The Sun.

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How It Is Settled.

"Whatever its intention," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "the Palmer and Buckner ticket, was, as the result showed, practically—except for the rank and file who had nothing to do with the making of it—a Bryan scheme. If it had received half a million of votes—if it had received a quarter of a million votes—it would have elected BRYAN and defeated MCKINLEY."

Seeing now what was apparent to every voter who, instead of supporting PALMER and BUCKNER, like the *Courier-Journal*, followed the straight road after MCKINLEY, our esteemed contemporary formally announces that it will this year support BRYAN, regardless of any platform made for him in the past or to be made in the future, because, it says, the money question for which largely it bolted him four years ago is "settled."

Of course the money question is settled. It was settled in 1896, gold being then the standard of currency, as firmly as it is now. The trouble was that the Democratic party, under Mr. BRYAN's leadership, proposed to unsettle it by authorizing the free coinage of silver; and that unsettlement, that attack upon the standard, it is to-day the Democracy's declared intention to attempt.

The financial issue is of exactly the same nature and in precisely the same condition that it was in 1896, except that the Bryan crowd, on the strength of certain recruits, and conceiving the great strain following an international war and victory to be to their advantage with the public, tell us that they are more hopeful of electing their man.

As the public attention is moving on to Philadelphia to await the renomination of President MCKINLEY next week, it stops for a moment to consider the great question of the campaign as it is illuminated by the light momentarily flashed upon it by the Bryan prodigal in Louisville.

The Political Problem in South Africa.

Lord SALISBURY has said that whatever political arrangements may be ultimately devised for South Africa, they will keep in view one capital aim, to wit, that never again shall military stores be collected which, in the hands of disloyal men, may be used to subvert the authority of the British Empire. There seems, on the other hand, to be a consensus on the part of British Conservatives as well as Liberals that, as soon as the Boers shall have satisfied certain specific tests of loyalty, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State shall be transformed into self-governing Colonies. The hope is expressed that these new Colonies may, in conjunction with their neighbors, the Cape Colony, Natal and Rhodesia, form a confederation similar to the Dominion of Canada and the Australian Commonwealth. Are these aims essentially irreconcilable?

It is usually assumed that the situation of the French in British North America constitutes a perfect analogue to that which the Dutch will hold in British South Africa, and that, consequently, it would be as safe to give almost absolute autonomy to a South African Confederation as it has proved to make the same concession to the Canadian Dominion. Between the cases, however, there is a deep and vital difference. Ever since the boon of self-government was granted to the Canadas, the French-Canadians have formed a minority of the total population, and that minority has been growing relatively smaller every year. Under such circumstances, the utmost that the French-Canadians could hope for was to retain the equal privileges with which they started, and many of them consider that they have failed to do even this in the matter of Catholic school rights in Manitoba. What stamp the French-Canadians would have impressed on the Dominion Government, had they constituted a majority of the voters, and, consequently, been permanently dominant at Ottawa, is a matter of conjecture; but, probably, no careful observer would assert that, in that case, Great Britain could count as confidently on the loyalty of the Dominion Government as she can now.

Now let us look at the present and prospective state of things in South Africa. Of the five possible constituents of a South African Confederation only two, namely, Natal and Rhodesia, can be regarded as unshakably loyal, for in them only does a majority of the voters consist of whites of British descent. It is further to be noted that from a numerical point of view these two Colonies are, and are likely to remain, insignificant; in a South African Federal Congress they would be overwhelmingly outvoted by the Cape Colony alone. In the Orange River Colony, which will never attract any emigrants but agriculturists, the Boers now are, and will continue to be, largely preponderant in point of numbers. In the Transvaal, after the tranquillization of that country shall have invited a fresh inflow of emigrants to Johannesburg, the number of non-Boer inhabitants may, for a time, equal, or slightly exceed, that of the Boers. The date, however, when the gold mines of the Rand will have reached exhaustion point can be calculated, and, when that hour comes, the Transvaal will become once more what it was formerly, a pastoral and agricultural country, and the Boers will recover a numerical preponderance. In the Cape Colony, the Afrikanders, as the descendants of Hollander and French colonists are called, already form a majority of the electorate, and their relative strength at the ballot box is increasing every year.

These facts indicate that a South African Confederation can never be organized except under conditions which will give the Boer or Afrikander element a permanent majority in the Legislature, and, consequently, a firm hold on the Executive. If to such a confederation are conceded powers so nearly absolute as have been granted to the Dominion of Canada and the Australian Commonwealth—anything short of such powers would seem invidious and unacceptable—nothing could prevent the Federal Legislature and Executive from accumulating military stores and organizing a militia on a formidable scale. Plausible pretexts would not be lacking, owing to the presence of a large and more or less restless native population within the federal territories or on their borders. Whether the armament thus provided would be used to throw off even the semblance of allegiance to the British Crown would depend upon circumstances. After the experience of the last eight months, it is probable that the Afrikanders, however disaffected, would wait until England found herself involved in a struggle for existence with European Powers.

At all events, there is no parallel between the position of subordination which French-Canadians occupy in the Dominion of Canada and the position of assured preponderance which would belong to the descendants of the Hollanders in a South African Confederation. We doubt, therefore, whether there is solid ground for the optimistic conclusions expressed by Conservatives as well as Liberals in Great Britain touching the quick development of loyalty that may be expected among the Boers in return for the early concession of local autonomy. We rather incline to the belief that England, by her treatment of the Boers, has rendered a South African Confederation impracticable, and has condemned herself to the necessity of keeping the Transvaal and the Orange Free State as Crown Colonies.

