The Sun.

WILLIAM M. LAFFAN.

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A Fourth of July Oration.

Stuff a small American flag into the red-flannel mouth of the citizen who tells you that there is anything anomalous in the celebration of Fourth of July at Manila or elsewhere in the American Philippines.

Having gagged him in this patriotic fashion, proceed to read to your "anti-Imperialist" friend the subjoined extract from the deathless document which JOHN HANCOCK and the rest of the immortal fifty-five signed one hundred and twenty-six years ago to-day. The passage in question states the circumstances under which revolution, rebellion, secession become justifiable:

"That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends (life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness), it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. * * * When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such Government and to provide new guards for their future security."

Then read to your anti-Imperialist friend the catalogue of civil rights formally conferred upon the Filipinos by the act of July 1, 1902, as printed on this page of THE SUN day before yesterday. They are the same rights, essential to and safeguarding the people in their lives, liberties and pursuit of happiness, as are enjoyed by us here at home and guaranteed to us by the Constitution. These rights and privileges are new to the Filipinos; they have never possessed them before; they have acquired them because the American flag covers the islands; by acquiring them they make an immense gain in civil and personal liberty.

Demand squarely of your anti-Imperialist audience whether this is such a policy of abuse and usurpation, evincing a design to reduce the Filipinos under absolute despotism, as justifies rebellion and separation according to the principles laid down in our own Declaration of Independence.

That is the sort of a Fourth of July oration which suits the case of your self-deluded hearer. Having delivered it, take the flag out of his mouth in order that he may join you in cheering for Liberty under the Stars and Stripes, both here and in the Philippines.

A Democratic Witness in Manila.

The last wriggle of the Syndicate of Vilification came from Senator CARMACK of Tennessee in the form of the following resolution, offered on the day before adjournment:

"That the Committee on the Philippines be authorized and instructed to sit during the recess of Congress for the purpose of prosecuting the investigation heretofore authorized by resolution of the Senate.

"That said committee be further authorized and instructed to visit the Philippine Islands during the recess of Congress for the purpose of examining witnesses and otherwise prosecuting said investigation."

The Carmack resolution lies upon the table. The Syndicate of Vilification accordingly goes out of commission.

Yesterday there came from Manila the testimony of the sort that is not desired by Mr. CARMACK and Mr. PATTERSON. It is in the form of an official despatch to Secretary ROOT from Gen. LUKE E. WRIGHT, member of the Philippine Commission and Acting Governor in the absence of Mr. TAFT:

"Provincial government was inaugurated in Laguna on July 1, thus completing the establishment of civil government over all civilized people of the archipelago. *The acceptance of American authority and general pacification complete.* I beg to offer congratulations to you, and through you to the President, on the success of the wise policy inaugurated by President MCKINLEY and continued by President ROOSEVELT."

Will PATTERSON and CARMACK accept the testimony of this witness? It makes little difference to anybody but themselves whether they accept it or not.

It may be remarked incidentally, however, that Gen. WRIGHT belongs to Senator PATTERSON'S party, although he is not a Democrat of the Patterson sort, and hails from Senator CARMACK'S State, although he is not a Tennesseean of the Carmack brand.

The Great Quebec Fight of 1898.

We suspect that the author of the following letter is either an envious Canuck or some member of the Boston Lancers, the Worcester Continentals or the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, who cannot abide the never-paling glory of the finest set of men that ever faced a smoke talk or chased a "chaser." His letter is printed here only to show the baseness of his motive and the inherent impossibility of his assertions:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Four years ago the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston visited Quebec, took possession of the Château Frontenac, and outdrank, on terms of catch as catch can, its oldest frequenters. But when they attacked the Garrison Club, the Ancients fell by the way in large numbers, being wholly unable to live up to the standing rule of the club that the sole drink shall be Scotch with Canadian rye, neat, as a chaser. Four hundred and seventy-three officers, non-commissioned officers and rank and file sought the floor of the club in the space of nine hours, and had to be put to bed at the Château by their respective cab drivers. To commemorate the event a copper plate has just been nailed upon the main table of the club. It bears the words: 'Honor to the Bastonnais!' Like MONTGOMERY, they fought well, but fought in vain against a generous foe. Sept. 13, 1898.

