,
PRINTED FOR PRIVATE SALE FROM
PLATES MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT, AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF CONGRESS, JUNE 4, 1897.
11TH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 25, 1900.
ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE TO
G. N. POTTER, CLERK.

It is simple justice to the persons responsible for the "Committee on Distribution" to say that they have been driven from their original scheme of fraudulent pretence of Governmental character only by the most drastic measures.

One thing more remains to be done by Congress for the protection of its dignity. That is to pass the concurrent resolution submitted last Friday by Senator GALLINGER. It provides for a new Government edition of the Government publication which BARCUS is selling at $34; for 6,000 sets for the use of Senators and Representatives, and 10,000 sets to be sold by the Superintendent of Documents at the actual cost of printing and binding, that is, at $6 or $7 a set.

Then only will Congress have destroyed the fraud and wiped out the scandal to which it unwittingly gave being.

The Mayor of Gardiner, Me., has had to do a queer bit of duty or pleasure. A war broke out among the beer sellers in that home of prohibition. The price of beer was reduced 50 per cent. Then the rivals gave beer away and thrifty thirst gushed in from the surrounding villages. "Let the rates be restored," commanded the Mayor to the disgust of the thrifty and the relief of the beer men. A curious assignment for a Mayor in a dry town and State.

The Gray Herbarium, the most valuable collection of the kind in America, including about five hundred thousand specimens of plants, will have to meet at the end of the present academic year a deficit of about $3,000. Members of the Visiting Committee say that there should be "in Boston and vicinity" enough people to supply this sum by giving $10 apiece, but non-Bostonians are at liberty to contribute, even beyond the stated sum of $10. The Herbarium answers gratis botanical questions submitted from anywhere, and gives expert opinion regarding plants. Pharmacy, horticulture, agriculture, forestry and all the immediate and remote variations of botany are in this way benefited. Remittances should be addressed to the Curator of the Gray Herbarium, Cambridge.

According to a Washington despatch printed by the *New Orleans Times-Democrat* the Hon. CHARLES ARGENTUM TOWNE is willing to resign his Sioux Falls nomination if Col. BRYAN will promise to make him Secretary of the Interior. We cannot believe that anybody dares propose such a bargain to the peerless leader. Besides, toy for toy, the Sioux Falls bauble is the more valuable.

"Elder BENJAMIN HARRISON, Indianapolis," is announced as one of the committee on the revision of the Westminster Confession appointed by the Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, his name following a list of nine ministers and being among seven laymen at the end. Thus in the precedence of the Church worldly dignity yields to religious dignity.

A few months ago the ready-made statistics men among the Octopus hunters decided that 35,000 commercial travellers had been thrown out of a job by the Trusts. Now the figures have been raised to 350,000. By midsummer they will be 3,500,000 and by October they may be 35,000,000. Nothing is easier than the multiplication of these fantastic estimates. Meanwhile, how many first-class commercial travellers are out of work? Mighty few, we fancy. It is impossible for business to be good and leave many of those energetic and persuasive geniuses idle.

The main difficulty—the only real difficulty—is in ourselves.—CARL SCHURZ.

Exactly. The main and real difficulty with the Hon. CARL SCHURZ is inside of him. The outside universe is sound and cheery, but in the inseparably bilious Ego of the Hon. CARL SCHURZ there is nothing but lamentations and the rooted belief that everything is going to the dogs in the worst of all possible worlds.

A Country Editor's Observations in New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have been in this city for a week and I find that there are but four daily papers in the city the *Times*, the *Tribune*, the *Evening Post* and THE SUN. What abortions the others are!

When I see what seems to be a New York gentleman or lady with a flaring, wood type, cautional lettered sheet in his or her hands, I size him or her up as vulgar, coarse in taste. The signs in the street cars prohibiting spitting are meant for them, not for the readers of the papers I have mentioned.

Such sheets could not command a baker's dozen of subscribers in any city west of the Alleghanies. What kind of a population has New York got?