Men.

DOLLIVER's eager chase after the Republican nomination for Vice-President is entirely legitimate from the point of view of personal ambition. It is true the nomination is not chasing DOLLIVER; but he has a right to go for it and get it if he can. And what a splendid candidate JONATHAN would make if the sole desideratum was the ability to talk forty to BRYAN's thirty-nine!

The other type is well represented by the Hon. CORNELIUS N. BLISS of New York. Mr. BLISS differs from Mr. DOLLIVER not only in the dimensions and endurance of his mouth but also in the circumstance that he does not want the office. Of the sincerity of his determination not to be a candidate before the convention there is no more doubt than there is in the case of ROOSEVELT.

It may be observed that the high qualities of character and availability which have commended the Hon. CORNELIUS N. BLISS to the favorable consideration of so many thoughtful and responsible Republicans who have naturally looked to the great Empire State for this year's candidate for Vice-President on the McKinley ticket are found in another safe, experienced, able and not too talkative New Yorker.

His name is BENJAMIN B. ODELL. He, likewise, is a man and not a mouth. He, too, is not a nomination chaser.

HITT of Illinois is a third of the same sort.

Our Sound Management of Cuban Affairs.

The indignation of Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM LUDLOW, who for more than a year was Military Governor of the city of Havana, over what he calls "irresponsible allegations of gross forms of dishonesty on the part of officers of the Army who have established their honorable records in the service, and were entrusted with the gravest administrative duties and responsibilities in Cuba," is entirely reasonable.

There have been irregularities in the management of the postal system of Cuba by officials representing the United States. These irregularities have amounted to a betrayal of the interests of Cuba and those of the United States acting as trustee for the island. But forthwith there has arisen a clamor that the entire management of Cuba's interests by our Army officers—the postal service was not under Army supervision—has been tainted. The Democratic State Conventions, preliminary to the Kansas City National Convention, have taken the cue and because of the embezzlements in Cuba's postal service, the platforms of these conventions have rung with denunciations of our "dishonest management in Cuba." The National Administration has been declared in league with corruption. Going a step further, these platforms have asserted that honest administration of colonial government under Republican rule has been a failure at the very outset.

The charges are false. The clamor has no just basis. "Oral garbage," as Gen. LUDLOW speaks of the malicious gossip of the cheap cafés of Havana, has been spread before the country as record truth, and, as a result, the officers who since Jan. 1, 1899, have been engaged in duties involving "daily perils greater than those of battle," have been maligned and humiliated. Against all this Gen. LUDLOW protests with vehemence. The great humiliation for the Army officers, consists, as he says, of finding themselves "placarded as cheap and vulgar swindlers and blackmailers."

Now what are the facts as to the American administration of Cuban affairs?

Thousands upon thousands of lives in the city of Havana and in Cuba have been saved through the American Army management. The death rate of Havana was reduced from 65 in 1,000 in the month of January, 1899, to less than 24 in 1,000 in April, 1900. In a population of 250,000 this means that there are 10,000 more persons alive in Havana to-day than there would have been if the Americans had not taken control. Let the Administration and all patriotic citizens nail that everlasting fact to the flagstaff, and if on that staff the flag of Gen. LUDLOW flies, so much the more honor to him!

Again: Yellow fever has been destroyed as an epidemic in Havana. This dread disease in recent years has crept up to the Southern coast of our country and invaded it, and has cost the United States millions upon millions of dollars. It has retarded commerce, has set up barriers of expensive quarantines between States, and has cost hundreds of lives. As a result of the American occupation of Cuba this danger to our country has been eliminated largely. The entire city of Havana and other cities of the island have been scoured and cleansed. Enlightened methods of sanitation have prevailed. The harbor of Havana has been purified. The streets have been made cleaner, according to Gen. LUDLOW, than those of Washington or any other city he knows. Every house has been inspected. Selfish interests undoubtedly have suffered to some extent, and friction necessarily has been generated in establishing a radical change of governmental policy. The shame of it is that cheap suspicion and nasty innuendo should be paraded before this country as facts and that the Army management of Cuba, conspicuously excellent as it has been, should be slurred as corrupt and inefficient.

Gen. LUDLOW declares that there is nothing to conceal. There is a record of every business transaction, a voucher for every expenditure. The affairs of Havana under Gen. LUDLOW and of Cuba under Gens. BROOKE and WOOD have been conducted on a lofty basis of devotion to duty and right. In the main, with Cuban laws and customs in force, justice has prevailed. Honesty not only has been the rule but has been really the fairest flower of American management. Our Army officers have not been smirched. They have not disgraced their uniforms.

American management of Cuba's affairs, with the exception of one department, has been all right, and now is the time to remember it. Let the thousands and tens of thousands of Cubans, the entire island considered, who are alive to-day and who would have perished but for the virile, faithful and just control of American management stand forth. Their very existence acclaims our administration essentially sound. Compared with that acclaim the yelps of those that revile the administration sink into insignificance.

Gen. LUDLOW is entitled to the thanks of the country for his outspoken declaration on behalf of his companions in arms.

Rear Admiral Sampson.

