The Sun.

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The United States Senatorship.

The Governor-Chairman's candor and loyalty are as widely known as his systematic abstention from interference when the political interests of others are concerned.

Relying upon the Governor-Chairman's assurances of scrupulous yet benevolent neutrality, Doctor DEPEW may proceed with a cheerful heart to make his canvass among the State Senators and Assemblymen who will nominate the Republican candidate for United States Senator when the Legislature meets in January.

Excellent Doctor DEPEW! Suppose he should succeed in securing somewhat less than a majority of the votes in the caucus—let us say a third of the Republican legislators, or thereabouts.

Simultaneously, acting with private knowledge of the Governor-Chairman's views and friendly intentions, the Hon. FRANK S. BLACK may continue to take unto himself the willing who have votes in the caucus and confidence in his disinterested patriotism.

Worthy and unselfish Mr. BLACK! Suppose he too should accumulate a little less than a majority of the Republican votes in the caucus; let us say, again, about one-third of the same.

Thus is created a triangular situation of extreme simplicity and great beauty—beautiful from the point of view of the present Governor-Chairman if not from that of either the excellent Doctor DEPEW or the worthy and unselfish Mr. BLACK.

Marriage and Divorce in the Episcopal Convention.

A resolution was reported favorably to the Episcopal General Convention at Boston on Tuesday for the appointment of a commission to petition the Legislatures of the different States to consider the "great curse of divorce" and reduce the statutory grounds for divorce.

Mr. FRANCIS L. STETSON of New York made the pertinent objection to such a proceeding that it would be useless, so long as the convention itself cannot agree on the policy to be pursued in the matter. Another resolution, introduced by a lay deputy, called for the appointment of a committee to consider the question and confer with other religious denominations as to some uniform standard touching marriage and divorce.

State legislation on the subject is no more diverse, as respects causes of divorce and the character of matrimony, than are the rule and practice of the religious denominations. In the Roman Catholic Church matrimony is a sacrament and indissoluble. The Thirty-nine Articles of the Episcopal Church reject the sacrament as a "corrupt following of the Apostles," the Prayer Book of the Episcopal Church provides simply a form for the "solemnization of matrimony," and the canons permit divorce, but only for the single prime cause, and allow the marriage of the innocent party to a new mate. Generally the Protestant Churches follow the rule of the Westminster Confession in making wilful desertion also a sufficient cause, and in treating matrimony as a civil contract.

The diversity in the laws of the States respects both marriage and divorce. Licenses to marry are required in all the States except three. In New York, where no marriage license is exacted, the only cause of divorce allowed is adultery, while in the States where a license is required at least the additional cause of desertion is allowed.

In all the Southern States naturally marriages between whites and negroes are forbidden, but only in seven other States. In three States marriages between whites and Indians are prohibited and in four between whites and Chinese. First cousins are forbidden to marry in fifteen States, and marriage with step-relatives is forbidden in all the States except seven. In New York there is neither of these two prohibitions. Nor is the marriage of a white with a negro, an Indian or a Chinese forbidden in New York.

As to divorce there is a like diversity. Desertion is a sufficient cause in all the States except New York and South Carolina; but there is a wide difference as to the period of desertion required by the States, or from one year to five years. The period of residence required in order to bring suit for divorce differs from six months to one year, to two, to three and to five years. Habitual drunkenness and intolerable cruelty are causes in all the States except ten; neglect of the husband to provide in about half.

It is significant that in some of the oldest and most conservative of the States the "curse of divorce," as described in the Episcopal convention, is encouraged by the granting of peculiar causes—for example, in Kentucky and Florida for "ungovernable temper"; such conduct as to render "living together insupportable" in four of the Southern States; "indignities as render life burdensome" in five States. In West Virginia a divorce is obtainable from a "husband notoriously immoral before marriage, unknown to wife." In other States peculiar causes are allowed, and generally these are States of the older settlement.

Methodical attempts have been made to bring about uniformity in this divorce legislation, but they have proved that while the period of residence before being entitled to sue for a divorce might be made uniform there is no chance of an agreement which shall exclude other causes than adultery or even causes which are so generally stigmatized as "free divorce." How, then, can any single Church expect to do more, especially when it has against it the practice of Protestantism generally?

In Delaware.

In order to save the three electoral votes of Delaware to ROOSEVELT and FAIRBANKS this year the Addicks and anti-Addicks factions of the Republican party in that State have patched up a truce and united upon a fusion candidate for Governor, selecting PRESTON LEA as a man whom all could support. Mr. LEA declares that he is unpledged to either faction. Previous to the agreement on him the Union Republicans had nominated HENRY C. CONRAD as their candidate for Governor, and the Regulars had put a ticket in the field with Dr. JOSEPH H. CHANDLER at its head.

