(FROM THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WEEKLY REVIEW, SEPTEMBER 30.)

# Latest Foreign News About Books.

Paris, September 29.

A highly diverting volume just published by Juven is made up of a selection from the ten thousand and more letters received by Mme. Hofer, the lucky cantinière who won the million francs prize in the lottery last July. These extraordinary missives greatly amused Mme. Hofer and throw some interesting sidelights on contemporary humanity. The volume is issued with the title "Les Tapeurs de la Cantinière." Another unusual book is Dr. Papus's "Au Pays des Esprit—Roman Vecu," descriptive of the mysterious phases of occultism, which has recently been brought out by Flicker. Goupil issues this week an attractive volume of early nineteenth century biography, entitled "Marie Caroline, Duchesse de Berry, 1816-1830," by Vicomte Reiset, which is full to the brim with anecdotes of the dashing, lighthearted wife of the most brilliant Lovelace that the Bourbon family ever produced, who was, it will be recalled, assassinated by a mysterious hand at the Opéra a few weeks before the birth of his son, the Duc de Bordeaux, who afterward became the Comte de Chambord. The book contains fifty excellent illustrations. Perrin publishes the fourth series of "La Société Française Pendant le Consulat," in which Gilbert Stenger treats of the writers and comedians of that picturesque period.

C. I. B.

London, September 29.

With a few notable exceptions, the autumn publications so far issued and announced may be classified as a job lot of biographical studies interspersed with second rate fiction. Walter Sichel's "Lady Hamilton" has some chips of fresh material among its mass of well worked over facts, and Birukoff's "Memoir of Tolstoy" contains a number of hitherto unpublished details of the Russian philosopher's early years. Admiral Eardley Wilmot's "Nelson's Last Campaign," on the other hand, is dry and technical, and better adapted to the student of naval strategy than to the general reader. Sir Horace Rumbold's new volume of "Recollections" contains some good anecdotes of notable persons. Mallock's recently published "Reconstruction of Beliefs" is distinguished by much of the subtle reasoning with which that author's best work is associated, and Robert Sheard's "Twenty Years in Paris" contains many entertaining passages. Winston Churchill's forthcoming "Life" of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, it is understood, will be written with a direct bearing upon the vital subject of military armaments.

I. N. F.

# Books People Are Reading.

NEW-YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The most popular books of the week, according to the demand at the circulating department, are as follows:

Adult Fiction—Ward's "The Marriage of William Ashe"; Thurston's "The Masquerader"; McGrath's "The Man on the Box."

Juvenile Fiction—Alcott's "Little Women"; Lang's "Blue Fairy Book"; Clemens's "Tom Sawyer."

Miscellaneous—Potter's "Art of the Louvre"; Spencer's "Principles of Education"; Clark's "Textbook on Commercial Law."

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Boston, Sept. 29.—Among the books most frequently in demand at the Boston Public Library during the week were the following:

Fiction—Hichens's "The Garden of Allah"; Rice's "Sandy"; Williamson's "The Princess Passes"; Sinclair's "The Divine Fire"; McCall's "The Breath of the Gods"; Mitchell's "Constance Trescot"; Fraser's "A Maid of Japan"; Hope's "A Servant of the Public"; Chestnut's "The Colonel's Dream"; Phillpott's "Knock at a Venture"; Wiggin's "Rose o' the River"; Vance's "Terence O'Rourke, Gentleman Adventurer"; Howells's "Miss Bellard's Inspiration"; Alden's "Jimmy Brown Trying to Find Europe"; Camden's "The Hundredth Acre."

Miscellaneous—Jernigan's "China in Law and Commerce"; books about Morocco, Japan, travel, Corea and the Caucasus; Tarbell's "History of the Standard Oil"; Washington's "Tuskegee and Its People"; Wright's "A Southern Girl in '61"; Whiting's "The Outlook Beautiful"; Waddell's "Lhasa and Its Mysteries"; Münsterberg's "The Eternal Life."

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Chicago, Sept. 29.—The most popular books among Chicago readers as shown by the demands at the public library during the last week are as follows:

Romances—McGrath's "The Man on the Box"; Thurston's "The Masquerader"; Ward's "The Marriage of William Ashe"; Williamson's "The Princess Passes."

History and Biography—Riis's "Theodore Roosevelt the Citizen"; Theodore Thomas's "A Musical Autobiography"; Barry's "Port Arthur, a Monster Heroism"; Stillman's "Autobiography of a Journalist."

Adventure and Travel—Landon's "The Opening of Tibet"; Johnson's "Highways and Byways of the South"; Joubert's "Russia as It Really Is"; Hearn's "Japan, an Attempt at Interpretation."

Scientific and Sociological—Books on automobiles; Maeterlinck's "Our Friend, the Dog"; White's "The Mountains"; Hunter's "Poverty."

PHILADELPHIA FREE LIBRARY.—Philadelphia, Sept. 29.—The books most read this week are as follows:

History—Fiske's "Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America"; Bryant's "Scribner's Popular History of the United States"; Asakawa's "Russo-Japanese Conflict."

Description and Travel—Hay's "Castilian Days"; Smith's "Parisians Out of Doors"; Waddington's "Italian Letters of a Diplomat's Wife."

Biography — White's "Autobiography"; Moore's "Talks in a Library with Laurence Hutton"; Dixon's "The Life Worth Living."