"This inscription jars the pride of every American visitor. I know from bitter experience that the [illegible] to brand brown as 'squirrel' rye. After fourteen hours the average man starts out to climb a tree or telegraph pole; that is to say, the liquor arouses in him the instincts of his arboreal ancestors. (Vide DARWIN.) But surely the Ancients ought to make another dash at the Garrison Club and vindicate American prowess even over squirrel whiskey.

"QUEBEC, June 26. VIATOR."

No visitor to the English parts of Quebec can fail to remember the characteristic odor. A Scotch mist of whiskey hangs around the place. The very clouds squirt soda. Many Canadians never use liquor. There is the more for the others. In the matter of manlee hospitalitee, as Capt. COSTIGAN would say, the Canadians are unequalled. They love to plunge the incautious visitor into a sea of Scotch. Their own heads and legs usually rise high and easily above those Caledonian waves. Practice makes perfect and the climate is fortifying.

But there have been strangers within the gates of Quebec who have surprised the surprisers. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company is an association of time-honored strong men who have a taste for uniforms and appreciate the joys of travel as well as the comfort that a well-stocked armory grants. As a matter of belief and principle, they are rigid teetotalers. For the honor of their State and country, however, they will dare any danger. At anniversaries and celebrations they consent to wet their whistle; but their by-laws provide that there shall not be more than eight or nine celebrations and anniversaries in a week. In foreign countries, these self-sacrificing hoplites will never permit themselves to be "drunk to a standstill." Partiotism overrides scruple.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company did visit Quebec in 1898 and was prevented from taking the place by its chivalrous instincts only. We say it to the shame of men that bear the name of Canadians or Englishmen, but there was a conspiracy to stretch these Bellona's bridegrooms flat on the Plains of Abraham, to roll them down from the citadel, to overcome the invincible corps that for long years has faced every shape of rum the world can produce and never yet lowered its glass unemptied. The conspiracy was foiled. The Ancients filled their hotel with corses of the slain. They laid the Garrison Club low under its own table. Then, in a burst of exultation, they challenged all Canada, all Great Britain, all the world to a match with applejack as the principal and Medford rum as the "chaser."

The challenge is still good. Quebec should accept, if it dares, instead of boasting over imaginary victories.

A Significant Meeting of Jews.

The meeting held in East Broadway, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of promoting unity among the Jews of this country and reviving their spirit as a peculiar people, was of the nature of a confession that there is a strong tendency among the Jews in America to kick against the traditional restraints of Judaism.

As we have shown repeatedly, a very great part of the pupils in the public schools of New York are Jews, and that the brightest and most diligent of the whole number are usually of that race is demonstrated strikingly in the Jewish names of the great majority of the successful candidates for admission from those schools to the free colleges for young men and young women. One of the greatest services rendered to the State by our system of public education is recognized everywhere in its rapid assimilation of the children of immigrants of many different races and languages. It makes of them Americans in speech and in spirit. Jews more than any other race may have been able to preserve in their children veneration for the peculiar traditions of their race and religion, but they have had to fight against the contrary influence of the public schools. Except for race prejudice against the Jews, under which very generally they are kept apart by sheer compulsion, it is probable that in this process of Americanization even more of the peculiarity this East Broadway meeting sought to preserve would have been lost. It is not reasonable to suppose that any people here enjoy such compulsory separation. The negroes would change their complexion to the usual hue and straighten out their hair if they could do it.

These two remarks made at the meeting by Mr. LEVI, the President of the B'nai B'rith order, are significant:

"Instead of looking about you with scorn and contempt and suspicion of your fellows, look not for differences between them and you, but seek rather to find under every breast the Jewish heart that beats there, ready to make the concern of all Jews its own.

"You who do not feel it an impediment or a disgrace to be a Jew, you who are proud of the martyrdom which has made you conspicuous in the annals of men, what are you going to do?"

The inference is that a considerable body of the Jews have not the consuming pride of race and race peculiarity to which alone this meeting appealed, but are rather restless under the separation Mr. LEVI would maintain and make even more complete. They do not like being the one white race which in this republic is set apart from the rest of the people, and accordingly singled out for antipathy and suspicion. It is not "a disgrace to be a Jew," but, unquestionably, it may be an "impediment" socially.