It has come about that the question who was the officer in command of the American fleet at Santiago has been decided by a Federal court. He was Rear Admiral SAMPSON. To him first is due the honor and the reward of victory.

Since the destruction of CERVERA's squadron Admiral SAMPSON has been the target of abuse, scarcely paralleled for malignancy, emanating from the partisans of Rear Admiral SCHLEY. Through that same venomous influence every man of the Santiago fleet who gained special distinction in connection with the Cuban war, has been debarred from receiving the rewards which the Executive named for him when recommending SAMPSON for promotion. But now behind SAMPSON, side by side with the solid body of Santiago officers, who have already publicly hailed him as their "Commander-in-Chief at Santiago," there is a United States court.

Several measures have been specially selected for consideration when Congress convenes again next December. One of its very first acts should be to atone for the gross ingratitude and injustice with which it has abetted the prostitution of the Navy to the pretensions and dishonesty of Rear Admiral SCHLEY and at once to make WILLIAM T. SAMPSON Vice-Admiral.

Congress as an "Angel."

The precedent of Government aid to local or sectional expositions, primarily designed for the advantage of the cities in which they are held, is now firmly established, although it is a thoroughly bad precedent. In securing at the recent session of Congress a vote of five million dollars as a loan or gift to the so-called Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1903, the St. Louis promoters rendered it difficult for Congress to reject any similar application hereafter.

In 1901 there is to be a Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo.

In 1902 Toledo is to hold an Ohio Centenial and Northwest Territory Exposition.

In the next year, 1903, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will occur at St. Louis.

All of these enterprises have been to Congress seeking Federal recognition in one shape or another. They are all undoubtedly meritorious, and we hope will prove profitable in every way to the cities undertaking them. Nevertheless, it will soon be the case that every fair or exhibition projected in any part of the Union, every corporation investing in a show with a view to profit, advertisement or local boom, will consider that it has a right to demand that the United States Treasury shall become its banker, provided the show can be connected nominally with some historical event or some idea of national significance.

The ingenuity of exposition promoters will doubtless be able to fulfil that requirement every time.

Undertaker and Colonel.

An esteemed friend in Albany sends us, with some expressions of indignation, a circular, "a thing," as he calls it, which was dropped into his lap last Sunday, on the train from Syracuse to Albany, "by a man named MCCARTHY." So contemptuously does our correspondent speak of that illustrious Chicagoite, the Hon. JOHN MCCARTHY of Syracuse. Here are some specimens of the McCarthian rhetoric to which our correspondent objects:

"It is the same class of people (the moneyed men and the men who sought power) who abused and crucified our Saviour. The servant is no better than his master, so we are not surprised to hear the press and other hirelings denounce WILLIAM J. BRYAN for the money which is in it."

"While the poor men went to the front and bled for their country the moneyed men stayed at home and bled their country."

"There are men to-day in State's prison for agreeing to do that which they could not do. If the gold men in Congress had their just dues they would be inside instead of outside of jail."

"Now as to the saviour of our country."

To persons free from the Bryan bacillus, some of these assertions will seem blasphemous; some violent and all absurd. But they are carefully and affectionately modelled after the eloquence of Col. BRYAN. By a blasphemous, violent and absurd speech he won the heart of the Chicago Convention. For four years he has frequently and even habitually spoken in the same style, to the intense delight of his Democratic and Populist audiences. The passionate denunciations of the wealthy, the dragging of the most sacred Christian mysteries into politics, the whole queer farrago of fanaticism and exaggeration are found in many, perhaps in most, of Col. BRYAN's speeches. He probably means to be reverent. But his taste is not exacting. He is insatiable in his hunt for applause. He has found out what his hearers like and he lets them have it. There must be a progressing intellectual degradation in these easy triumphs. Even clever actors are sometimes spoiled by the groundlings. Col. BRYAN, who has the mobile dramatic temperament, is affected by his audiences. His routes are long. He plays mainly at one-night stands. His art, never high, has not improved.

How can we blame the Hon. JOHN MCCARTHY for imitating the man whom he admires so much? The Syracusan's faults of language and excess of bitterness are mere Bryanisms. Nor would it be right to blame Col. BRYAN himself too much. The audience, not the performer, should get most of the censure.

Great good news for the Democrats. The *Kansas City Times* says that the reelection, "which is conceded," of the Hon. WILLIAM JOEL STONE as the Missouri member of the Democratic National Committee, "is of itself a rich contribution toward the success of the national Democratic ticket." Remarkably rich. Now, if the Hon. CATO SELLS of Iowa is not hurled from his post, "Democratic success will be assured." When happiness is attainable by means of such little things, why will the Democrats be so gloomy in their views of the country? Why will they "therefore denounce" pretty much everything that has happened and "enter an earnest protest" against pretty much everything that is going to happen?

Missouri is the imperial State.—*Springfield Leader-Democrat.*

According to CHAMP CLARK, COCHRAN, COWHERD and the rest of the brood of Democratic statesmen in Missouri, that State is an anti-imperial State. If she is, she ought to be ashamed of herself, for she is a child of American expansion.

The Hon. CARTER HARRISON is a smooth and velvet-voiced young man. He has been talking to Chairman JONES of the Democratic National Committee, SUNFLOWER JOHNSON of the Executive Committee and other confiding visiting statesmen. "I told them we would carry Illinois," said the waggish Mayor. Good enough bait for gudgeons. When Col. BRYAN is lugged off the field, young CARTER and the brown Fedora will be ready to take his place.