Miscellaneous—Shaw's "Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant" and "Man and Superman"; Wilder's "Sunny Side of the Street"; London's "War of the Classes"; Painter's "History of Education"; Greenwell's "Roads: Their Construction and Maintenance."

Fiction—McCutcheon's "Nedra"; Hope's "A Servant of the Public"; Carey's "The Household of Peter"; Couch's "Shakespeare's Christmas"; Richards's "Mrs. Tee's Will."

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.—Washington, Sept. 29.—The following list of books called for indicates the tastes of readers in the Library of Congress this week:

History—Thayer's "A Short History of Venice"; Myer's "Mediæval and Modern History"; De Staël's "Germany."

Descriptive and Travel—Stead's "Great Japan"; Stevenson's "Travels with a Donkey"; Baring's "With the Russians in Manchuria"; Lozier's "Among English Inns."

Fiction—Long's "Heimwah"; Williamson's "My Friend the Chauffeur"; Mitchell's "Constance Trescot"; McCall's "The Breath of the Gods"; Gissing's "Vreanlda."

Miscellaneous—Moore's "American Diplomacy: Its Spirit and Achievement"; Burroughs's "Far and Near"; Pryor's "Reminiscences of Peace and War"; Kenyon Cox's "Old Masters and New."

BUFFALO PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Buffalo, Sept. 29.—According to the demands made at the Buffalo Public Library during the last week the following named books were the most popular:

Fiction—Eggleston's "A Daughter of the South"; Hewlett's "The Fool Errant"; Von Hutten's "Pam"; Thanet's "The Man of the Hour."

Juveniles—True's "Scouting for Washington"; Tappan's "In the Days of Queen Victoria"; Barbour's "The Book of School and College Sports"; Sharp's "A Watcher in the Woods."

Miscellaneous — Drummond's "The Voyageur"; Moody and Lovett's "First View of English Literature"; Grenfell's "The Harvest of the Sea"; Henderson's "The Children of Good Fortune."

# What N. Y. Booksellers Say They Are Selling Most.

The six best selling books in New-York this week, as reported to The New-York Tribune Weekly Review, were taken in the following order:

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| 1. | "The Gambler" | Katherine Cecil Thurston | (Harper & Bros.) | $1 50 |
| 2. | "Rose o' the World" | Agnes and Egerton Castle | (Frederick A. Stokes Company) | 1 50 |
| 3. | "The Garden of Allah" | Robert Hichens | (Frederick A. Stokes Company) | 1 50 |
| 4. | "Constance Trescot" | S. Weir Mitchell | (The Century Company) | 1 50 |
| 5. | "The Princess Passes" | C. N. and A. M. Williamson | (Henry Holt & Co.) | 1 50 |
| 6. | "Pam" | Baroness von Hutten | (Dodd, Mead & Co.) | 1 50 |

## LITERARY NOTES.

Platform speakers in search of illustrations, as well as those who like to take their reading in homœopathic doses, will doubtless welcome Thomas Whittaker's announcement of a volume of "One Thousand and One Modern Anecdotes" by Alfred H. Miles, the compiler of the well known book of "One Thousand and One Anecdotes."

Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermon on "The Personality of God," which created a deal of newspaper discussion when it was delivered last spring before the students of Harvard University, has been brought out in a small volume by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Read in its complete form the address seems to be far less revolutionary than it was reported to be at the time.

A revival of Uncle Remus has risen up in the person of "Uncle Bob," whose "reminiscences" are recounted by Laura Fitzhugh Preston in a volume published by the Grafton Press and illustrated by R. F. Outcault, the recorder of the doings of the redoubtable "Buster Brown." Uncle Bob is said to be a real darky and a famous personage in his section, having reached the advanced age, according to his own rather uncertain reckoning, of 104, and the yarns are stated to be faithfully set down as spun by this ancient survivor of a vanishing type.

"The Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln," comprising his speeches, letters, state papers and miscellaneous writings, edited by John G. Nicolay and the late John Hay, are being brought out in a new and enlarged edition by Francis D. Tandy, New-York, with a general introduction by Richard Watson Gilder. The edition will contain a mass of new material which has been brought to light since the original publication of the work eleven years ago. Notable examples are the "Rebecca letters," leading up to the duel with Shields, some of Lincoln's early poems, the report of Lincoln's campaign in Massachusetts, two speeches of Douglas preliminary to the debate proper, a large number of important letters to statesmen and general officers of the army and hundreds of personal letters hitherto unpublished in any edition of Lincoln's writings, some of his early law arguments and an important speech before the Illinois Legislature in 1837. Among the special introductions, in addition to the general one by Mr. Gilder, are Horace Greeley's "Estimate of the Career of Abraham Lincoln," Charles Sumner's "Abraham Lincoln and the Promises of the Declaration of Independence," Phillips Brooks's "The Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln," Robert Ingersoll's "The Influence of Abraham Lincoln" and Henry Watterson's "Abraham Lincoln as a Man Inspired by God."