Of course, this feeling is the stronger and the more widespread now because so many Jews have given up the religious belief which had made race separation an obligation in their eyes. The religious scepticism so general at this time is especially marked among the Jews. Complaints of prevailing indifference to the synagogues are heard at every Jewish convocation. Even where all religious belief has not been abandoned there is a disposition to depart from the observance of the Sabbath, so necessary to preserve the peculiar Jewish distinction, and to adopt the Christian Sunday as a mere matter of convenience. The dietary laws are openly disregarded by many Jews who live and eat and conduct themselves generally like the nominal Christians about them. They are Jews in race only, in religion not at all.

Moreover, great numbers of Jews in New York are rich men, and their manner of life separates them widely, and their children, more especially, from the poor and struggling Jews of the East Side of the town who preserve devotion to their faith and their ritual with a bitter intensity brought from the European countries from which they have emigrated. Meantime, as we have said, the rapid Americanization of the children of the orthodox Jews by the public schools is raising another barrier of separation, and among them themselves.

These are the reasons why now there has begun a concerted movement, in behalf of which this East Broadway meeting was held, to revive the old spirit of Judaism and dig anew the old line of race separation. But it is against the whole modern tendency and the American tendency, more especially, and that drift is so sharply and so powerfully in the contrary direction that, apparently, resistance to it by the relatively feeble Jewish force which can be organized to preserve race separation as a religious obligation seems to be hopeless.

"We are passing through events," said Mr. LEVI, "which rival, if they do not surpass in importance the exodus from Egypt or the expulsion of the Jews from Spain." A vast new Jewish exodus has taken place during the last twenty-five years and a great majority of these Jews have come to the United States, to which an even larger immigration of the race is now tending. Will not the same process of Americanization which has modified the race in the past go on with these newcomers until at length it works a transformation so complete that the old distinction of the peculiar people will be lost?

A Very Bad Newspaper.

Among remarks upon industrial conflicts this from the *Indianapolis News* is a type of the most harmful, because it misleads:

"There are certain vigorous and rigorous newspapers in New York city that are insisting that the anthracite coal strike must be 'crushed.'"

THE SUN is familiar with the newspapers of New York, and not one of them has ever insisted or urged or advised or suggested, however vaguely or remotely, that the anthracite coal strike should be "crushed." To go further, we venture to say that not a newspaper in the United States has expressed the idea which our Indianapolis contemporary so unaccountably attributes to New York.

In the case of strikes there can be but one issue that concerns the public of a free country, namely, the maintenance of freedom to work for those who desire, and the putting of whatever checks may be necessary upon those who would take the law into their own hands and say that other men shan't work. No newspaper has demanded more in connection with the coal strike in Pennsylvania or with any like disturbance in any other part of the country. All the "crushing" advocated anywhere, on any occasion and under any circumstances, has been the crushing of riot and lawlessness—of one man's interference with another.

It is unnecessary to say that, if they are not crushed when they show themselves, then what is left to the community would not be worth crushing.

The manifesto put forth by the poor silk laborers of Paterson, published in THE SUN of Wednesday, contains this passage:

"The capitalists seeing our solidarity, have provoked us sending the police force to kill our workingmen."

Influences like the *Indianapolis News* explain to some extent how strikers delude themselves into seeing a hostile body of capital in the representatives of law who come forward to protect property or the rights of fellow workmen against whom the labor agitators have incited strikers to raise their hands.

Europe.

The renewal of the Triple Alliance has produced little more than a ripple of comment in the European press; it was looked on as a matter of course. The act of renewal was formal and perfunctory, the specific conditions that prompted its origin having practically ceased to operate, and new ones with different tendencies having come into action.

Of the three countries concerned Italy has gained the most in power and influence. This is in a large measure due to the reestablishment of friendly relations with France which has fortified her both politically and economically, and to that extent relieved her of dependence on Germany, up to now the predominant partner. Austria, on the other hand, is in a less favorable situation than in the earlier and middle stages of the alliance, owing to her bad economic conditions, the racial conflicts in both halves of the empire-kingdom, and the divergences that have arisen between Austria proper and Hungary in the matter of the renewal of the *Ausgleich*, or the constitutional commercial agreement, which has been in suspense since 1897. The present position is that of a modus vivendi under which the two countries are drifting apart, with the common headship of the Emperor-King, FRANCIS JOSEPH, the only link connecting them. In Austria the situation is complicated by the racial antipathies of Germans, Slavs and Italians, and in Hungary by those of Magyars, Slavs, Roumanians and Germans.