A COUNTRY EDITOR.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, May 26.

We have taken the liberty to change in one respect the order in which the Country Editor names the four journals which he approves.

In Partnership.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have been vainly watching the lengthening list on the frieze of the hall of fame for the names of

FEGETER & GUMUS,

who used to do business in Grand street, in Brooklyn, and who may yet be somewhere about the premises.

BROOKLYN, May 26. Q. P. Q.

From Trolleyopolis.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Is the cognomen of Velman Strum of Trolleyopolis worthy of a place in the gallery of the immortals? BOTG.

NEW YORK, May 26.

Light and Help Needed.

From the Universalist Leader.

A burglar who had entered a minister's house at midnight was disturbed by the awakening of the occupant of the room he was in. Drawing his knife, he said:

"If you stir you are a dead man. I'm hunting for money."

"Let me get up and strike a light," said the minister, "and I'll hunt with you."

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Roberts crossed the Vaal yesterday and established his headquarters at Vereeniging. The Boers seem to have offered no opposition worth speaking of, as Lord Roberts says in his despatch that his casualties only numbered four. The advanced guard that crossed on Saturday found the coal mines intact, but the railway bridge had been destroyed, and the main body of the Boers was believed to be falling back on Johannesburg. Gens. Broadwood and Hamilton with the cavalry and mounted infantry were at the drift at Boschbank, and Gen. French with his cavalry was on the north side of the Vaal beyond Parys, where he crossed on Thursday at Grobiers Drift. The report made by Commandant De Wet from Frankfort that the Boers had reoccupied Heilbron after the British had moved forward to the Vaal, is confirmed by Lord Roberts in his despatch reporting the capture there of the officer in charge of the telegraph, who entered the town not knowing of the departure of the British. From this incident and other circumstances it is to be gathered that the northeast part of the Free State is still occupied by Free State and Transvaal commandos. How long they can continue to keep the field depends on Gen. Buller's movements, of which nothing has now been heard for some days.

The presence of these commandos on Lord Roberts's right rear would seem a menace to his communications, particularly as there are said to have been heavy losses among his cavalry and mounted infantry horses, leaving him few mounted troops to spare for distant patrolling on his right flank. The number of the Boers, however, is probably not large, and he considers they may be safely neglected with Gens. Rundle and Brabant watching them between the Basuto border and Kroonstad, with Gen. Chermside further south.

The progress of events will now depend a good deal on the part the Boers may play at Johannesburg and Pretoria. If they are able to make anything like an effective resistance at the first named and keep the British in check, Lord Roberts will have some trouble in keeping his troops properly supplied, which he cannot do until rail communication is reestablished between the Rhenoster River, where the railway bridge was wrecked, and Vereeniging across the Vaal. If, however, he succeeds in speedily occupying Johannesburg and opening up communication with Gen. Buller at Laings Nek and clearing the railway tunnel, which is now said not to be so much damaged as first reported, he will be able to draw supplies over the short route from Durban, 483 miles, instead of by the longer road, 714 miles from Port Elizabeth and 1,014 miles from Cape Town.

Railway communication between Bulawayo and Mafeking has been reestablished and a concentration of men and stores is going on at the latter place. The Boers, meanwhile, are reported to be ten miles to the east of Mafeking prepared to contest the British advance toward Pretoria or Johannesburg.

GEN. ELWELL S. OTIS.

Further Remarks on His Fitness to Be Vice-President.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The recent communications of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Thorn to your paper suggesting Major-Gen. Elwell S. Otis as a Vice-Presidential possibility seem to me to be especially well timed and to have struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the people. That Gen. Otis is amply qualified to discharge the duties of the office there can be no question in the mind of any unbiassed person sufficiently familiar with his career to be in a position to judge intelligently. He is above all things a man of sterling integrity who has never swerved from the path of duty, irrespective of its nature or consequences. This is a quality which in itself should commend him to the appreciation of the people, regardless of party.