The Riverside Press editions to be issued this autumn by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in addition to the "Love Poems of John Donne," already announced in these columns, include "Sailors' Narratives of Voyages Along the New-England Coast," edited by George Parker Winship, and Laurence Sterne's "Sentimental Journey." The publishers have lately established a workshop devoted exclusively to the production of these fine books, and Mr. Rogers, under whose direction the work is carried on, states that he has succeeded, after two years of experimentation, in producing a black ink that he regards as thoroughly satisfactory, and a red which, though not brilliant, is "full, clear, and of absolute permanency." He has also been experimenting in the manufacture of a machine made paper that should equal the hand made product used by Whittingham, Pickering and others of their time. For the books not printed by hand a small cylinder press of newest pattern has been installed. Mr. Rogers is now in Europe on a search for new and artistic type, hand made paper and other material.

A new volume by Henry George, jr., with the title of "The Menace of Privilege," is to be brought out in November by Macmillan. Its aim is to cover the whole ground of social economic conditions in America to-day, and to treat the theme in a scientific spirit, but, of course, in accordance with economic views already held by the author.

The Scribners are publishing this week a volume of religious thought by the Rev. W. R. Richards, the successor of the late Maltbie D. Babcock in the pastorate of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New-York. It is called "God's Choice of Men: A Study of Character." The treatment of the theme is said to be ethical and practical rather than doctrinal.

In his new story of Georgia life, issued this week by the Harpers, Will N. Harben takes as his leading character and his title "Pole Baker," the kindly humorist who has already become familiar to the readers of "Abner Daniel" and "The Georgians."

Professor Frank J. Goodnow, of the Department of Administrative Law in Columbia University, has written a book on his special subject which is just out with the Putnam imprint. It is entitled "The Principles of the Administrative Law of the United States." Professor Goodnow sets forth the principles of law, as found in the Constitution, the statutes of the legislature and the decisions of the courts which govern the organizations and actions of authorities having the duty of executing the law and provide remedies for the individual when such officers have violated his rights. The book is intended not for the practising lawyer, but for the student of American institutions. No attention, accordingly, has been given to technical legal questions, except when the author has deemed such consideration necessary to a correct understanding of American institutions.

The revival of the Spanish patio in the restoration of the inner courtyard to modern houses is shown in an illustrated article by Una Nixon Hopkins in the October "Craftsman," the pictures being from California examples. While the climate of the Pacific Coast as well as historic association lend themselves most readily to the revival of this architectural idea in California, the style is one which could be adopted with much comfort and delight in summer homes in the East.

Dr. F. B. Meyer, the author of "The Directory of the Devout Life" (Revell), believes in putting his pious theories into practical effect, and has lately purchased the old Nelson Coffee House, in London, with the hope of making it the entering wedge for the rehabilitation of the neighborhood.

# YALE UNIVERSITY OPENS.

## President Hadley's Address on the Purpose of Life.

New-Haven, Conn., Oct. 1 (Special).—The Yale University year was opened to-day in Battell Chapel by the annual address to the university of President Arthur T. Hadley. He took for his text:

James i, 5-8—If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him.

But let him ask in faith, nothing wavering. For he that wavereth is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed.

For let not that man think that he shall receive anything of the Lord.

A double minded man is unstable in all his ways.

The sermon was as follows:

I am trying to show what it means to have a purpose in life—a real purpose, which lifts a man outside of himself and gives him the power to do his best.

In a general way, every one of us has some such honorable purpose, an ambition to do something worth while, to render service to his fellow men, to leave the world better for his having lived in it. If there is any man here who has no such ambition at all, he has come to the wrong place. This institution was founded to train men, not for private gain, but for public service; and through two full centuries of its history this characteristic has remained unaltered. But it is not enough to have this ambition vague and undefined. It must be made definite and active. It is not enough to aspire to do good in our better moments. The aspiration must be so fixed and so intelligent as to help us in times of difficulty and temptation.

There are two kinds of temptation which perpetually operate to prevent our purposes from being realized—the temptations of idle pleasure and the temptations of selfishness. Idle pleasures may lead a man to lose sight of his purpose until it is dissipated and brought to nothing. Selfishness may so pervert that purpose as to make it lead a man wrong, instead of right. To one or the other of these dangers all of us are subject. The rich man, who can command the opportunity for pleasure, is more exposed to the temptations of idleness. The poor man, who has his way to make in the world, is more exposed to the temptations of selfishness. But every one of us, rich or poor, has need to ask the Lord for wisdom if he would keep true to the standard which in his better moments he recognizes as the right one.

In a place like this the temptations of pleasure are more constantly present than the temptations of selfishness. Most of us have come here with the desire and intent to have much present enjoyment out of college life as students, and to prepare ourselves for future enjoyment as graduates. This desire is not inconsistent with the high purpose of public service. A Puritan of the old school would have said that it was, but we have learned better. We have learned that unswerving devotion to duty is consistent with large and varied enjoyment of the pleasures of life. Christ himself showed us that unselfishness does not involve asceticism, nor does the fulfilment of a high mission to the world stand in the way of full enjoyment of the pleasures and friendships which life brings.

This possibility of combining pleasure with service, enjoyment with devotion, does not, however, make life's problems easier. It makes them harder. The Hindoo who shunned temptation by renouncing society and all its enjoyments had a simpler task before him than the Christian who, doing his work among his fellow men, must distinguish between the right enjoyments which he can share and the wrong ones which he must avoid.