As regards Germany the conditions are less favorable than they were ten or even five years ago for the exercise of that predominance which she undoubtedly enjoyed in the alliance, and the reflection of this may be seen in the improve relations with France, of which many small proofs have been afforded of late. The development of racial troubles in Prussia and the economic depression adding to the already very pronounced tendency of the small middle and the working classes toward socialism in politics have forced the Emperor and his Government to give greater attention to the internal affairs of Germany and to relax something in the inflexibility of his attitude toward the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine and toward their former country. This is a gain to Europe as well as to France, which has entered on a career of colonial development which has already produced great and beneficial results to herself and the peoples over which she has assumed control.

The first result of the renewal of the political alliance, with its military conventions of a defensive character, is to be seen in the reported meeting of the German Chancellor and the Austro-Hungarian and Italian Ministers for Foreign Affairs, to be held to discuss the question of commercial treaties. These are the really important matters calling for early and serious attention, and until they are settled there is no firm basis for the political and military parts of the structure of the alliance. It is in connection with the commercial question that the renewed friendship between Italy and France will be valuable to the former, and enable her to obtain concessions from the other members of the triple compact in consideration of her support in political questions connected with the near East, the Adriatic and the eastern Mediterranean.

According to all accounts there is little doubt that a move is about to be made in the direction of putting some kind of order into the misgoverned provinces of the Ottoman Empire in Europe and Asia. After long years of estrangement Russia and Bulgaria have entered into intimate relations, and Russia and Austria have made joint representations at Constantinople, warning the Sultan against anything like a repetition of the Bulgarian massacres of 1876. At the same time Germany has insisted on the Sultan placing the reorganization of the Turkish finances and the consolidation of the Ottoman debt in the hands of a group represented by M. ROUVIER, the distinguished French financier. Out of deference to Russia also, Germany has made certain modifications in the tracings of the projected railway through Asia Minor to the Persian Gulf, and France has, in consideration of the recognition by Germany and Austria of her arrangements with Italy and Spain concerning North Africa, relinquished her old claims to the exclusive protectorate of Catholics in the East, besides making other arrangements that have not yet been specified. The confusions noted are, however serious they may seem for the moment, only incidents in the settling down process in Europe, which if it does not immediately abolish frontiers is in the direction of international harmony.

For Justice BOLTE'S decision that the sale of standing room and the occupation thereof in the Metropolitan Opera House are legal the public sighs with relief. It was a matter of no standing room, no opera.

It seems to a good many folks that this town is becoming rather thickly settled. There is no great crop of grass in the streets and no especial demand for a pound. But let us not be too proudly urban, for reminders of pastoral days turn up unexpectedly, and at the very moment when the New Yorkers are "barely agape," as Mr. GEORGE MEREDITH says in his own language, a confounded critter waddles up and moos at them. Wednesday a Charles street policeman was obliged to "pinch" a cow for prigging lettuce from West Washington Market. Cowwards and haywards may be called for at any moment, and a hogward or howard for the open cars is absolutely needed.

The Georgia Democratic politicians are canny chaps. They have plenty of time and are willing to wait until the cat jumps. So their platform says nothing about the Kansas City platform. Arkansas and Tennessee were not so discreet. The part of a Southern Democrat is simple. He is to make platforms, not to make them.

Bloomfield is known everywhere as one of the choicest temples of truth in New Jersey. When Bloomfield's Superintendent of Public Works asserts that a blacksnake with a gray mustache and chin whiskers has been found in that town, no man who knows snakes when he sees them doubts the tale. From the description this ancient worm of Bloomfield must be that old serpent, the snake story spirit. He ought to be old enough by this time to be ashamed of himself for not being a stripling and a shakedel by the side of the yarns in his department of romance.

Judge PENFIELD of Indiana shows that Senator BAILEY'S criticisms of him were, to use Senator BEVERIDGE'S term, "unwarranted." What Judge PENFIELD shows or doesn't show, however, has no bearing on BAILEY'S assault on BEVERIDGE. For the unchangeable ruffianism of that Senator BAILEY owes apology without qualification.