Mr. CONRAD has withdrawn, but Dr. CHANDLER, sustained by some of the uncompromising foes of ADDICKS, has not yet retired from the field. At present it is his intention to run as an independent, to keep unbroken the record of opposition to the Gas Man. If he runs he will draw some votes from Mr. LEA, but the managers of both factions believe that the loss thus sustained will not be sufficient to carry the State for PARKER and DAVIS or to cause the election of JOSEPH E. HOLLAND, the Democratic nominee for Governor. Nevertheless, the State's electoral vote is now placed in the doubtful column by the national committees.

The fusion of the Republican factions does not extend to the candidates for the Legislature which is expected to elect a successor to United States Senator LEWIS HEISLER BALL. Mr. BALL is one of the leaders of the anti-Addicks Republicans. He was elected Representative in Congress in 1900, but in 1902 the Unionists defeated him by running WILLIAM MICHAEL BYRNE against him, and the Democratic candidate, HENRY A. HOUSTON, was elected. In 1903 the rival Republican factions reached a compromise on the United States Senatorships, the State having been without a Senator for two years and having had but one for four years. Mr. BALL was chosen for the shorter term and JAMES FRANK ALLEE, an Addicks supporter, for the longer.

ADDICKS is now a candidate for the seat occupied by BALL. His old opponents are as strong against him as they have been. It has been declared frequently that the Addicks bar'l was not as large as it once was, but reports from Wilmington are to the effect that he has not given up the contest and is still spending money liberally. The real fight in the State is over the Legislature, and the shadow of ADDICKS is as threatening as ever.

The Russian Rally.

Since and including Sunday, Oct. 16, what is regarded at St. Petersburg as a turn of the tide seems to have occurred in the exceptionally protracted battle of Yentai, or, as Marshal OYAMA prefers to call it, Sha-ho, from the name of the river along which much of the fighting took place. No apprehension is as yet expressed at Tokio, however, regarding the final outcome of the conflict, although some local reverses and much additional loss of life are acknowledged.

The first gleam of encouragement was received by the retreating Russians on Sunday, Oct. 16, when a column under Brig.-Gen. YAMADA, which had been ordered by Gen. OKU, commanding the left or western Japanese army, to capture a position on the Russian right, was enveloped by almost an entire division of the enemy. The column eventually succeeded in breaking through the ring of fire and regaining the point from which it had started; but escape was secured at the cost of many lives and of fourteen guns, said to have been the first taken from the Japanese in the war.

On the same day an astonishing feat was performed by the Russian centre in capturing Lone Tree Hill, described as a precipitous, rocky height, which the Japanese had not only fortified, but were defending with a whole division, numbering some 14,000 men. Recognizing the importance of the hill, considered as a key to the position on the Russian southwest front, a desperate attempt to retake it was made by nine Japanese regiments during the night of Monday, Oct. 17, but at dawn on Tuesday they were driven back with terrible slaughter. On the same night, however, the Japanese seized the village of Liuchenpo on the north bank of the Sakhe River, and west of the railway, and they now occupy a raised temple quadrangle in the neighborhood, which is said to be the only eminence for miles around and to afford unmatched advantages for observation and artillery fire against the Russian right. No definite news has been received yet from the Russian extreme left, or concerning the fate of the body of troops which a week ago was known to have been isolated at a point southeast of Bensihu.

The apparent development of what evidently began as a rear guard action into a renewed advance on the part of Gen. KUROPATKIN seems to have been rendered possible by the arrival on the field of several divisions previously held in reserve north of Mukden, to avert a possible attempt on the part of the enemy to cut the railway running to Tie Pass, upon which the Russians rely for supplies and reenforcements. These reserves were much nearer the field of battle than any which the Japanese could draw from Newchwang, or other seacoast depots. With the Russian reserves must have come large quantities of ammunition, thus giving Gen. KUROPATKIN another temporary advantage, for the Japanese had probably intended to remain passive for a few days, until their own stores could be replenished from their magazines at Newchwang. The latter also needed time to push forward their heavy siege guns from the stations occupied last week.

The people of St. Petersburg pass quickly from despondency to elation, and from the incidents above recounted they seem to have drawn the deduction that the battle of Sha-ho is destined to be a second battle of Marengo, although, of course, far superior to the last named fight in magnitude and duration. At Marengo, it will be remembered, NAPOLEON would undoubtedly have been beaten by his Austrian opponent had not DESAIX come up at the critical moment and turned defeat into victory. The timely arrival of the Russian reserves on the ground from which the centre and right of Gen. KUROPATKIN'S army were retiring had undoubtedly a spectacular effect, but it seems, on the whole, unlikely that any decisive and lasting change in the ultimate issue of the struggle can be produced by the successes gained on Sunday.