It will be noticed that while Col. BRYAN's Octopus has been exhibited to a discriminating public for some time and has lost something of its power to chill and thrill, the Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY's "troglodyte in his cavern, cracking the leg bones of his victim to extract the marrow for his cannibalistic feast," is an interesting chap and ought to attract crowds to his cage.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

With the restoration of his communications in the Free State, Lord Roberts will be able to turn his attention to the task of pushing Gen. Botha away from the line of the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay Railway and reopening the line to Durban. This latter will be the work of a short time only, Gen. Buller reporting the damage done to the Laings Nek tunnel as much less than was reported at the time the attempt was made to destroy it. According to a despatch of Wednesday morning's date from Lord Roberts, the Boers evacuated the positions they held at Eerstefabriken, near Pretoria, during the night of Tuesday, and moved away to the eastward. This movement and the Boer retreat from Laings Nek were the natural result of the forcing of the Drakensberg passes and the occupation of Pretoria.

From Laings Nek, in the neighborhood of which Gen. Buller still is, to the nearest point on the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay Railway is 120 miles in a direct line over a broken country, while from the position to which Gen. Botha probably retired on Tuesday night, to Machadodorp, is about the same distance. As Gen. Buller cannot be in a position to make an advance in force for some little time yet, and the commandos that retired toward Ermelo on the road north to Machadodorp are intact, it is not likely that Gen. Botha will fall back very rapidly, except under strong pressure, and then the aim of the combined Boer forces will be to preserve the communications with Delagoa Bay through Koomatipoort as long as possible in order to get the supplies which are arriving there in large quantities into the mountains to Lydenburg in the south, and Leydsdorp in the north. The conditions of modern warfare, as Lord Roberts points out in his despatch, make progress in such a country very slow, and that, if the Boers are determined to maintain the struggle, is in their favor. Considering that the region into which they are falling back is as large as Switzerland, with similar natural characteristics, its conquest presents difficulties which Lord Roberts himself would be the last to ignore.

The reports of Gen. Methuen's movements between the Rhenoster River and Kroonstad indicate a certain uneasiness as to the possibility of another raid at some other point of the line, and from the absence of any mention of Gen. Kitchener's force it would appear that he must have gone after Gen. De Wet's scattered commandos to prevent their reconcentration or their recrossing the Vaal and joining one of the corps under the two Gens. Botha. There should be some decisive news from the northeast corner of the Free State shortly.

The political situation at Cape Town is now in a very interesting phase, the British High Commissioner having authorized the formation of a minority Government, with a sympathetic Opposition led by Mr. Schreiner to keep in check the extreme Afrikander party, who regard him as a traitor to their cause.

BOARD ON RETIREMENTS.

Five Rear Admirals Selected by Secretary Long, With John A. Howell as President.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The first Board on Retirements under the provisions of the Naval Personnel act of March 3, 1899, was appointed by Secretary Long to-day, to meet at the Navy Department on June 18. It is charged with the selection of two officers from the list of Lieutenants to be placed on the retired list. The Personnel act required that there should be forty vacancies created in the line of the navy each year, a specified number in every grade, and as only thirty-eight vacancies have been created so far by voluntary age and disability retirements, deaths and resignations, it becomes the duty of the Board on Retirement to select two Lieutenants who, in the opinion of the board, are least qualified to remain in the service. The members of the board must take oath to make an impartial examination of the records of officers and to render unbiased judgment. Under the law every member of the board must be a Rear Admiral and Secretary Long designated the following: Rear Admirals John A. Howell, President; Silas Casey, John W. Philip, Francis J. Higginson and George W. Sumner. Lieutenant-Commander Henry McCrea will act as recorder.

The cases of the Lieutenants selected for retirement must be acted on by the President before July next, so that the requisite number of vacancies will be created by the beginning of the fiscal year.

To Prohibit the Landing of Immigrants by Tramp Steamers.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Solicitor of the Treasury has rendered an opinion that the Secretary has the legal right to prohibit the landing of immigrants by "tramp" steamers. An order to this effect will soon be issued upon Secretary Gage's approval. Tramp steamers cannot perform what the law requires, returning to their homes aliens ordered deported, as tramp steamers seldom return whence they came.

Bunco in Japanese.

From the Japan Times.

One Teru Ishikawa, who hails from Niigata prefecture, recently made the acquaintance, as all smooth-tongued and suave-mannered "gentlemen" know how, of Mr. Denzo Sato, a *shizoku* of Fukushima prefecture, who is at present domiciled at No. 6 Okecho, Kyobashi ward, city. Soon afterward the man Teru says to his would-be victim: "If you want to enter into business, I tell you the best paying one is the patent medicine business." That was very interesting to Mr. Sato and he was soon earnestly wishing to begin. It was easy enough: the two should start a partnership. But without a capital of at least two thousand yen, the business could not be made to pay and the two should jointly borrow that sum. That too, would be easily done, for one Kumazawa, a money-lender living in Kagura-cho, Ushigome ward, would accommodate them. Mr. Sato had no objection to the arrangement.