Herr BERGER, the chief of the Pan-Germans in the Austrian Reichsrath, has recovered from what promised to be a mortal injury. In a duel with a political opponent, the latter, being thereunto instigated by the Adversary, aimed at a vital part. With his accursed steel he smote off one of Herr BERGER'S celebrated set of ears. Then, chuckling fiendishly, he left the field. Evidently Herr BERGER was done for. A Pan-German leader is known by his ears and venerated for his ears. One-half of Herr BERGER'S qualifications was gone. Fortunately science stepped in to save. The surgeons sewed the dropped ear to Herr BERGER'S poll, and now he is as well and earful as ever and a great deal more Pan-German.

Proselyting in the Islands.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The International Catholic Truth Society has reason to know, through intimate and authentic correspondence, that active and organized proselyting is going on in the Islands, and while it may not be officially countenanced, the results are the same as if it was. A strong effort is being made to uproot Catholicism in the Philippines. To effect this temporal inducements are offered to the natives to abandon their faith. One would have expected the appointment of a number of Catholic teachers in a country where the people are Catholics almost to an individual, but the fact is that teachers have been diverted from the very fact that they are Catholics. We can give the name of a student of the Washington university who was refused a position as teacher because of his religion. Not a single Catholic teacher is employed in the normal school at Manila. Only two Catholic teachers are employed in the public schools of Manila, and these are both women. Manila being the educational centre and headquarters from which teachers will be sent broadcast, care has been taken to exclude Catholics from the schools.

The moral effect of this uprooting of the religious associations of 400 years from the lives of a simple people must be apparent to all who have ever gone beneath the surface of such problems. LORENZO O'ROURKE, Secretary International Catholic Truth Society.

Let Him Pour In.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Among the delegates to the recent State Baptist Association at London, Ky., was Fountain Rainwater. Can it be rise and shine in THE SUN'S Hall? T. G. S.

WINCHESTER, Ky., July 1.

GOV. TAFT'S WORK IN ROME.

He Presents Propositions to the Vatican and Requests Categorical Answers.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Gov. Taft cabled Secretary Root to-day that he had presented to the Vatican the formal propositions of the American Government and had requested categorical answers to each one. The propositions include the subject of the disposition of the Church lands in the Philippines, a request for a settlement of the San Jose College case, and a demand for the withdrawal of all Spanish friars and monks, no matter what Church order they may belong to.

The cabled reports from Judge Taft show that there have been a number of verbal propositions made by both himself and the Church representatives. In response to the verbal propositions of Gov. Taft the Vatican has sought at times to secure some recognition of the Church work in the Philippines and has endeavored to have the American Government permit some form of Church teaching in the public schools. The Vatican has sought at the same time to have the withdrawal of the friars compensated for by sending to the Philippines friars from some other country, but this is objectionable to the American Government on the ground that the foreign friars are not wanted by the Filipinos, and that, no matter in what disguise they may come, they would be a menace to the peace of the Islands.

It is felt at the War Department that a decision in the negotiations could have been reached before this except for the many interests involved at the Vatican. There are between 400 and 500 Spanish friars now in Manila awaiting deportation should the negotiations result in such decision. These friars represent four different Church orders, each having its representative at Rome and each order owning property in the Philippines. Gov. Taft has explained that his propositions are always submitted by the Pope to a council of Cardinals and they have difficulty in reaching any understanding which can be accepted by the American Government. He has every hope, however, in the ultimate success of his mission, but it is now realized that it cannot be handled as a business matter would and will require the use of diplomatic skill of a high order to bring about a conclusion by July 24, when Gov. Taft expects to sail for Manila.

WILL INCREASE PENSION ROLL.

New Law That Will Add About $4,000,000 to the Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—It was estimated by officials of the Pension Bureau to-day that the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Pitchard of North Carolina and passed by both houses in the closing hour of the session, giving a pensionable status to ex-Confederate soldiers who enlisted in the Union army prior to Jan. 1, 1865, will increase the annual expenditure for pensions by about $3,000,000. A large part of this amount will be distributed in the States of North Carolina and Tennessee, where Union sympathizers were conscripted into the Confederate army against their will and afterward enlisted and served in the Union army of their own volition. The legislation in question supersedes a ruling of the Commissioner of Pensions some years ago denying a pensionable status to such soldiers, and affects about 30,000 veterans.