Those successes unquestionably proved that in the Russians the Japanese have foemen worthy of their steel, and that in hand-to-hand conflicts both combatants have shown themselves to be among the bravest soldiers of whom history bears record. As yet, however, the indications are that the Japanese artillery is the better served, and that, considered as a strategist and a tactician, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief outclasses his antagonist. In view of all the circumstances, it still looks as if a retreat of the Russian army from Mukden to Tie Pass, if not to Harbin, cannot be long deferred.

The Grocery as an Intimidator.

Every qualified citizen is entitled to have his name placed upon the voting list, not by the favor of any department of the State Government, but as a matter of right, secured to him by the fundamental law of the State, the Constitution. His right to register and to vote does not depend upon the whim or caprice of the executive, the judicial, or the legislative department, for they are defined and established in the Constitution in clear and unmistakable language. Section 1 of Article II. says:

"Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ninety days, and an inhabitant of this State for one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident."

The only persons thus qualified who are excluded from the right of suffrage are bribe givers and bribe takers, betors on the result of the election, and unpardoned felons. The registration laws are, in the words of the Constitution, "made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established." They are not designed to deprive any qualified citizen of the right of suffrage, and, in fact, they are so worded as to make such deprivation extremely difficult when they are fairly and honestly enforced.

The Grocery's attempt to frighten a great number of citizens away from the places of registry this year is therefore nothing more than an effort to intimidate the electorate. Any qualified citizen who is challenged at the time of registration is entitled to an opportunity to swear or make affirmation to his qualifications. If his affidavit does not convince the registration board that his name should be placed upon the list, he may appeal to the courts, and they will settle the question promptly and finally.

Friday and Saturday of this week are the last days of registration, and no qualified citizen should neglect to apply for registration because of the Grocery's threats. No one need fear them, nor need any citizen feel that he must fight single handed and alone for his rights. Tammany Hall, through its watchers and its law committee, has volunteered to assume the defence of the right of suffrage for men of any party or no party this fall, and it will prevent the disfranchisement of citizens of New York whose votes the Grocery dreads and hopes to keep out of the ballot boxes.

The attempt to intimidate the voters of New York county should result in the largest registration and vote that has ever been recorded.

Betting on the Election.

Four years ago to-day the betting on the Presidential election was 4 to 1 on MCKINLEY, and more money was offered in Wall Street at those odds than there were takers. Now, nearly three weeks before the election of Nov. 8, the odds offered on ROOSEVELT are the same.

In 1900 the odds offered on MCKINLEY had increased in the week before the election to 5 to 1, and it is not improbable that that experience will be repeated this year in the case of President ROOSEVELT. Four years ago bets that MCKINLEY would carry the State of New York by a plurality of 100,000 were offered, and on very good grounds, for actually his plurality at the election was 146,606. This year the betting favors a Roosevelt plurality in the State, but so great is the rebellion against Odellism that the odds against ODELL'S candidate for Governor are now 10 to 8.

Usually, betting on an election, however, does not reach a very serious stage till the last week of the canvass. Then the professional gamblers enter the lists, and "hedging" on bets made at an earlier period begins to have its effect, especially when there is a general feeling of assurance as to the success of one side or the other. Unquestionably there is such an assurance now as to the election of ROOSEVELT, and it is likely to increase up to the day of the election.

The betting on the State election is likely to be much brisker than on the Presidential election, as to the result of which there is practically no doubt to encourage betting. As to the State election there is room for a difference of opinion, first, as to the plurality of ROOSEVELT, and second, as to the Governor. An even bet that ROOSEVELT will carry the State by 20,000 was made on Tuesday.

All the same, the only wise rule in betting on an election is that which applies to all gambling. It is to risk no money which you cannot afford to lose without a whimper. It is a privilege which ought to be confined to the rich who have money enough to pay for the mere excitement of taking chances. Nothing is sure; if there was there would be no betting, for that implies a hazard. Besides, you are debarred by law from betting on an election at which you vote.

The best bet on your candidate is to get your name registered and to vote for him. The last days of registration, bear in mind, are to-morrow, Friday, and Saturday. At least one-third of the qualified voters of the city of New York are as yet unregistered and therefore unqualified for voting at the election.

Esopus and Manila.

The Memphis *Commercial-Appeal* refrains from mentioning names when it discusses imperialism and the Philippines. It is supporting Judge PARKER heartily in his campaign for President, and yet it is moved to say:

"Those distinguished blatherskites who have been a-blathering about Filipino independence and corollary inanities claim to be helping to elect Judge PARKER."