Gen. Otis is, with all that the term implies, a "trained man." He is an alumnus of a standard university, is thoroughly familiar with general law, and probably one of the best authorities on expansion in this country. His long and distinguished military record, his magnetic personality and incorruptible character all suggest him as the most available candidate for the second place on the Republican ticket. Further than this, it is generally admitted that New York is entitled to the selection of the Vice-Presidential candidate this year, and all signs indicate that an available candidate will receive the support of the State Republican leaders and that his candidacy will be promptly ratified at Philadelphia.

That Gen. Otis possesses executive capacity of the highest possible order has been demonstrated throughout his career. His broad and comprehensive administration of the Philippines, as exemplified in the famous General Order No. 40, certainly shows his fitness for public office. It is doubtful if any representative of this Government ever was called upon to undertake a more arduous and delicate task than that assigned to Gen. Otis in the Philippines. With what success he met the responsibilities of that onerous mission, and with what fortitude he faced the storm of abuse which fell upon him from every side is too well known to require any comment.

This gallant officer would certainly receive the support of the veterans of two wars, and that of at least all people who know enough about him and his achievements to realize how thoroughly equipped and eminently worthy of their support he is.

Assuming that Mr. McKinley will head the ticket, it would probably be difficult to select a more congenial running mate than Gen. Otis, whose harmonious relations with the chief Executive would naturally give promise of the most complete and satisfactory cooperation. What better selection could possibly be made than that of this accomplished, tactful officer and astute statesman, whose every public act has advanced the interests of his Government and whose private life has been above reproach? EDWARD F. PFAFF.

BROOKLYN, May 26.

Geronimo's Luck at Poker.

From the St. Louis Republic.

WICHITA, Kan., May 23.—Geronimo, the famous Apache war chief, yesterday deposited in the bank at Incassba $1,425, the result of his winnings at poker. An army officer said the old Indian means to give it to the Indian children for the purpose of educating them. Geronimo believes it is necessary for the young Indians to become educated in the white man's way now. Geronimo has been a prisoner of war twenty years, and during that time he has made numerous attempts to escape. In the last five years he has quieted down altogether. Recently he became a great poker player. He shuffles the cards cautiously, never cheats and expects his opponents to play fair. He is a great bluffer, and is not afraid to call a bluff. The soldiers like to play poker with Geronimo and he keeps them "broke" nearly all the time. Last Sunday he won nearly $400, and upon the advice of his friends made a bank deposit.

What Ends It.

From Spare Moments.

A young lady (matrimonially bent apparently) left her prayer book behind her one Sunday in church instead of bringing it home with her as usual. Inside of it she had written the following effusion:

A bunch of flow'rs,
A look or two,
A little billing,
A little coo,
A little coming
And going, till
They go to church
And say, "I will"—
And that ends it.

On looking at the book on the following Sunday she observed that some one had pencilled this effusion in it:

My lass, you're wrong—
You surely are.
You worked that rhyme
Just one too far.
Heads right there—
Oh, no, it don't!
For coming home
She says, "I won't"—
And that begins it.

Senator McLaurin on Expansion.

From Leslie's Weekly.

To oppose national expansion is for the Southern people to oppose further industrial development, to oppose the opening of new markets for their surplus products, and to invite the loss of millions of dollars to the producers and manufacturers of raw staple materials. The South is capable of infinite expansion from the fertility and versatility of her soil and her undeveloped resources and manufacturing industries in the production of what the entire world needs. This expansion can only be hindered or prevented by an unwise opposition to the policy of national expansion. The South has everything to gain and nothing to lose by favoring it.

A Kentucky Chaperon.

From the Log Lick Correspondence of the Winchester Democrat.

Mr. Dock Figg chaperoned a party of fishermen from Winchester to this place Saturday.

MARRIAGES IN QUEBEC.

French Ecclesiastical Law Held to Be Superior to British Common Law.