On the day following the conversation, in comes Teru and says: "Well, I saw Kumazawa, and he is quite willing to let us have the money whenever we were ready. And now Mr. Sato I want you to let me have ten yen that I may buy the necessary revenue stamps. I would also like, for a certain reason which I will tell you afterward, to have the loan of your best clothing that I may go well-dressed to another party." Mr. Sato did not quite see as Teru did, the necessity for all this; but somehow or other the latter had the best of the argument and the former reluctantly yielded to his importunities. Teru went out of Mr. Sato's house the moment after and that was the last seen of the man. The poor victim reported the whole transaction to the Kyobashi police on last Saturday.

CAPTURE OF TICONDEROGA.

Ethan Allen's Exploit Commemorated by a Bronze Tablet.

TICONDEROGA, N. Y., June 14.—Ticonderoga's claim to a prominent place in the history of America was to-day recognized by the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars, a number of prominent persons representing these organizations from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo and other places being present at the unveiling of bronze tablets commemorating some of the stirring events in the Champlain Valley during and prior to the Revolutionary War.

The previous afternoon had been spent by the party at Fort Frederick, Cavan Point, where they viewed the old ruins of that famous fort. It cost the British $10,000,000 in 1761 to build this fort, and yet, although its control shifted often from one nation to another, no battle was fought there during the Revolution. As one gentlemen in the crowd remarked: "The British spent their money here, but their blood at Fort Ticonderoga." Yet, as the Hon. F. S. Witherbee remarked in his talk to the party: "Here at Fort Frederick, on July 30, 1609, eleven years before the landing of the Mayflower Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, Samuel Champlain defeated the Iroquois Indians in what was the first battle with firearms ever fought in what is now United States territory." There have been at times as many as 10,000 soldiers garrisoned there.

After viewing these ruins the party again boarded the special train and returned to Ticonderoga, where a reception was tendered the visitors in the opera house by the Ticonderoga Historical Society. Mrs. Cook, wife of the Rev. Joseph Cook, D. D., of Boston, who spends his summers at Ticonderoga, where he was born, presided and welcomed the delegates. Gilbert Ray Hawes of New York read a paper, and the Rev. Joseph Cook made an eloquent address, reciting the names and some of the deeds of the men who have made Essex county famous.

This morning the visitors and a good share of the people of Ticonderoga and vicinity assembled on the old battlefield at Fort "Ti" to witness the unveiling of two tablets. The first one was erected about a half mile from the fort, and bore the following inscription:

"A. D. 1900. The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York erected this tablet to commemorate the Colonial Battles fought in this vicinity. Champlain, with Hurons and Algonquins, defeated the Iroquois July 30, 1609, near the shore; Montcalm defeated Abercrombie July 8, 1758 at the assault of Fort Carillon or Ticonderoga; Amherst captured the fort, July 27, 1759."

The exercises here consisted of prayer by the Rev. Charles Edward Brugler of Port Chester, N. Y., an address by State Historian Hugh Hastings of Albany, a talk by Gilbert Ray Hawes of New York, the presentation of the tablet by J. William Beekman of New York, the unveiling by Miss Augusta T. S. West of Philadelphia, and the acceptance by the village President, Frederic B. Richards of Ticonderoga.

The second tablet was placed in the wall of the fort and bore the following inscription:

"Dedicated to the memory of the gallant band of patriots, led by Col. Ethan Allen, who on the 10th of May, 1775, captured this important fortress and secured for the Americans a valuable base of operations on Lakes George and Champlain, erected by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.

MDCCCC."

The exercises at the fort consisted of prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brugler, address of welcome, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Cook of Boston; the reading of Ethan Allen's letter to the authorities at Albany, announcing his capture of the fort on May 10, 1775, by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Ashworth of Ticonderoga; presentation of the tablet by Mr. Morris V. Ferris of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Secretary of the New York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; acceptance by Mr. Howland Pell of New York, who owns the ground on which Fort "Ti" is located, and an address by the Hon. Charlton T. Lewis of New York.

CONTRADICTIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

He Has Not Been Giving Opinions on the Mayor's Case or the Comptroller's.

Gov. Roosevelt came to town from Rochester yesterday, and after having luncheon at the Union League Club with Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, went to Oyster Bay, where he will remain until Saturday, when he goes to the Philadelphia Convention. At the Union League Club the Governor expressed indignation over what he characterizes as "two newspaper fakes." One of these was an Albany despatch printed in New York on Wednesday in which the Governor is quoted as saying a number of things about the American Ice Company, winding up by expressing the opinion that "the Mayor is morally guilty."

"That is an absolute lie," said the Governor. "I never said any such thing. I wouldn't dream of making such a statement. I want it printed that I never made such a remark."

The Governor's other grievance was against a newspaper which quoted him on Wednesday as saying that he had looked into Jacob W. Mack's charges against Comptroller Coler, and that they were the most serious yet brought against a city official.

"I never said that either," said the Governor. "Why, I have not even looked into the charges yet. I had a few minutes' conversation with Mr. Swanstrom about the matter when the charges were filed, but that is all I know about them. Let me tell you that the cases of District Attorney Gardiner, of the Mayor and of Mr. Coler will all be decided on their merits, and I am not making any comments on the cases now."

The Governor reiterated that he is not even a Vice-Presidential possibility.

ICE TRIALS LIKELY TO GO OVER.

Supreme Court Justice Will Be Asked to Direct a Trial by Jury.