Governor LUKE E. WRIGHT'S words carry weight in the South. The *Commercial-Appeal* remarks:

"Governor WRIGHT, who is on the ground and who knows, informed this Government that all these declarations were being translated and published in Tagal newspapers and that they were having a deluding and deleterious effect on the natives.

"Now comes the report that the old agitators and professional patriots who have been in enforced retirement and whose henchmen are the head-hunters and bandits from the mountains and the bolo men from the bamboo thickets in the valley have come forth and purpose holding public independence meetings in Manila."

If Judge PARKER'S figures of the cost of the Philippines are translated, the Filipinos will be in danger of setting an exaggerated value upon themselves. What will be the effect on the American voters if the Parker campaign "blatherskites" succeed in "a-blathering" the Filipinos into another uprising? The Memphis idea is given thus:

"If these fiery exhorters arouse their half-tamed fellows to disorder and rapine by their perfervid utterances, and if the task of governing the islands is rendered more difficult and expensive, our home-bred Tagal-Americans will find that they are supporting Judge PARKER with a knife.

"This country is engaged in the solution of one of the most difficult problems that ever confronted a civilized people and it is bending every energy to solve it wisely. Every word uttered calculated to embarrass it will be resented by the spirit of the nation which stands for—'right or wrong, our country.'"

All things considered, it is difficult to say which is the more admirable—the patriotism of the *Commercial-Appeal* or its delicacy in dealing with the campaign utterances of Mr. PARKER.

If the Hon. WILLIAM M. CALDER, Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth district, is a humane and thoughtful citizen he will gently but firmly refuse to meet his opponent, the Hon. BOB BIOGRAPHY BAKER, in joint debate. The residents of the Sixth district are entitled to some consideration, and if any man has an opportunity to deprive Mr. BAKER of a chance to talk it is his duty to do so.

We quote the following extract from a private letter recently received from Tokio. The writer is an American lady whose position brings her into association with Japanese officialdom and gives her unusual opportunities for the study of the life of the Japanese people. She says:

"I am in closest touch with the wives and mothers, and they are fitting complements to the fighting men. What higher meed of praise can be given them? With a strength born of the needs of the hour, they work with an endurance and a singleness of purpose which is most remarkable when you consider that no demands have ever been put upon them. The feudal bars are down, and the Imperial princesses and the nobility work side by side with their humble sisters in a common cause—the life of their beloved land.

"Thus you may see them to-day coequals with their Western sisters in all that stands for the best in life. All honor to the women of Dai Nippon—but for them their flag would never have reached the pinnacle."

Good and patriotic women are about the same the world over.

The anti-imperialists are getting busy, but their activity is subject to many discouragements. In Massachusetts the real Democrats are to make a van and automobile canvass for Mr. DOUGLAS, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Vermont has held its election; Indiana refuses speaking dates for anti-imperialists. Illinois, already safely Republican, is to have CARL SCHURZ, who will make it doubly safe for ROOSEVELT.

Hooray for the mugwump SUN and for scratched tickets!—*Boston Herald.*

Gosh! We thought that the mugwumps were all in the museums now, along with the dodos. But hooray for the scratched ticket, anyhow!

Two former Republican candidates for Governor of New York have died recently: IRA DAVENPORT, defeated in 1885, and ALONZO B. CORNELL, elected in 1879. Both had practically retired from politics. There survive six former Republican candidates for Governor: LEVI P. MORTON, FRANK S. BLACK, STEWART L. WOODFORD, WARNER MILLER, J. SLOAT FASSETT and THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The true heroes of men, the real leaders, are not those who wear the epaulettes and face the cannon's roar, but the men who go forth at daybreak with dinner pails in their hands, to toil and sweat, and whose only reward comes at eventide, when, weary and worn, they are welcomed by the smile of the loved ones at home. The defendant at the bar is of this class.—*The Extortionist's Counsel.*

Did the eminent barrister think he was making a stump speech?

The Truth About Aladdin.

Aladdin rubbed his wonderful lamp.
"I had to," he explained; "the cook said it wasn't her business."

Soliloquy in the Grocery.

"Great Scott! it seems, ah! seems, you see,
From every part they're after me.
Oh, Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus,
Heavens, how your farmers dog us!
O Fates, you open your flood gates
And soak me e'en from little Yates.
Oh, mine is pain—how could you, Wayne,
Add to my woe from old Monroe?
O Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Greene,
O Franklin, Livingston—how mean!
How could you shake me chill and cold—
Each one my faithful good stronghold?
They hit me in Steuben, Chemung;
Cayuga has a mantle flung
Of iciness—and Delaware
And Allegany curl my hair.
Oh, wow! Chenango, Cortland, Broome,
And eke Tioga—this is gloom!
The Indians of Herkimer,
Oneida, Fulton, peel my fur.
Ontario and Genesee—
The whole dern State is after me."