Another section of the same bill gives a pensionable status to deserters from the Union army who afterward enlisted again of their own free will, served in the Federal army and were given honorable discharge. Although there were 107,000 desertions from the Union army during the war, only a small percentage of this number returned, so that the bill affects only about 10,000. It will probably mean, however, an increase in the pension rolls expenditures of about $1,000,000, so that the total increase in the annual expenditures for pensions is increased through the act by about $4,000,000.

NO CHINAMEN IN KLONDIKE.

Some Got as Far as White Horse, but Were Sent Out of the Country.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 3.—The Canadian steamship Princess May arrived to-night from Skagway with 200 passengers and no gold. She reports that American steamers are following with treasure destined for San Francisco and Seattle, that the Canadian banks are purchasing all the gold through their branches in Dawson and shipping it to Seattle in spite of the federal government assay and purchasing offices in Vancouver.

The word is also brought down that Chinamen have made an unsuccessful attempt to get into the Klondike. A large number struck White Horse. They were called upon by a vigilence committee and told to go. They refused and their baggage was thrown on a moving freight car and they were put on the train after struggling and protesting against the treatment. At Bennett, United States custom officers hustled them to Skagway, where they boarded Canadian steamers for British Columbia.

HAWKES DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Apparent Excess of Payment Due to Double Pay of Men on Sunday.

Supt. Henry Hawkes of the Bureau of Repairs and Complaints in the Water Department in Brooklyn sent a communication yesterday to Commissioner Dougherty defending himself from the charge on which he is to be tried on July 8, of falsifying the payrolls of the employees in the repair yards. The specific complaint is that the payrolls for a certain week in June overcharged the city to the amount of $230.89. Mr. Hawkes explains that the apparent overcharge was due to the crediting of the men with double time for Sunday work in accordance with a rule which had uniformly prevailed in the department for ten years. He also says that he directed the attention of Chief Engineer De Varona to the matter in April, and received no reply from him as to whether the rule should be rescinded or not.

A Correction.

In THE SUN of yesterday there was inadvertently published a communication signed "Yonkers" in which the writer said: Judge Kellogg should fill the bench in the Surrogate's court. The people of Westchester county are thoroughly tired of having to do business in the present land office and political ring. We desire to express our regret at the publication of the imputation against the present Surrogate of Westchester county evidently intended by the writer of the letter.

Theodore H. Sickman was re-elected Surrogate of Westchester county for a term of six years in 1900, and he has served the people well and faithfully, and with ability, for the last eight years. He is an excellent lawyer and a man of character and integrity.

Improvement on the West Side.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I would like to call attention, through THE SUN, of those living on the upper West Side, to the many improvements heretofore overlooked made in that locality. Take for instance, the care and attention given at this time to Ninety-fifth street, between Columbus and Amsterdam avenues. I don't believe, in the annals of Manhattan, there is recorded an instance of such careful work done or attention given to the repairing of a street.

An overseer stands there—or rather sits—day after day, smoking and faithfully watching his three men pull up stones and replace them just as they were before.

This work is done in sections, for four or five feet at a time, and at the rate it is being done, will be finished by July 1 or 15, and we hope the street, as far as the paving goes, will look as well as it did before.

This is only one instance or example of how such work is being done all over the city. It has been said we are long suffering. AMEN NIT.

WEST NINETY-FIFTH STREET.

Rear Admiral Walker for the Canal Commission.

From the Pittsburg Post.

All sides seem to agree in favoring Rear Admiral Walker for the head of the commission that will construct the canal.

Suggestion to Senator Bailey.

In these days bad blood usually turns into printers' ink.

VIEWS OF CRITTEN CASE DIFFER.

The Plaintiff's Attorneys Object to the Chemical Bank's Deductions.

In the case of Critten against the Chemical National Bank, decided by the Court of Appeals on May 21, Simpson & Werner of 52 Broadway, attorneys for the plaintiff called THE SUN'S attention yesterday to what they characterized as the misleading, unfair and untruthful report of the case sent out by the Chemical Bank to every bank in the State. According to Mr. Simpson the facts are:

One Davis was the bookkeeper for Critten, Clift & Co., depositors in the Chemical National Bank. Beginning in 1897 and covering the greater part of two years, Davis stole $3,900 by raising and altering checks which had been drawn to the order of creditors of the firm. The firm sued the bank to recover the aggregate amount of the raised checks, alleging that the loss had been sustained through the negligence or inefficiency of the bank's employees.