For this distinction is a subtle one. We cannot make a set of laws telling what is right for everybody or what is wrong for everybody. Things are right or wrong for a man according as they affect his power of doing God's work. That which helps one man may hinder another. That which is necessary for one man may be fatal to another. But this thing at least stands out clear: The men who leave their mark upon the world are the men who, when it comes to a real conflict between purpose and pleasure, care more for the former than for the latter. Vir tenax propositi—a man who holds to the course which he sets before him—that was the Roman idea of a true man, and by virtue of that idea the Romans conquered the world. The Greek might do more kinds of things, acquire skill in more kinds of arts, develop more kinds of knowledge; but in the long run the varied talents and arts and knowledge of the Greek counted for less than the fixity of purpose of the Roman.

DOMINANT AIM NECESSARY.

If we have something in our hearts that we really care for year in and year out, all kinds of experience of life through which we may pass become as means to that end. If, on the other hand, we have no such dominant aim, we are at the mercy of our appetites and temptations. Pleasures which to the man of strong purpose are a necessary and useful recreation—a means of creating anew the power to do good work—become to the man of weak purpose, first a distriction which calls his attention from the need of doing anything more permanent, and then a dissipation which scatters to the winds the initial power he had until he finds that he no longer possesses it. A man with a purpose is a man; a man without a purpose is an animal, and a very poor kind of animal at that. For, though he has more varied capacities for enjoyment and activity than any other animal, he lacks the animal's inherited instinct which makes it seek enjoyment in the things which it needs and shun the things that would hurt. The varied sensibilities and powers which, properly directed, make man little lower than the angels, in the absence of such direction expose him to evil and destruction. Only by the guidance of fixed purpose can he live a man's life and do a man's work.

But while the possession of such a purpose will stamp him as a man, something more is needed to make him a good man. A selfish purpose like ambition may protect a man from the temptations of idle pleasure just as effectively as an unselfish purpose, like devotion to public service; but it may at the same time result in a man so misusing his life that from the standpoint of God and his fellow men it is worse than wasted. How can we guard against this? How can we have the wisdom to see which are right purposes and which are wrong ones? How can we make our philosophy of life a Christian instead of a pagan one?

If a man's purposes and ideals are such that he is seeking to attain them for himself at the expense of his fellow men, they are pagan ideals, and the man who pursues them is likely to grow bad as he grows older. If his ideals are such that each step toward their realization means the advancement of those about him, his purposes are Christian, and amid all the difficulties and discouragements attending their realization he is sure to grow good as he grows older. Are our ideals able to meet this test? Let us look at its application in various fields.

What is the pagan ideal of sport? To win whether you play fair or not. What is the Christian ideal? To play the game fairly for all that it is worth, and win if you can. If we hold the former ideal every game which we play is a training for fraudulent business, bad politics, and an unchristian civilization. If we play with the latter purpose in view, every game is a training for that public service in church and state for which Yale College was founded.

What is our ideal in intellectual work? Is it to achieve a certain degree of distinction here and hereafter, without regard to the means by which that distinction has been obtained? Or is it to prepare for true knowledge of nature and man which can be used for efficient service? In the former case our learning is pagan; in the latter it is Christian. In the former case our collegiate training is morally unsound; in the latter case it is the most valuable education which a man can possibly have. The old question repeats itself in a thousand different ways. Are we trying to get as much out of life as we can, or are we trying to put as much into life as we can? It is the man who is dominated by the purpose to put things into life who takes the lead in the service of God.

But how can we get this unselfish purpose, or, rather, how can we maintain and strengthen the unselfish purpose with which we start?

First, by seeing things about us as they really are. Amid the activities of college life we are tempted to look at all things through a false medium and call them by wrong names. We say that a man is having a good time at college when he is doing things which he would be ashamed to do at home, because he would have to call them by their right names. We say that he is simply complying with college customs in study or in sport when he does things which would be known elsewhere by the plain title of cheating. The man who really keeps his eyes open to see things in their true light is safe from half the perils which would otherwise beset him.

VALUE OF COLLEGE TRAINING.

Second, by getting a true understanding of the real value of different things in life, as distinguished from the temporary or fictitious value that the world places upon them. For this understanding of values a college course offers special advantages. A man who is in the midst of active business almost necessarily lays undue stress upon the possession of money. A man who is active in politics lays undue stress upon getting office. A man who is successful in any profession is tempted to make the standards of that profession his highest guide.

At college, however, we have the opportunity for seeing things in a somewhat clearer light. Our study of science should teach us the value of truth independent of the pecuniary or professional use that is to be made of it. Our study of history should teach us that it is character rather than money or office which moves the world. Our study of literature should inspire us with ideals of devotion and service and give us standards which look beyond the visible results of the day's work.

Third, by finding among the manifold interests of college life something for which a man cares so much that he will voluntarily encounter the difficulties and hardships which are necessary for its attainment. The life of our American colleges to-day is so manifold and complex that any man can find some such thing—scholastic or athletic, literary or social—which appeals to his special taste and aptitude. The good which he gains by devotion to these ends is not measured or limited by the degree of success which attends him. The man who fails, if he can but keep from the discouragement of failure, sometimes learns more useful lessons than the man who succeeds; for the man who fails, and rises above his failure, is free from what is perhaps the most dangerous temptation of American business life at the present day—the danger of measuring the value of a man's purpose by the immediate and tangible results achieved.

Fourth and last, to come back to the words of our text, by asking of God the wisdom that He alone can give. The man who has the Christian habit of prayer has a help for keeping his purposes right and unwavering worth more than all outside aids. "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of," says the poet.