H. S. K.

Soliloquy From Outside the Grocery.

In the State disgraced by plunder,
Hear the people's angry thunder.
The Grocer gang must be snowed under,
The ticket must be rent asunder.
Let there be no saving blunder—
Down with Grocer Ben!
Split the ticket,
Cut it, nick it,
Hit it wicked,
Nail it, kick it,
Stab it, stick it
Fight it, lick it—
Away with Grocer Ben!

T. J. R.

ODELLISM, HOOKER, STEARNS.

What the Jamestown Bar Association and the "New York Tribune" Said.

Odellism has many systems. The *New York Tribune* of July 30, 1903, and the Jamestown Bar Association on Jan. 9, 1904, had something to say on the subject. Governor-Chairman Odell's State Tax Commissioners are Lester F. Stearns of Dunkirk, George E. Priest of Ithaca and William Halpin of New York. At one time Mr. Stearns was one of the attorneys of the Bell Telephone Company in this State. Two years ago the *Brooklyn Eagle*, after an exhaustive investigation, charged that Commissioner Stearns saw to it that the taxes upon the property of the independent telephone companies in the State were unjust and excessive and that he had favored the Bell Telephone Company in every instance. The *Eagle* gave at the time a partial list of the taxes assessed by Commissioner Stearns on the plants of the independent telephone companies and of the Bell company:

Location.	Valuation on Independent Companies' Franchises.	Valuation on Bell Co.'s Franchises.
Cobleskill	$2,000	$1,500
Johnston	7,500	5,000
Gloversville	18,500	9,500
Auburn	16,100	15,000
Watertown	15,000	9,900
Cortland	20,000	4,170
Elmira	15,000	14,500
Dunkirk	8,000	3,400
Mayville	2,500	2,000
Lockport	12,000	4,000
Niagara Falls	45,000	26,000

Governor-Chairman Odell was in the Far West at the time on a vacation tour with Edward H. Harriman.

The *New York Tribune* of July 30, 1903, commented as follows:

In a series of carefully prepared articles the *Brooklyn Eagle* has brought an indictment against the State Tax Commissioners on account of the assessments of telephone companies for purposes of franchise taxation. It makes specific charges of wholesale discrimination against the independent companies in various cities, and of favoritism for the Bell companies, which demand the most searching investigation by the proper authorities. It also states that one of the Tax Commissioners, Lester F. Stearns of Dunkirk, was formerly counsel for the Bell telephone interests in this State and that the discrimination against the independent companies is particularly glaring in his home town of Dunkirk and in other parts of western New York. These are serious charges. If the inequality of assessment is as real as the *Eagle* makes it apparent, a thorough-going reform not merely of the assessment but of the assessors is needed. If the inequality is due not to error, but to corrupt motives, which the *Eagle* plainly insinuates have controlled the assessments, then punitive as well as reformatory measures will be in order. When Governor Odell returns from his well earned vacation he will no doubt investigate these charges with diligence and impartiality.

The *Eagle* marshals figures from all parts of the State to sustain its charges of systematic discrimination. In Dunkirk the Bell company has 430 telephones and in 1902 was assessed for $3,400. The independent company, with only 330 telephones, was assessed for $8,000. In Watertown the Bell company has about twice as many telephones as the independent company, but its franchise assessment is $9,900, as against $15,000 on its smaller rival. In Niagara Falls the independents have only 885 telephones and are assessed for $45,000, while the Bell people, with 1,250 telephones, are assessed for only $26,000. Similar figures are given respecting other cities. In some places where the assessments are not actually higher on the independents they are said to be proportionately higher. In Rochester the Bell assessment for 1902 is $221,000 and that of the independent company is $210,000. If the Bell assessment is correct, then the independent assessment, it is declared, should be, in proportion to its business, only $84,000. Variations are also pointed out in the valuation of franchises in different places. Thus in Cortland the independent company is assessed for $20,000, while in the neighboring city of Elmira the Bell company, with 300 more telephones and what would seem to be a more valuable franchise, as the population and the business are much larger, is assessed for only $14,000. In regions where the Bell company has a monopoly its assessments are much lower than where there is competition, as is shown by comparative tables, one item of which indicates that in Avon, where the Bell has exclusive service, with 1,680 people, the assessment is $2,360, while in Sennett, a competitive point, with only 1,440 people, the assessment is $7,300.