The indications were yesterday that the officers of the American Ice Company will not be tried on the charge of conspiracy in the Court of Special Sessions on Monday. De Lancey Nicoll said yesterday that, on behalf of the officers of the company, he would apply to a Justice of the Supreme Court before Monday to have the case transferred to the Court of General Sessions for a trial by jury. If it is transferred, according to the statement made by District Attorney Gardiner on Wednesday, the trial of the case will not be reached before October.

WILL GOV. NASH GIVE UP TAYLOR?

Plan to Arrest the Former Governor of Kentucky on the Way to Philadelphia.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—W. S. Taylor, the deposed Governor of Kentucky, received information to-day that application would be made to Gov. Nash of Ohio to honor a requisition for Taylor from Gov. Beckham of Kentucky, and that if it was honored an attempt would be made to serve the warrant at some place in that State as Taylor passed through to the Philadelphia Convention. T. C. Campbell said to a friend here yesterday that he was satisfied that Gov. Nash would honor the requisition, but it is not known by what authority he spoke.

Since the attempt to extradite the ex-Governor yesterday several Republicans have intimated to him that it might not be safe for him to make the journey to Philadelphia, for however willing his Indiana friends might be to defend him, it would be impossible to do so outside of this State. It had been arranged for Taylor to accompany the Columbia Club delegation and to leave here on Saturday night, but it is possible that he may change his plans and not go at all, especially as his friends here have become solicitous about his safety.

TO SETTLE THE TURRET QUESTION.

Secretary Long Names the Officers Who Are to Act With the Construction Board.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Secretary Long to-day appointed the additional members of the Board on Construction who are to consider with the board proper the question of superposed turrets for the battleships Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Georgia, and the two battleships authorized this year, and the matter of the distribution of the batteries on those vessels. The additional members are Rear Admirals Frederick Rodgers and Albert S. Barker, and Capts. Henry C. Taylor, Charles E. Clark, French E. Chadwick, George A. Converse, Willard H. Brownson and Asa Walker. It was originally intended to have six additional members, but Secretary Long decided to add Capt. Clark and Capt. Walker, the selection of the latter being a recognition of the high standing in tactical matters of the Naval War College, of which Capt. Walker is the second ranking officer. The Construction Board, including the regular members, Rear Admirals O'Neill, Melville, Hichborn and Bradford and Capt. Sigsbee, will meet at the Navy Department on June 19.

Snakes That Drink Oil.

From the Philadelphia Press.

POTTSVILLE, June 12.—Snakes frequently come down from Sharp Mountain to drink the oil from the open cans about the roundhouse of the Pennsylvania Railroad. To-day Foreman W. O. Thompson and John Ward came upon a large copperhead snake in the engine house.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Increase of Imports and Exports—Balance in Our Favor in Eleven Months $497,421,686.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The value of merchandise imported into the United States in the month of May was $71,555,861, an increase of $1,395,488 compared with same month last year. The exports of merchandise were valued at $113,503,577, an increase of $19,662,330 over those for May, 1899, and establishing a new record for that month.

For the eleven months ended May 31 the imports were valued at $788,792,848, an increase of $153,401,668 compared with the like period of the previous fiscal year. The exports for the eleven months aggregated $1,286,214,534, an increase of $155,585,459 over those for the corresponding months of the previous year, and establishing a new high water mark for that period. The balance of trade in favor of the United States for the eleven months is $497,421,686.

MRS. EDDY SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Mother Christian Scientist in Retirement—Her Letter to the Concord Faithful.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 12.—On the authority of a Concord correspondent of the *Portsmouth Times*, the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, "Mother of Christian Science," is afflicted with creeping paralysis. Crowds of Christian Scientists, including delegates from nearly every State in the Union, visited Concord last week, but very few, if any of them, got a glimpse of her, though many of them enjoyed the privilege of kissing the front door step at Pleasant View. It was understood, says the correspondent, that all would have an opportunity to see Mrs. Eddy from a proper distance as she took her daily drive, "but it so happens that some other person is generally rigged up to resemble her for these daily drives and such was the case most of the time the past week."

The semi-annual communion service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, held on Sunday at Christian Science Hall in Concord, brought out the largest attendance that has ever gathered in Concord for a Christian Science service, for the first time making it necessary to hold two services to accommodate the communicants. Fully 500 people were present. There were visitors from the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Utah, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Texas, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts, and also from Canada and Norway. These visitors were among those who attended the annual communion services at the mother church in Boston and who remained over to visit Pleasant View.

The congregation repeated the Lord's Prayer with its spiritual interpretation as given in the Christian Science text book. The following letter from Mrs. Eddy was then read:

"BELOVED CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS:—Each day during the past week I have allowed myself the joy of welcoming to Pleasant View a dear multitude of Christian Scientists, who came spontaneously, without invitation or appointment, and with true hearts fervently. While I deeply appreciate their loving thoughts and desire to see mother, yet, in order not to hinder my work for God and our cause, my gates are now closed to visitors except by previous appointment. The reading room in our hall is open to all.

"After writing the above I opened my Bible to the verses 7-8-9 of the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew. With deep love

"MARY BAKER EDDY.

"PLEASANT VIEW, Concord, N. H., June 10."

Many visitors expressed themselves as having been greatly benefitted by the service. Many of them drove out to Bow to see Mrs. Eddy's birthplace yesterday afternoon.

GOLD STANDARD IN COSTA RICA.