QUEBEC, May 25. The peculiar character of the marriage laws of the Province of Quebec is illustrated by an action for the dissolution of a marriage now going on here, in which the Chief Justice of one of the Canadian law courts has deferred proceedings pending the decision of a Roman Catholic ecclesiastical tribunal on the case. For in this corner of the British Empire, strange to state, Roman Catholic ecclesiastical law is recognized rather than the British statutes in matters affecting certain classes of her Majesty's Canadian subjects. Thus, the Roman Catholic authorities here absolutely refuse to recognize the legality of any marriage of two Roman Catholics except it be celebrated in accordance with the rites and ceremonies of their own Church.

In the case which is now attracting the attention of Roman Catholics in both Montreal and Quebec, as well as the civil courts of this city, Edward Delpit, a native of France, is seeking to have his marriage with Jeanne Côté set aside by the ecclesiastical authorities on the ground of its nullity, while the wife is asking in the civil court for separation as to bed and board. Mr. Delpit is the private secretary of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, and also acted in a similar capacity for the late Sir J. A. Chapleau. The couple were married in Montreal in 1893, and three children are living. The marriage was by license, and took place in a Unitarian church, because it was stated that that denomination met the views of the parties. Delpit now asks that the marriage be annulled because both he and his wife were Roman Catholics and were married contrary to the rules of the Church by a Protestant minister.

On behalf of the defence it is contended that at the time of the marriage Miss Côté, who was then only 16 years and 2 months old, was a Protestant. She was born a Catholic and made her first communion in that Church, but subsequently she followed a course of studies in the French Methodist Institute, where she took the ordinary religious instruction and attended a Methodist church with the other pupils. On the blank form filled out by the parents of children admitted to the institution, Miss Côté's parents declared that they were spiritualists as to religion. Then the young girl was sent to a French-Canadian academy, but the teacher was told that the girl was to have no instruction in the Roman Catholic faith, and she was sent home while such exercises were given. Her mother died some years ago and was buried in the Protestant cemetery.

It is understood, however, that during the past year Mrs. Delpit returned to the Catholic faith. Her counsel contends that she was a Protestant when she was married and that the marriage is legal and cannot be disturbed. In her action for separation the wife alleges ill treatment, and asks for an alimentary allowance for herself and her three children. The husband's reply to this is that the woman has no claim upon him because there was no legal marriage, and while he appeals to the ecclesiastical authorities to declare the alleged marriage invalid and null, Sir Napoleon Casault, Chief Justice of her Majesty's court at Quebec, decides that he must suspend proceedings on the case taken in court in this matter by Mrs. Delpit, pending the decision of the ecclesiastical tribunal.

The Quebec ecclesiastical authorities authorized their clergy in Montreal to act as a commission *rogatoire* and hear the evidence of witnesses, some ten of whom were examined by them under oath. The testimony was forwarded to Quebec for the Episcopal authority there to pass upon. In Montreal the hearing took place at the Archbishop's palace, the court being presided over by Mgr. Racicot, Vicar-General, assisted by the Rev. Luke Callaghan and the Rev. Abbé Roy. Mrs. Delpit's counsel denied the powers of the tribunal, but his denial was overruled, and the case went on.

The supremacy of French ecclesiastical law over British common law in the Province of Quebec is one of the most potent reasons for French-Canadian preference of British connection over annexation to the United States.

To Live Cheaply.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I see by your issue of the 19th inst. that your correspondent, A. R. Brasher, is still "beating it in upon our weary brain as tho' it were the burthen of a song" that he is "now living and living well on $30 a month." In his communication in THE SUN of April 29 he refers to me as a striking illustration of "the state of wasteful extravagance and complete ignorance of the first principles of household economy" in which the present generation is growing up. Inasmuch as I belong to the present generation I deeply deplore this state of things, but it is quite clearly a heritage to us from the last generation, every one of whom wants to see his children start where he left off. Furthermore, A. R. B.'s little $75 impromptu breakfast at the Bravoort would seem to indicate that even "in olden days" the first principles of household economy suffered lapses. In order that those interested in this discussion may have something else to brood over besides A. R. B.'s table of expenses I append, from my own household accounts, items showing what it has cost a family of two adults and two small children to "live" for the past year, ending April 30.