Now, these figures look bad. They may, perhaps, be explained and justified, and if possible they should be. It is not necessarily true that, as the *Eagle* says, "The greater the revenue the greater, of course, the value of the franchise," though it might be expected generally that the company having the most telephones would have the most lines and the largest franchise privileges. Franchise assessments are not based on earnings. The tax is not one on gross incomes, such as the corporations have asked, but one on the value of the rights owned in streets. It is meant among other things to penalize companies who hold franchises which they do not improve. It is possible that these seemingly overtaxed independents have blanketed their towns with franchises, or have lines utterly out of proportion to the telephones working on them, while the Bell people have their business concentrated and carry no unimproved franchises. This, indeed, does not seem probable, for it would be natural to expect that the old companies, existing long before franchises were taxed, would have secured the largest street rights, and that their rivals established in the last two or three years would not only have been able to secure much less valuable privileges, but also would have been careful about acquiring useless franchises subject to taxation.

In view of the many unknown factors in these valuations, we are by no means ready to condemn them, but the *Eagle's* figures show such apparent injustice as to require explanation in detail of any facts which can justify the seemingly unequal assessments. The administration of the State Tax Commissioners, with their enormous power over corporations, must be put beyond suspicion. The enemies of franchise taxation have predicted abuse of authority, and anything that even suggests it must be unsparingly investigated.

Governor-Chairman Odell, on his return, made no investigation of the charges against Tax Commissioner Stearns, and the *Tribune* said no more about the matter.

On Jan. 9, 1904, the Jamestown Bar Association met and adopted resolutions demanding that Justice Warren B. Hooker of Fredonia, whom Governor-Chairman Odell designated as one of the Associate Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, should reply to the charges of the Bristow report.

The action of the Jamestown Bar Association was the direct result of a meeting of the Chautauqua county Republicans, who met at Fredonia in G. A. R. Hall on Jan. 6. A circular had been sent to the Republicans of the county calling them together. It said that a crisis had arrived involving the good name and future success of the Republican party and quoting President Roosevelt in regard to the Bristow report that "the toleration of the wrong, not the exposure, is the real offence."

George E. Tiffany, a former political lieutenant of Justice Hooker, was made chairman of the meeting. In opening the meeting he said of Justice Hooker:

The gentleman was raised in Cattaraugus, but he spent his youth and got his political impetus among us. He ripened in Washington and now smells to heaven.

Henry C. Drake was made secretary, and there were speeches made by A. N. Colburn, S. S. Crissey, the Rev. E. P. Cleveland and Capt. Curtis. Mr. Tiffany vacated the chair and spoke on the resolutions, of which he was the author.

Mr. Tiffany's resolutions were unanimously adopted and were as follows:

CALL ON THE BAR TO ACT.

Whereas, The official report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow shows that Maurice Hooker, a nephew of Warren B. Hooker, Justice of the Supreme Court, has been carried on the rolls of the Fredonia post office and that he has drawn hundreds of dollars of salary for which no services were rendered or intended to be rendered; and

Whereas, Frank P. Ball, who is understood to have been a debtor to said Warren B. Hooker, has likewise been carried upon the rolls of the said post office without giving any return for the salary which has been paid him; and

Whereas, One Miss Minerva Jeffrey, a woman unknown in this community and said to have been a friend of George W. Beavers, now under indictment for post office frauds, has likewise been carried upon the rolls of the said Fredonia post office with the full knowledge of the postmaster, an intimate personal and political friend of the said Warren B. Hooker, through whose influence the said postmaster was appointed to his position, the said Miss Jeffrey having performed no services; and

Whereas, The said Warren B. Hooker, in company with one Lester F. Stearns, has constructed a building in the neighboring city of Dunkirk and has, through his influence with the said George W. Beavers, late chief of the salary and allowance bureau of the Post Office Department, secured a ten year rental contract with the United States Government at $2,000 per year, although these high public officials previously rented these same quarters with the same equipments for $1,350, again at $1,500, and finally for the sum mentioned above; and

Whereas, One John A. Link, a barber doing business in the said city of Dunkirk, was carried on the rolls of the post office in the said city of Dunkirk, rendering no service to the Government, with the knowledge and consent of said Lester F. Stearns, State Tax Commissioner, and presumably with the like knowledge and consent of his partner, Warren B. Hooker; and

Whereas, These and other matters have been called to the attention of Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Governor of the State of New York, by the published report of the Post Office Department and by the letter of O. E. Jones of Jamestown, N. Y., and by repeated publication in the public press of the State; and

Whereas, The said Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., as Governor, has disregarded these charges and has insulted the patriotic integrity of this State by elevating to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial Department the said Warren B. Hooker and has refused to consider the charges which have been publicly made by the *New York Tribune* in regard to the said Lester F. Stearns as State Tax Commissioner, although these charges, like those in respect to the post office matters above set out, have never been denied or explained by either the said Warren B. Hooker or Lester F. Stearns; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the town of Pomfret and village of Fredonia, in mass meeting assembled, hereby demand a reform in the Republican party; and be it further

