

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

American and Colonial Students at Oxford.

Dr. George R. Parkin is a man of force and enthusiasm. There has been talk of setting up among the Matopos hills the Watts statue of Physical Energy recently exhibited in the quadrangle of Burlington House, but the manager of the Oxford scholarships is the living embodiment of Cecil Rhodes's restless spirit, imperial aims and Anglo-Saxon faith.

London, July 20. Dr. George R. Parkin is a man of force and enthusiasm. There has been talk of setting up among the Matopos hills the Watts statue of Physical Energy recently exhibited in the quadrangle of Burlington House, but the manager of the Oxford scholarships is the living embodiment of Cecil Rhodes's restless spirit, imperial aims and Anglo-Saxon faith.

The success of the scholarship trust has never been in doubt since the publication of Mr. Rhodes's will. Throughout his career he acted on the principle that everything could be done with money, and nothing without it.

Dr. Parkin's real work has not been the easy task of filling scholarships so valuable as these, but the more difficult one of securing a picked body of men with the assistance of educators in the United States and in the empire.

As Dr. Parkin has been bent upon working with, and not against, colonial and American educators, he has scrupulously avoided comparisons. He has not brought a storm about his head by asserting that American universities were inferior to Oxford and that superior preparation and more thorough training were required for the Rhodes scholarships than for entrance at the best American colleges.

He has contented himself with portraying the advantages of a three years' residence in a university with a storied past where great men have drawn inspiration for noble careers.

In a collision yesterday with a Second-Ave. trolley car in front of the south roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge, an automobile was partly wrecked.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

GODDARD ON MAGISTRATE TIGHE.

Why the Anti-Policy Society Thinks It Has Won and the People Lost.

To the Editor of The Tribune: The charges brought against Magistrate Tighe, of Brooklyn, by the Anti-Policy Society were brought for the purpose of making it possible for the society to drive the policy game out of Brooklyn, which was impossible as long as Tighe discharged the persons arrested, although the law is sufficient in which to hold them, as proved by the fact that the very men discharged in his court were subsequently indicted by the grand jury, and either became fugitives from justice or pleaded guilty or were convicted.

Now, when the charges were presented, the court appointed ex-Judge George G. Reynolds, as referee, to take testimony. His report, handed to the court last January, practically sustained the charges made by the Anti-Policy Society. His report ended with the following sentence:

Considering the experience of the respondent as a magistrate and a practitioner, I can hardly attribute what I conceive to be no uniform course of wrong doing to the respondent. I am unwillingly forced to the conclusion that in a number of cases his bias is so extreme as to amount to a conspiracy to the subordination of law in his court.

When that decision of the referee was handed in, the Anti-Policy Society gained its object, for from that day to this no magistrate has failed to hold the grand jury in the discharge of their duty, and has formerly been discharging them, and thus the only real obstacle to suppressing policy in Brooklyn was removed, and policy has since then been suppressed in Brooklyn.

Now, the Anti-Policy Society was founded to suppress policy in older New-York. After consolidation of the courts, the society felt called on to extend its operations to all the boroughs of the greater city, and it has the proud satisfaction of being able to say that there is substantially no policy to-day in the city of New-York.

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IS IT SMART TO TAKE RECKLESS CHANCES?

TO PERPETUATE THE SITE OF THE W. S. EASTON OF FORT GEORGE.

To Perpetuate the Site of the W. S. Easton of Fort George, in 40 Degrees, 42 Minutes 2 Seconds N. L. E. Street, in the East 10th St. part of David Rittenhouse in October, 1789, the Corporation of the City of New-York have Erected this Monument, A. M. DCCCXCVIII.

The shaft rested on a brown stone base, about eight inches thick. Scratched on the top were the initials "E. W." Some tree roots were uncovered near the spot, and John Healy, an old ex-pressman, who has lived in the neighborhood sixty years, says a big elm tree formerly stood on the spot. Healy does not remember the monument.

Charles Hemstreet, "When Old New-York Was Young" has a chapter devoted to the old fort, but there is no mention made of the monument. Mr. Hemstreet said last night that hundreds of such markers were erected by the city in the early part of the last century, and many of them were buried by workmen when the streets were graded. He added:

In the year 1814 a stockade was built at that place by the city. The stockade was a temporary place of shelter for the fort traders. It was called Fort Manhattan, and was the property of the Duke of York. In 1814 the Duke of York, then Governor of the State, passed into the hands of the Duke of York, the stockade was made over to the Duke of York, brother to Charles II, and the fort was called New-York after James, the Duke of York being James in his honor. The Duke of York later became King of England.

Mr. Yates was born in Bristol, Me., in 1828. After a few years his parents died, and he commenced to earn his own livelihood by following the sea. He soon had command of a vessel, which position he held until 1854. He then gave up sailing, and settled in New-York, where he formed a partnership with Robert Porterfield. The firm, under a few years ago, carried on an export business with the west coast of Africa. In 1884 the founders of the house retired from active business.

Mr. Yates was married in 1855 to Miss Susan Gray Jackson, daughter of Samuel R. Jackson, of Providence, R. I., and they moved to Plainfield, N. J., in 1862. Mr. Yates took an active part in the affairs, serving the city as a councilman and the State as a legislator. He was one of the original trustees of the State Agricultural Society and one of the oldest members of the Chamber of Commerce in New-York.

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FIND HISTORIC MARKER.

Subway Diggers Uncover Shaft at Site of Old Fort George.

A monument of white Italian marble, which was erected by the city in 1813 to perpetuate the southwestern bastion of old Fort George, and which had been buried and forgotten, was uncovered yesterday by subway diggers on the west side of State Street, near the east part of Bridge-st. It lay about thirty-two inches below the street surface.

The shaft is thirty inches high, thirty-one inches long and twenty-nine inches wide. On the face is the inscription: To Perpetuate the Site of the W. S. Easton of Fort George, in 40 Degrees, 42 Minutes 2 Seconds N. L. E. Street, in the East 10th St. part of David Rittenhouse in October, 1789, the Corporation of the City of New-York have Erected this Monument, A. M. DCCCXCVIII.

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