Proclamation That It Will Be in Force in January Next Has a Good Effect.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 14.—C. H. Windham, formerly of Louisville, Ky., but for thirteen years a merchant of San Jose, Costa Rica, arrived here to-day from that country. He brings a report of the progress of Costa Rica toward the gold standard and the beneficial effect it has had on business. The decree adopting the gold standard was issued on April 15.

It was determined to postpone the circulation of gold until January next, when, as the records of the Costa Rican banks show, there is the smallest demand for money. In his message to the Costa Rican Congress, President Iglesias gives the gold coins of the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany legal circulation beginning with the first day of next year. The gold standard will probably be incorporated in the Costa Rican Constitution.

The adoption of the gold standard has already resulted in reducing the difference in exchange between Costa Rica and the United States 50 per cent.

American Discoveries at Corinth.

From the London Daily Mail.

The crowning piece of good fortune in the excavations which have for four years been carried on at Corinth by the American School has been attained in the week just ended.

The only fountain mentioned by Pausanias in the Agora was found, and was absolutely intact, with the bronze lions' heads from which the water once flowed still in their places in the face of a wall. The floor with holes under the spout in which the women in Old Corinth used to place their water pitchers is twenty-four and a half feet below the surface of the soil to-day.

In pushing into the Agora to the west of the Propylæa there appeared in great confusion parts of a large building, massive architrave blocks with their faces richly carved with various ornamentation, cornice blocks to match, and, along with them, a series of colossal statues, male and female, fortunately—and the fact is exceptional—with their heads. These were followed by some fine reliefs, both Greek and Roman, particularly a fine head of Ariadne in a state of perfect preservation, as if had it just come from the sculptor's hands.

Other buildings adjacent to the Agora have been partially or wholly laid bare, and the work is still in progress. But the crowning result of this year's work will doubtless be this fountain, the top of which is the base on which once stood the bronze Poseidon with a dolphin at his feet spouting out water.

The probability is growing that the massive architectural blocks and the colossal statues fell from the Propylæa, a reconstruction of which will probably be possible.

The Gardens of England.

From the Spectator.

At the present moment the laying out of gardens and their embellishment by garden architecture is one of the practical interests of the pleasant side of life. More country houses are being built and more money and thought expended on them than at any time since the early Stuarts. Knowledge and taste preside over the making of the new houses and the new gardens in a greater degree than at any time during the reign. Flower gardening was never so successful or so eagerly enjoyed. The growth of flowers is not permanent and consequently less costly than the other and structural adornment of gardens. It is possible to change the whole character of a flower garden in a few years, and at no great expense. Garden architecture is both permanent and costly, and if mistakes are made the experiment is matter of lasting regret; yet there is a great and growing inclination to indulge this form of fancy, and architects and owners alike are constantly drawing on the ancient and existing models of this art for hints, suggestions and examples of what they can reproduce.

Southern Presbyterianism Nearest to the Westminster Confession.

From a Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Alexander of New Orleans.

It is a matter of gratification to us that the Southern Presbyterian Church is to-day nearer the Presbyterianism of the Westminster Assembly than any other Church in existence. She adopts its doctrine, polity and worship *con amore et ex animo*. God brought her into existence, in the expressive phrase of Dr. Peck, "to conserve the truth," when others were departing from it.

The Craze of Lynching.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

There is not any manner of doubt but that a fearful wrong was done by a crowd of people from Mississippi City, Gulfport and Biloxi when they lynched the two negroes, Askew and Russ, yesterday morning soon after midnight.

Not so much as a tittle of evidence pointed to the complicity of two men in the outrage and murder of Christina Winterstein; but, on the contrary, every vestige of testimony obtained or obtainable pointed to the diabolical crime as being the work of one man.

A Monstrous Fact in Politics.

From Senator Chandler's Remarks in the Boston Journal.

"We Republicans are handicapped at home by the fact that the South is solid against us. It throws over 100 electoral votes to the opposition, although forty of those votes are based upon the negro population that does not vote."

SANTIAGO PRIZE MONEY.

Court Finds That Sampson Was in Command of the Fleet and Took Part in the Battle.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Admiral Sampson will get $8,335 and Admiral Schley will receive about $4,000 of the prize money to be paid on account of the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago under the decision that has been rendered by the Court of Claims. Sampson is formally declared to have been Commander-in-Chief of the fleet and Schley commanding officer of a division or squadron thereof, on duty under orders of his superior officers. The Spanish squadron is found by the court to have been inferior to the American force and a bounty of $100 has therefore been awarded for every officer and man under Admiral Cervera's command. The total amount of bounty money allowed is $166,700. Besides finding that Admiral Sampson was in command during the battle, the court declares that the New York was among the vessels engaged, and that the Harvard, Resolute and Fern, armed vessels, officered and manned by the United States under the control of the Navy, formed a part of the fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Sampson and are entitled to receive bounty, as they were each within signal distance of the American fleet or of the flagship New York. The decision concludes as follows:

"Judgment will be rendered in favor of the claimant, William T. Sampson, for his proportion (one twentieth) of the bounty accruing from the destruction of the Spanish vessels, in the sum of $8,335. It is ordered that the residue herein found, to wit, $158,365, be apportioned among the remaining officers and enlisted men of the vessels claiming, to wit, the United States ships New York, Brooklyn, Oregon, Iowa, Indiana, Texas, Gloucester, Vixen, Hist, Ericsson, Harvard, Resolute and Fern, according to their respective rights under the statutes relating thereto."