Resolved, That we will neither recognize nor follow the leadership of the said Benjamin B. Odell or any other man who stands sponsor for the system of grafting represented by the said Warren B. Hooker and the said Lester F. Stearns; and be it further

Resolved, That we will give of our time and energies to bring about a thorough reform in the Republican party, both in Chautauqua county and in the State of New York, and that to this end we will not hesitate to use our influence to defeat at the polls, if necessary, the nominees of the party who are in sympathy and accord with the said Benjamin B. Odell, Warren B. Hooker and Lester F. Stearns in the debauchery of the judiciary and public administration of the affairs of the State and nation; and be it further

Resolved, That we denounce as unrepublican and unpatriotic the servile attitude of the local Republican press which, while denouncing Perry S. Heath and George W. Beavers, has had only apologies for the said Warren B. Hooker and the said Lester F. Stearns, both of whom have been able to secure valuable contracts and official graft for their relatives and henchmen through their relations with the said Perry S. Heath and the said George W. Beavers; and be it further

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of the bar of Chautauqua county to take action in this matter at once in order that the vigorous denunciation uttered by the Rev. Dr. Smalley of Jamestown in his pulpit may not legitimately extend to the profession which their conduct has disgraced; and be it further

Resolved, That charges be preferred against all those guilty of crime or misconduct in public office through the proper channels; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand that the Republican county committee call a special meeting of representatives of the Republican party in this county for the purpose of reading Warren B. Hooker and Lester F. Stearns out of the party, to the end that we may enter the coming Presidential campaign free from the handicap of their presence within the party; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this preamble and resolutions be sent to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, and the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General.

President Roosevelt, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General had no jurisdiction over Justice Hooker or Commissioner Stearns. Governor-Chairman Odell had direct jurisdiction over Commissioner Stearns, and although the charges against both Justice Hooker and Commissioner Stearns were filed with him he took no action.

Last spring the president of the State Bar Association appointed a sub-committee of the grievance committee of the State Bar Association to investigate the charges preferred against Justice Hooker, and on May 24 all the members of the sub-committee met at the St. Charles Hotel in Dunkirk, N. Y., to proceed with the investigation. The members of the sub-committee are: E. W. Huffcut of Ithaca, chairman; R. C. Boscome of Fort Edward, secretary; S. C. Huntington of Pulaski, John Desmond of Rochester and R. H. Desmond of Albany.

Frank W. Stevens, president of the Jamestown Bar Association, appeared in behalf of the prosecution, and Arthur C. Wade of Jamestown and ex-Congressman Laidlaw of Elliottville were Justice Hooker's attorneys.

Chairman Huffcut announced that the following witnesses had been asked to testify: F. C. Nagle, former postmaster at Dunkirk; F. B. Barnard, the present postmaster; A. E. Moore and H. H. Taylor, former postmasters at Fredonia; E. P. Ball, a ticket broker in Dunkirk, with residence in Fredonia; Maurice Hooker of Fredonia, a nephew of Justice Hooker; Chauncey Sessions and F. R. Green of Fredonia.

The sub-committee had several sessions during the summer months, which Justice Hooker attended, and when the foregoing witnesses gave testimony. On Sept. 15 Chairman Huffcut directed the attorneys to submit briefs.

Frank Wayland Higgins, Governor-Chairman Odell's candidate for Governor, is a neighbor of both Justice Hooker and Commissioner Stearns. Did he ever utter one word of protest or opposition to this system of Odellism?

No, not one!

ODELLISM.

From the Troy Press.

THE SUN'S frequent pictorial electoral expositions on the editorial page are exceedingly edifying and pertinent, and their simple lesson should be mastered by all honest supporters of Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

From the Amsterdam Sentinel.

Odell has himself to blame for the disrepute into which he has fallen. He misjudged the character of his fellow citizens. In the main they are honest. They will not be a party to his scheme to debauch the public service. They bitterly resent his lack of decent civic spirit.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser.

The answer of THE SUN to Governor Odell's alleged explanation of that paper's opposition to him ought to make thousands of votes for Herrick. It makes Odell appear simply contemptible.

Progress of the Grocery's Campaign.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The Odell managers here have promised jobs on the canal to over one hundred Democrats. I am one of the "softies" picked out for the bunco game, but I don't bite.

As an example, they have already given jobs to three Hudson Democrats in Albany on the canal business, and now the hundred who are promised jobs after Higgins's election are sure (in their mind) that they will be the chosen ones. Poor fools!

But it is having its effect in securing their votes for Higgins. Such is Odell's style. Hudson will give 200 for Herrick, nevertheless. DEMOCRAT.

HUDSON, Oct. 18.

Read "The Sun."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I notice occasionally in the newspapers articles about putting one's self to sleep.

Will some kind reader write one on how to keep awake? I believe that would appeal to the average reader more than the articles first mentioned.