I am not pleading for any particular theory of prayer or any particular form of prayer, but for the habit of trying to get into reverent communion with God by such forms or absence of forms as may suit each man's needs and powers. And just as he who habitually dwells upon the minor displeasures of the world will find their influence and dominion over him growing stronger, so the man who learns to pray to God, however weak his vision of God may be, will find God's hold upon his life growing stronger, and will become, in the deepest and truest sense, a follower of the Lord Jesus Christ.

# RESIGNS BIBLE CLASS.

## Announcement Made That J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Must Rest.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., was not present at the fall reopening of his Bible class yesterday, and formal announcement was made that he might not be able to attend the meetings for a long time, perhaps never again. A large audience had gathered to greet the young leader, and, although most of the class had learned before the announcement that his health would prevent his resumption of the work, many expressions of sympathy found voice.

Announcements were sent out to the members last week that the Rev. W. H. Richardson would be the class leader for an indefinite period. Yesterday Mr. Richardson said that he had been elected leader, and added:

All of us must regret the absence of the real leader of this class, although I am commissioned to bear to you the message that he will be with us in spirit each Sunday. You would be assured of that if you could have been present at his home, a week ago to-day, as I was, to go over with him the outline of the work for the coming year. He was full of enthusiasm for your benefit, full of suggestions as to the course of study. He told me many times that he would keep in touch with the class always, and follow its work with the utmost earnestness.

Because of his poor health, though, it may be impossible for him to attend the meetings and lead his class for a considerable time, if ever. It has been thought best to lay out a regular course of work, and have a leader until he is able to return to us.

Mr. Rockefeller has not attended any meetings of the class since May. Most of the summer he spent in the Adirondacks. At present he is living at Pocantico Hills. If possible, he will stay in this country until after the class has its annual dinner in December, then will go to Europe, spending the winter in the South of France.

Neither the leader nor members of the class would discuss a reported estrangement between Mr. Rockefeller and his father. Such a thing was almost impossible, they declared. They know nothing about Mr. Rockefeller's reported plans for the furtherance of tenement house reform and the building of model tenements, but thought it likely that he might take up such a work. He always had been much interested in tenement reform, they said.

## ALFRED TENNYSON'S RELIGION.

### The Rev. J. F. Carson Begins Series of Sermons on Faith.

In the Central Presbyterian Church, Jefferson and Marcy aves., Brooklyn, the pastor, the Rev. J. F. Carson, began last evening a series of sermons on "The Religion of Great Men." Among the men whose faith will be considered are Gladstone, Lincoln and President Roosevelt.

The religion of Alfred Tennyson was considered last evening. Dr. Carson defined Tennyson's religion as "Spiritual Aspiration." He said:

Tennyson, a child of the manse, as his mother had been, was born to a heritage of high character, scholarly tastes, artistic temperament and religious fervor. His youth and young manhood, however, were cast in an age when doubt was a fad and faith was looked upon as a form of folly. He felt the doubt of his time, and his writings bear the marks of his mental struggle and spiritual perplexity. But he fought his doubts. He faced the spectres of his mind and laid them, and so won a victory for himself and us.

Few writers have done more to strengthen and deepen the faith of men than Tennyson. His influence is potent in the religious life and thought of our day. He is the preacher of a spiritual faith, and his is the voice to which our age needs to listen. Men are tempted to-day to take a materialistic view of life and are in danger of being controlled by the sordid, if splendid, materialism that abounds.

## DR. TUPPER BEGINS PASTORATE.

### Successor of Dr. Lorimer in Madison Avenue Baptist Church Outlines Plans.

With a service notable for its simplicity and entire lack of ostentation, the Rev. Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper, for more than nine years pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Philadelphia, began yesterday morning his pastorate of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, 31st-st. and Madison-ave.

Dr. Tupper attempted no doctrinal exposition. Instead of preaching a sermon he outlined to a congregation comfortably filling the big auditorium a statement of what would, during the term of his pastorate, constitute the religious platform of the Madison Avenue church. Dr. Tupper said:

Now it is an established fact that every church of Jesus Christ must have a specific or individual peculiarity of its own. Trinity Church, down at the head of Wall-st., has a mission. The Brick Church, on 5th-ave., has another. The Brick Church has a mission which the Madison Avenue Baptist Church could not perform. This church has a mission, a reason for its existence, which neither of the other two have. A church that does not discharge its mission never can be divinely guided.

There are some fundamental essentials which every church ought to reveal, be it country or cosmopolitan, large or small. The first, it seems to me, is that it must be composed, not only of regenerated but of consecrated men and women. A church succeeds, as God considers success, as that church surrenders its will to God. Religion is essential in a man's life.

The most powerful agency in the world to-day is co-operation. Germany, united by Bismarck, is a great power. The United States is what it is because of that unity. Trusts may be abused, but they have the one cardinal principle of co-operation and consolidation which is so fine an example of loyalty.

Lastly, I think that a church should have a loyal and aggressive service, along with an unfaltering love for the kingdom of God. Such a church will mean to us in the future just what we put into it. We must carry this church on our shoulders as well as in our hearts. Into the church must be put some of the enthusiasm, shall we say the vim, which the business man puts into his business, the politician into politics and the society woman into society.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH DEDICATED

### Building of St. Michael the Archangel, in Brooklyn, Cost, with Rectory, $274,000.

The new building of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael the Archangel, at 4th-ave. and 42d-st., Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday. The church and the rectory, ground for which was broken in May, 1901, cost $274,000. The pastor of the parish is the Rev. William T. McGuirl.