COMPLAINT AGAINST RAILROADS.

Unjust Discrimination in Freight Rates and Classification Is Charged.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—M. R. Bacon, representing the Michigan Alkali Company of Wyandotte, Mich., complained before the Industrial Commission to-day of unjust discrimination in freight rates and classification. The incoming and outgoing freight from his works, he said, amounted to 2,000 tons a day. The goods they shipped were compact and the packages were easily handled, yet the railroads charged $1.00 on a barrel of soda ash to Boston and $1.42 for a drum of caustic soda, while they carried a barrel of flour for 37 cents. He produced tables showing similar discriminations in every direction, particularly in the South. He thought there was something radically wrong with the system of freight classification which allowed such differences. As a remedy he suggested the abolition of the various traffic associations and the establishment of a general traffic association under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which should make all freight schedules. Under present conditions shippers were all at sea. Their goods started under one classification and upon arriving in the territory of another traffic association took a different classification and so on through different territory through which they might pass, the rates being different. The railroads were under the protection of the Government and their rates should be regulated by the Government.

Mr. Bacon denounced the recent raise in freight rates on some products as an outrage on both the manufacturer and the consumer. The railroads, he said, did not reduce their rates during periods of commercial depression, but now, in the time of great prosperity, they advanced them on the plea that the cost of equipment had been increased. He thought that was a poor excuse, as the increased cost of equipment was offset by the decreased cost of operation, as was shown by the reports of the railroads. Prosperity, he declared, was not stimulated or advanced by raising freight rates, but by the accumulation and decreased volume of business.

GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION LAW.

Foreign and Domestic Meats Subject to Exactly Similar Inspection.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Copies of the Meat Inspection law recently enacted by the German Parliament have been received at the German Embassy here. According to Baron Hermann, agricultural expert of the Embassy, the effects of the new legislation is generally misunderstood. Its principal purpose was to secure uniformity of inspection of all meats and meat products originating in the Empire, as well as those imported, thus doing away with the various local inspections required by the several states. Under the new law foreign and domestic meats would be subjected to exactly similar inspection, with the one exception that the domestic product must be inspected twice before and after the animal is killed. The only way the new law would affect American shippers is with regard to certain canned meats which, owing to the difficulty of proper inspection, were excluded. As this class of goods forms but 6 or 7 per cent. of the total meat exports from the United States to Germany, Baron Hermann did not think it would cause any great hardship. The principal meat imports of the United States with Germany would be facilitated by the uniform inspection provided by the new law, which does not, however, apply to the German colonies, with which the United States has a large trade in canned meats.

Japanese Immigrants Ordered to Be Deported.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Commissioner-General of Immigration Powderly telegraphed to the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend to-day to deport the thirty-one Japanese who came to that port on May 28 on the North Pacific Steamship Company's steamer Glenogle. These Japanese were found to be seeking entry into the country illegally by Robert Watchorn, Supervising Special Inspector on the coast. They appealed and the papers reached here yesterday and the case was decided against them to-day.

Kaiser Speaks as a Father.

From the London Standard.

On the day on which the Crown Prince came of age the Emperor addressed his son in a very remarkable speech, which, for some reason or other, has only now found its way to the light. His Majesty, using the familiar "thou," said: "You are taking to-day an important step in life. The station of Crown Prince was so raised by your departed grandfather, who was for the greater and most important part of his life in this position, that it will require the work of a lifetime, and the whole strength of your manhood, to maintain that position, as it lives on in the hearts of the German people and the army since your grandfather's time. First as Crown Prince of Prussia, then as Crown Prince of the German Empire, when it was welded together in the years 1870-71, that magnificent man, who finally suffered so unutterably, stands prominent in history, lives in the hearts of the people, as the Crown Prince par excellence. The esteem which your grandfather won for the position of German Crown Prince from the world and from his people is for you an heirloom, which you have to preserve and to increase. Make it clear to yourself that you require all the strength of your manhood to do justice to this high and difficult task. This is the thought that stirs me when I to-day bring you into personal relations with the Crown Prince Regiment."

In Legal Terms.

From the Kansas City Journal.

"If I were to give you an orange," said Judge Foote of Topeka, "I would simply say, 'I give you the orange,' but should the the transaction be intrusted to a lawyer to put in writing he would adopt this form: 'I hereby give, grant and convey to you all my interest, right, title and advantage of and in said orange, together with its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pits; and all rights and advantage therein, with full power to bite, suck, or otherwise eat the same, or give away with or without the rind, skin, juice, pulp or pits; anything hereinbefore or in any other deed or deeds, instruments of any nature or kind whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.'"

In a Quandary.

From the Indianapolis Press.

The woman was visibly perturbed. So much so indeed, that one were fain to inquire the cause.

"Only this," said she. "Ten years ago I told the census taker I was 22."

"Yes."

"And now I've found out that the same man has the place again. I wonder how good his memory is?"

In the Museum.

From the Chicago Daily News.

The Giant—What has become of the strong man that could lift a horse?

The Midget—I don't know. The last time I saw him he was trying to raise a dollar.

A Bryanite on Government by Injunction.

From the Louisville Evening Post.

Gen. Castleman has applied to the courts for an injunction against the Board of Aldermen for impeaching him because he holds two offices.