LAND OF NOD, Oct. 19. DOPEY.

A Tender Conscience.

Pat—Do yez sell yer vote?
Mike—No, Oi only sell me duplicates.

TAPEWORM CONTINUITY.

The Hon. J. S. Sherman's Salary as Counsel for State Insane Hospital.

From the Utica Observer.

The prediction that the trial of the Maginn case would result in costs exceeding $5,000 is substantially verified by the bills presented in court yesterday. We doubt if Judge Scripture will cut down these bills of the lawyers very much, although three of them claim $1,000 apiece; for Judge Scripture is clever as clever can be, and he so loves his brethren of the law! He is their elder brother, and they are looking up to him with confidence. Henry J. Cookinham, who represented the Utica State Hospital, which was charged with detaining a sane man as an insane person, expects $1,000; Irving K. Baxter, who brought the accusation, expects $1,000; and William A. Matteson, who held an earlier title as a representative of Maginn, expects $1,000—these sums to be taken out of the estate of poor Maginn, who is insane and helpless.

There is a good deal in this case that invites comment; and some of these matters the people are talking about.

At present, and first, it is proper to inquire about the absence of James Schoolcraft Sherman from the case, and the appearance of his brother-in-law, Mr. Cookinham. Mr. Sherman, in addition to being a Congressman and the president of the Utica Trust Company, has captured another good thing—the position of legal representative of the Utica State Hospital, with a yearly salary of $1,200, thanks to Odell! In former years, the law business of this State hospital used to cost something like $50 or $100 a year. It was one of Odell's ideas to economize on the lawyers' bills; and that economy, in the manner of the economies of Odell, gave a soft thing to some of his devoted friends—as many of them as there are insane hospitals in the State. This particular State hospital job fell to Congressman Sherman, and we presume his pay of $1,200 comes to him just as regularly as his Congressional salary and his bank salary—all of which, combined, place him quite above want! Indeed, there are a number of young Republican lawyers hereabouts who think he might spare this particular plum, the smallest of the three, and still keep the wolf from his door!

Now when this Maginn case came up, what was its essential meaning? It was that the State hospital management here was for some reason indefensibly keeping a sane man in custody as an insane person. It was a pretty bad accusation. It called for a defence and a stout one. Where was the law officer selected and paid a good salary to defend the institution and its managers? Where was Sherman?

Brother-in-law Cookinham came on the scene. He appeared to represent the State hospital. He defended. Mr. Sherman, so far as we have been able to learn, did not "set in" with him at any stage of the proceedings. What did people think about it? Did any who knew of Mr. Sherman's official relation to the institution being defended think he was shirking his duty altogether? Rather was it not reasonable to suppose that the brother-in-law was his substitute, to whom he was personally responsible for the work he was doing?

It doesn't turn out so. It doesn't appear that Mr. Sherman had any relation whatever to the defence except to help Mr. Cookinham to a good job and then glide away—perhaps to the bank, perhaps to Washington, perhaps to mend his political fences, perhaps to exercise his thrift wherever he might.

And now the brother-in-law has turned up with a bill for $1,000 for his defence of the State hospital from a charge which was decided to be untrue. True, the bill is not presented against the State hospital, but slides in with the other bills against the luckless Maginn. Yet was the service not essentially to the State hospital, and was it not work Mr. Sherman should have done under his obligation as legal counsel for the accused administration?

But we do not believe Mr. Sherman has omitted to draw his salary of $1,200 faithfully during all the time the Maginn case has been going on.

BROTHERS' STRANGE MEETING.

Two Young New Yorkers Who Fought on Opposite Sides in the Civil War.

From the Washington Post.

"During the civil war, while the Federals were lined up on one side of the Rappahannock and the Johnnie Rebs on the other, in an interval of fighting there was some trading of tobacco for newspapers," said Mr. G. R. Tipton.

"The Yanks and Johnnies would alternately cross for the purpose of such barter, and there was no breach of the understanding that while the trading was going on the fighting should cease. I was in Company G of the Seventy-seventh New York, one that had been recruited from the young men of Saratoga Springs. We had in our company a lad named Tommie Matthews. This lad knew that an older brother of his, John by name, was fighting in the ranks of the Confederacy. John had left Saratoga, his native town, when a child, to go and live with his aunt, down in Macon, Ga., and as he grew up he naturally imbibed Southern ideas and prejudices.

"I effected a trade one day with a good looking young private on the other side, giving him a copy of a home paper for some tobacco. As soon as he looked at it he said: 'Great heavens! this paper is from my old home. I was born in Saratoga and have a brother living there. I am named John Matthews and my brother is named Thomas. Do you happen to know him?' Did I know Tommie Matthews! Well, I guess so