The dedication procession, which began outside of the main portal at 10 o'clock, was headed by Bishop McDonnell, attended by Vicar General McNamara. After the various parts of the structure had been blessed Bishop McDonnell celebrated a high pontifical mass. The Rev. William A. Gardiner, of St. Finbar's Church, Bath Beach, was the deacon and the Rev. William J. White, of the Church of the Visitation, was subdeacon. The mitre bearer was the Rev. Monsignor P. F. O'Hare, of St. Anthony's Church. The Rev. James H. Kelly, of St. John's Chapel, was master of ceremonies. A sermon was delivered by Bishop Hennessy, of Wichita, Kan. The church was crowded to the doors.

In the evening solemn high vespers were celebrated by the Rev. John I. Barrett, secretary of Bishop McDonnell. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas J. Campbell. Special musical programmes had been prepared for both services.

The parish of St. Michael was founded by Bishop Loughlin in 1870. The first priests were the Rev. Michael Hickey and Monsignor O'Connell. The first church, a wooden structure, was built by Monsignor O'Connell. The Rev. Henry A. Gallagher, who took charge of the parish in 1888, planned the church that was dedicated yesterday. He moved the old church from 4th-ave. down into 42d-st., and after acquiring additional frontage in 4th-ave. broke ground for the new church and rectory. While superintending the construction of the church Father Gallagher took cold and died. He was succeeded by Father McGuirl.

The church is of the Romanesque style of architecture. It is 175 feet in length and has a width of 54 feet across the nave. In front there is a tower 175 feet high. In the interior a Tennessee marble wainscoting rises to a height of 20 feet. This is surmounted by a broad band of Sienna marble, carved at the top. The altar, pulpit and main altar rails are incrusted with mosaic. The railings and gates of the side sanctuaries are of bronze. Back of the main altar is a marble carving of the Crucifixion.

## LIKELY TO CALL DR. A. Z. CONRAD.

### Well Known Preacher Enthusiastically Received by the South Church.

The Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad will act as pastor of the South Church, at Madison-ave. and 38th-st., for the next five months, and if certain very good authorities in the church can obtain his call Dr. Conrad will become the permanent pastor. Yesterday he was most enthusiastically greeted by the members, many of whom had come into town from their country places for the services.

Dr. Conrad is one of the best known clergymen in New-England. For many years he was pastor of South Church, Worcester, Mass. Under his ministry that church gained more than eleven hundred members. He resigned from that church on account of ill health and went abroad. During the summer he has been preaching in London, England.

The South Church was opened yesterday for the winter. Many missed the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, who recently resigned the pastorate.

# SHORTHAND IN SCHOOLS.

## History of the Adoption of the Isaac Pitman System.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: My attention has been called to an article in a recent issue of The Tribune entitled "Phonography in Schools," and, as the representative and publisher of the authorized textbooks of the Isaac Pitman system of shorthand, I beg the favor of a little space in your columns to refute and set straight certain statements contained in the above article which are likely to mislead those who are unacquainted with the inside history of shorthand in this country.

Your correspondent correctly draws attention to the fact that some time after the invention of phonography Isaac Pitman (afterward knighted for his great services to shorthand) for certain theoretical reasons inversed a part of the vowel scale, and he further states that a few years afterward Mr. Pitman changed his mind and desired to return to the vowel system as first put forth, but was prevented from doing so by the influence of his sons. I wish in the most emphatic manner possible to contradict this assertion, and add that there is positively no foundation whatever for such a statement. The merits of the new vowel scale introduced by Isaac Pitman were immediately recognized as a vast improvement, and several American adapters of the Isaac Pitman system, realizing the superiority of the change, at once incorporated it into their textbooks, and among these may be mentioned James E. Munson, Elias Longley, Mrs. Eliza Bordman Burnz and others.

In regard to your correspondent's reference to the Benn Pitman system having the right to be called the "American" system, it is interesting to note the remarks of Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, on this point. In writing to "The Stenographer," Dr. Harris says, in part:

I confess that personally I was not well satisfied with the statement that the Benn Pitman system is the American system, having myself been interested for nearly forty years in shorthand systems, and having learned first the system of Isaac Pitman from the textbooks published by Andrews & Boyle, of New-York . . . believing that the work of Isaac Pitman, in the first invention and subsequent improvement of it, had entitled him to a place solitary and alone in the invention of phonography. . . . I did not and do not think that any American phonographer has improved Isaac Pitman's phonography to any extent that would entitle his system to be called the "American system."

Your correspondent calls attention to the fact that the New-York Board of Education has adopted the Isaac Pitman phonography, and that he is further informed that it is not the American but the English system that has been selected. Here again he is misinformed, as the Isaac Pitman "Shorthand Instructor," the official textbook adopted by the Board of Education, is from cover to cover an American production, being printed in this city and copyright duly entered at Washington. Your correspondent also refers to the Isaac Pitman system as having been adopted by the Board of Education for five years, and regrets the fact as being an experiment and detrimental to the interests of the school system. A little careful investigation on the part of your correspondent would have revealed the fact that the Isaac Pitman system has been taught in the schools of this city for upward of ten years, and that the new five-year adoption is only a continuation of the contract.