Hamilton B. Odell as referee found for the plaintiff, and the Appellate Division sustained him. The Court of Appeals divided four to two, the prevailing opinion reading: "The judgment should be reversed and a new trial granted, unless the plaintiffs consent to deduct from their recovery the sum of $300 with interest from Nov. 15, 1899, in which case the judgment, as modified, should be affirmed."

The plaintiff elected to take judgment for the smaller amount, and the case was settled by the bank paying to Critten, Clift & Co. $4,041.56, principal, interest and costs.

The $300 was the amount of three checks, in which the alterations were so well done that the plaintiff admitted it would be well-nigh impossible for a bank official to determine that they were bogus.

The following is an extract from the prevailing opinion:

That Davis was able to successfully continue from this time to his arrest a series of forgeries is as fairly attributable to the folly of the bank in paying to a clerk a check of his employers which had plainly been altered without making inquiry as to the reason or authority for the alteration, as it was to any carelessness of the plaintiffs in failing to detect the alteration when the checks were returned to them from the bank.

DEMOCRATS TO CONFER HERE.

Chairmen Griggs, Cable and Nixon Will Start the Fall Campaign.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A conference will be held in New York on Monday between Chairman Griggs of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, Ben T. Cable, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, and Lewis Nixon, Chairman of the Democratic Finance Committee, to get things in working order for the fall campaign.

Chairman Griggs left last night for his home in Georgia, but before he left he fired a parting shot at the Republicans and incidentally gave his views on the outlook for the November elections. He said he thought the Republican party would be repudiated at the polls this fall because the Fifty-seventh Congress, controlled by that party, had done many things against the will of the people and failed to do many things the people willed, and had, besides repudiated its platform promises regarding tariff revision and Cuban reciprocity, and appropriated more public money than ever before at a single session of Congress. He characterized the failure of Congress to pass a Cuban reciprocity bill as a cowardly act which, in view of the faithlessness to promise and principle involved, would be sure to react against the party. Mr. Griggs thought the people of the country would emphasize their demand for a revision of the tariff and a reduction of the duty on trust-made and trust-controlled goods, by electing a Democratic House of Representatives in November.

THEIR GOOSE IS COOKED.

Displaced Census Printers Sent Impertinent "Petition" to the President.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Representative Schirm of Maryland called on the Civil Service Commission this morning to plead the cause of four printers connected with the printing office of the Census Bureau, who recently were legislated out of office by the bill creating a permanent Census Bureau and placing the printing division under the Government printing office. Mr. Schirm discovered that his protégés had not waited for him to act, but had sent the following "petition" to the President:

"Our goose cooked by President Roosevelt and served with civil service sauce."

The "petition" which was signed by the four disgruntled printers, was referred by the President to the Civil Service Commission. Representative Schirm does not think much of his constituents' chances.

FRIENDSHIP WITH SPAIN.

The Treaty Signed at Madrid at 10 A. M. Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Secretary of State has received a telegram from Bellamy Storer, United States Minister at Madrid, announcing that the treaty of friendship and commerce and navigation between Spain and the United States was signed at 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Storer signed in behalf of this Government. The treaty takes the place of the similar treaty which was abrogated by the war between the two countries. Minister Storer will send an official copy of the treaty to the State Department for transmission to the Senate for ratification.

The Fourth in Warback.

[illegible] shouting,
[illegible] shrieking;
[illegible] shaking,
[illegible] banging,
[illegible] banging,
[illegible] flaying,
[illegible] braying,
[illegible] flying,
[illegible] shying,
And [illegible]
And [illegible]

[illegible] spouting,
[illegible] shouting,
[illegible] swelling,
[illegible] yelling;
[illegible] bawling,
[illegible] squalling,
[illegible] fussing,
[illegible] lassing,
[illegible] slyling,
Youngsters flying,
[illegible] riding,
[illegible] pig chasing
[illegible] crackers,
[illegible] whackers,
[illegible] away,
[illegible] yooping,
[illegible]
[illegible] ghty?
[illegible] ghty!"
[illegible]
[illegible] bawling
[illegible]
[illegible] hanging,
[illegible] hitching,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]