Rent of one "elegant flat six large (?) rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water supply"	$ 324.00
Butcher	189.34
Grocer	125.08
Baker	51.55
Milk and cream	87.13
Wine, beer and liquors	5.45
Butter and eggs	48.55
Ice	15.45
Laundry	25.16
Medicines and medical attendance	26.71
Servant	105.52
Gas (for light and cooking)	23.58
Total	$1,067.50

NEW YORK, May 22. EX RAISE.

As to Summer Drinks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In your issue of to-day "Autolycus" asserts that none of the drinks recommended by me to substitute the "rickey" deserves serious consideration, and that what is wanted "is not an expensive cocktail or fancy beverage, but a palatable drink to refresh the jaded city man." That these be fine words none will attempt to gainsay, but words cannot satisfy when a man is thirsty. The barkeeper generally has his finger on the pulse of the thirsty man, and I venture to reassert my prediction that the West Indian cocktail has come to stay.

It's birthplace is the tropics, where men are always thirsty and seldom must study the art of drinking. Moreover, the nature of the West Indian cocktail permits it to be diluted until it becomes sufficiently innocuous to serve to an infant. To illustrate my argument, let any one take the recipe as printed in your issue of the 21st inst. and substitute water for Jamaica rum. The result is a delightful drink, almost entirely non-alcoholic. The proper mixture for ladies is one third Jamaica rum and two thirds water. For the benefit of the constantly increasing number of men who maintain private sideboards and mix their drinks at home, I wish to lay particular emphasis upon the necessity of obtaining their ingredients only from the first class dealers who have an established reputation to maintain.

I must me to add that if "Autolycus" has a drink better than the West Indian cocktail with which to knock out the blood-poisoning "rickey," I shall yield to none in my efforts to make it known. The "Moonlight Sauntre" naturally follows the "Jersey Sunset." It smacks of seaside as well as mountain resorts, and it should appeal with equal interest to both sexes. Therefore, if "Autolycus" will name whereof the "Moonlight Sauntre" is compised, I pledge him that within twenty-four hours after it is printed it shall have been thoroughly tested by a coterie of bankers, merchants and sporting men, who will not lack influence to "push it along." If they find it acceptable, I must warn "Autolycus," however, that there is a popular predilection for expensive cocktails and fancy beverages, which I fear it will take many "Moonlight Sauntres" to overcome. BARTENDER.

NEW YORK, May 23.

Mr. Delmar and Mr. Wilson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In THE SUN of the 20th inst. Mr. Alexander Delmar denies the opinions which I impute to him in your columns of the 18th. I quoted the periodical of which he is the manager for January, 1900—page 405. Mr. Delmar became the responsible editor in March or April, but being an encyclopædia magazine, and its policy in no way changed, he may stand for the sentiments of "Philippines monetary system of" for controvert the argument. Still, had I noticed that the formal change of editors had occurred after the date of the article quoted, I would have quoted his encyclopædia instead of himself.

His name being prominent in an advertisement on the cover of the January number I carried away from the Library of Congress an impression that I quoted a later number than I had quoted.

WASHINGTON, May 24. POSEY S. WILSON.

Political Stamp News.

From a Private Letter Received in New York.

* * * Regarding the stamps of New South Wales, some years ago the Government, which out there is extremely democratic, decided to discontinue the use of the Queen's head on most, if not all, of the stamps in circulation, and called for designs that would be more representative of the province. The first that were issued represented Sydney harbor, the next being the picture of the emu, a native bird. This caused a tremendous howl, but the administration carried the day, and others have been introduced since. I suppose there would be the same objection here in the United States, if the picture of George Washington and other heads of persons were taken from the stamps, and something more emblematic were used in place of the present heads.

WHY HE IS AN EXPANSIONIST.

**Senator Lodge Points to the Increase in Our Trade With Hawaii Since Ann