It is now a matter of history that in 1894 the question of teaching shorthand in the grammar schools of this city came up for discussion, and the selection of the system was left to a member of the Board of Education, an expert phonographer of thirty years' standing, and, after considerable investigation and study of the different textbooks, the Isaac Pitman system was selected. In this connection it is especially interesting to note that the person conducting the investigation was himself a writer of the original Pitman system, containing the old vowel scale, and this fact alone is sufficient to show that the present revised and improved Isaac Pitman system was adopted solely on its merits. Aside from the teaching of the Isaac Pitman system in the schools of New-York City, it is interesting to note that over 95 per cent of the business schools and colleges are also teaching this method.

Looking at the subject from a standpoint of shorthand literature, the Isaac Pitman system can claim a large library of books, ranging from the complete Bible in shorthand to "Robinson Crusoe," "The Vicar of Wakefield," etc. In fact, it has more shorthand literature than all the other systems combined. In this library will be found textbooks adapting the system to ten different languages. The great value of a shorthand literature to the student cannot be overestimated.

Apologizing for the length of this communication, I am very truly yours,

CLARENCE A. PITMAN.

New-York, Sept. 28, 1905.

## PHONOGRAPHY IN SCHOOLS.

### D. W. Walton Disagrees with Some Points in E. H. Magill's Letter.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue of last Thursday, Mr. Edward H. Magill pleads somewhat earnestly for the teaching of phonographic shorthand in the public schools. With all of his plea I heartily concur, but there are one or two conclusions and one misstatement in his letter with which I must join issue.

Mr. Magill argues that the phonographic shorthand system identified with the lifework of Mr. Benn Pitman should be the system to be adopted for educational purposes, and this because Mr. Benn Pitman's adaptation of his brother Isaac Pitman's system comes nearer Mr. Magill's ideal than the system developed by the original inventor.

The facts are that Isaac Pitman first published his system in 1837, greatly improving it in the immediately succeeding editions, and finally, in the tenth edition, of 1857, he made a radical change in the representation of two of the vowels, this change being the basis of Mr. Magill's argument. Just before that, viz., in 1853, Mr. Benn Pitman published the Isaac Pitman system in America, but for obscure reasons he never adopted Isaac Pitman's improvements—and they were positively improvements, not only for "certain theoretic reasons," but for very substantial practical reasons also, the proof of this depending upon Isaac Pitman's intimate knowledge of the structure of the English language, and the recurrence of certain vowel sounds under certain average conditions.

But, apart from the merits of the improved vowel scale, Mr. Magill is positively mistaken when he intimates that, toward the end of Isaac Pitman's life, he expressed an intention to revert to the earlier vowel arrangement. I was one of those who took part in a lively phonographic controversy a few months before Sir Isaac Pitman died, and as this is doubtless the controversy to which Mr. Magill refers, and as I was supplied with the announcements issued by all parties in that discussion, I can positively say that there was never any suggestion made to revert to the original vowel scale as now used in some of the American adaptations, such as Benn Pitman's, Graham's and Dement's. The main point in that controversy was the re-introduction of some word forms which had been tried and rejected by an earlier generation, but which, in view of intervening modifications, seemed at that later date to be more acceptable than formerly.

One of the peculiar merits of the Isaac Pitman system is that it was gradually developed and brought to its present state of approximate perfection, not as a result of the work of one man, but with the assistance of shorthand practitioners all over the world. Isaac Pitman was always studying to improve his system, but he never introduced any radical change without first announcing it broadcast and consulting with leading writers of phonography.

DUDLEY W. WALTON.

President, National Association of Isaac Pitman Shorthand Teachers and Writers.

New-York, Sept. 29, 1905.

## "PHONOGRAPHY SHOULD NOT CHANGE"

### E. H. Magill Gives Reasons for Need of a Settled System.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I find that my recent letter on phonography in The Tribune has been somewhat misunderstood. So I desire again to be heard briefly through your valuable columns, and I hope that now my words will give no uncertain sound.

It has been said that because I am no longer young I am conservative, and hence wish to adhere to the original Isaac Pitman phonography. My age does not in the least affect my conclusion. I wish to adhere to the original positions of the vowels, just as Isaac Pitman so earnestly desired to do before his death, but he was voted down by his sons, to secure the sale of their books then on the market. I would also object to all the varied innovations in phonography since made by those who wish to connect their names with the system. These slight changes constantly discourage those who desire to see the important change made in our present system of writing.

Phonography is to be the written form of the generation that comes after us, and phonotapy is to be the printed form. Words are to be spelled as they are pronounced and pronounced as they are spelled, and thus children are taught to spell in half the time, and with half the labor, that is now required. If we will all adhere to one form of phonography, and keep out all fancied innovations, this result will be secured. Let us not make the serious mistake of supposing that phonography is for reporting purposes. It is true, reporters may use it to great advantage, but it should be the writing in universal use. To introduce so important a reform, we must not change, in the slightest, the forms now used in the American system of phonography, as it is called by Commissioner Harris of our Bureau of Education—i. e., the form used by Benn Pitman (a younger brother of Isaac) and Jerome B. Howard, in the Phonographic Institute, Cincinnati. Let no Englishman, settled in New-York or elsewhere, dictate to the American public what books they shall use in teaching phonography, but let us have the American phonography for Americans in this generation, and with no fancied modern improvements. Let this be our invariable rule: Uniformity in phonography. And after this is continued for one hundred, two hundred or three hundred years, gradual improvements may, with great care and caution, be introduced. Let us no longer burden our children with our method of spelling, regardless of sound, but teach them to pronounce as they write and write as they pronounce. Let us also remember that phonography is not for reporters only, but for all who have occasion to read or write the English language—i. e., for all. Yours in behalf of the afflicted children,

EDWARD H. MAGILL.

Ex-President of Swarthmore College.

New-York, Sept. 30, 1905.

## IN THE PETROLEUM FIELDS.

The feature of the last week in the market for petroleum was the further rise in prices for both crude and refined. The advance, which had been expected, occurred on Thursday. Not only has there been a great falling off in the output in Russia, but it is believed that it will take many months, even with the most active efforts, to put the oil industry in the Baku district again on its feet. Therefore the drain on stocks of petroleum in the United States is likely to continue for a considerable period, and further advances in prices are looked for. The inquiry, which continues exceptionally large, comes at a time when the Pennsylvania fields have declined to a great extent. Production has fallen off to such a degree that for months the output has not been equal to normal consumptive requirements, and there has been a steady drain all the year on the surplus stock held above ground. Naturally, the sharp advances recently made in prices have given an impetus to operators, who are now scouring every nook and corner for virgin properties. The time, however, that has elapsed since the beginning of these advances has been so short that naturally the new efforts on the part of drillers and operators have not as yet counted for much, and it may be several weeks before the many test wells which have been begun in widely scattered locations begin to show whether they are of any value or not.

Outside of this renewed activity in the search for new pools and productive lands, the news from the lower Southwest field is little different from what it has been for many months. New pools are undiscoverable, old wells are fast declining, and the new wells drilled have been for the most part small affairs. Such wells as have been completed and proved to be productive were unimportant as to location. A good well was found near Wellsburg, Brook County, in the new development at that point, which is an exception to the general rule of the week. It was located 800 feet in advance of other wells, and appears to be the best well yet struck in that district. It is estimated that it will be good for 150 barrels. It is, however, in a narrow streak, for dusters are found close at hand on either side. A 200 barrel proposition in the Big Injun formation was also completed on Sugar Creek, Wick district, Tyler County. This district is one of the best and most active now operating in the Southwest. In Southeastern Ohio little of interest occurred in the week, except the reports that a wildcat well, three miles southwest of Toronto, Jefferson County, turned out good for a ten barrel pumper in the Berea grit, indicating the discovery of a new pool of some kind. Further drilling will be required to prove its value. Another wildcat affair near New-Alexander, Jefferson County, turned out to be a duster.

Refined petroleum is quoted at 7.60c in barrels and 4.70c in bulk at New-York, an advance of 10 points. Philadelphia prices are on a basis of 5 points lower. Foreign refined markets are unchanged. London at 5 15-16d per imperial gallon, Antwerp at 19 francs per 100 kilos and Bremen at 6.35 marks per 50 kilos.


## Dancing Academy.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH.
12 EAST 49TH-ST.
Classes and Private Lessons, commencing Saturday, October 21.

## Surrogate's Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas J. Jourdan, late of the County of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of April next.
Dated, New-York, the 26th day of September, 1905.
THOMAS J. NEACY,
ANNA M. NEACY,
Executors.
MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Albion K. Bolan, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wingate & Cullen, its attorneys, No. 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, its place of transacting business, on or before the 30th day of March, 1906.
Dated New York, September 20, 1905.
THE PEOPLE'S TRUST COMPANY, Executor.
WINGATE & CULLEN, Attorneys for Executor, Office and Postoffice address 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward Lyman Short, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Joline, Larkin & Rathbone, No. 54 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1906.
Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1905.
ANNA LIVINGSTON SHORT, Executrix.
JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 54 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas M. Brown, late of Ireland, Kingdom of Great Britain, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 36 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.
Dated New York, the 9th day of September, 1905.
TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA, Ancillary Administrator C. T. A.
BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY, 35 Wall Street, New York City, Attorneys for Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Richard Mock, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Cracauer & Munter, No. 150 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of October next.
Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1905.
EMMA MOCK, Administratrix.
CRACAUER & MUNTER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 150 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

KULL, MARIA E. D.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Maria E. D. Kull, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis X. Butler, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.
Dated, New York, the 31st day of August, 1905.
SUSIE MANG, CARL HEIM, Administrators.
FRANCIS X. BUTLER, Attorney for Administrators, 280 Broadway, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frederick T. Goldsmith, late of the County of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, to wit.: at the office of Baldwin & Blackmar, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December, next.
Dated New-York, the 16th day of May, 1905.
THEODOR WOLF, DAVID D. ALLERTON, Executors.
BALDWIN & BLACKMAR, Attorneys for Executors, No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Amuletta H. Hudson, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Richard B. Kelly, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of November next.
Dated New York, the 4th day of May, 1905.
FRED E. HIMROD, Executor.
RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Executor, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Herman H. Jantzen, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 242 Sixth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 4th day of November next.
Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1905.
LOUIS JANTZEN,
WILLIAM C. JANTZEN,
Executors.
ANDREW GILHOOLY, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Franklyn Paddock, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the attorney for the subscribers, Robert R. Howard, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of March, 1906.
Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1905.
LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY,
ANNIE LOUISE PADDOCK,
Administrator and Administratrix, with the will annexed of the Estate of Franklyn Paddock, deceased.