The Sun.

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The Manufacturers' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States has come to be regarded as a sort of authoritative yearly survey of the trade and prosperity of the country for the twelve months then ended. The session this year began in Boston on Tuesday. It was attended by over three hundred delegates, representative in every way of the leading business interests of the nation. According to all accounts, the meeting was one of jubilation and confidence never before witnessed, not even at the notable meeting of the association in this city two years ago, which was attended by President McKINLEY.

The President of the association, Mr. THEODORE C. SEARCH of Philadelphia, declared in his annual report that in almost every industry in the land wages had been greatly advanced, and, in many instances, readvanced. The number of failures in the country was less than during any year since 1883, and the amount of liabilities involved less than at any time since 1880. After referring to the gratifying figures of our exports of domestic manufactures, which were matters of common knowledge, President SEARCH urged in the name of the association the speedy passage of the bill for the encouragement of the American merchant marine now pending in Congress. The adoption of such a policy by our Government was the one thing needed to make our flag once more supreme upon the seas that carry the commerce of the world. The Nicaraguan Canal, the open door in China, and the various national commissions that have been appointed to study the commercial and industrial conditions of Oriental nations were matters in which the association took the deepest interest.

The meeting at Boston yesterday was no less businesslike than joyous. While the political measures it favored may be debated there can be no debate about the impressive facts reported of prosperous industrial energy in the United States.

To Relieve the Mind of Barcus.

Like BODMER, BARCUS has a theory, but the theory of BARCUS is materially different from that of BODMER. The "Treasurer of the Committee on Distribution" explains that THE SUN is working for the Trusts, and that the Trusts want to destroy RICHARDSON. We print again Mr. BODMER'S beautiful conception:

"Of course you know why this fight is made on us. THE SUN is a Trust paper, and Mr. RICHARDSON is and always has been against the Trusts. And so THE SUN has begun this fight on our books with the idea of injuring Mr. RICHARDSON and helping the Trusts."

That is too commonplace an explanation, however, to satisfy the mind of the inventor of the "Committee on Distribution" and the revered preceptor of its sleek talkers. BARCUS discerns the hidden hand of a pretended friend of his, "high in Federal office at Washington." Almost simultaneously with the announcement by BODMER of his Trust theory, BARCUS was advancing his hidden-foe theory, in an interview last Thursday in the *Press* of Indianapolis:

"I am at a loss to know the motive which prompts THE NEW YORK SUN to attack this legitimate enterprise, but I am satisfied that in making the attack so far as it attempts to reflect on me, it is permitting itself to be used as a tool by a self-seeking individual high in Federal office at Washington, who, while professing to be a friend of mine, is secretly conniving against me because of what he conceives to be his own political advantage."

We wonder who it is, high in Federal office at Washington, that BARCUS suspects of conniving against him secretly, under the mask of pretended friendship.

Is it the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court? Is it the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Postmaster-General? Can it be the President? Or is it, perchance, Senator PLATT, chairman of the Committee on Printing, or Senator DEPEW, perpetual chairman of the Committee on General Good Feeling? What powerful Federal personage does BARCUS think is making THE SUN the tool of his artfully dissembled hatred and jealousy of the author of "The Science of Selling?"

If any such idea is really gnawing at Mr. JAMES S. BARCUS'S mind, at a time when all his intellectual energies are needed for the job of capturing delegates to the Republican Congress convention in the Fifth Indiana district, we are quite free to inform him that his suspicion is absolutely unfounded. The only Federal officer, high or low, who ever brought to the attention of THE SUN the circumstance of BARCUS'S existence, or directly or indirectly told us anything about his connection with the "Committee on Distribution," is the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON of Tennessee; and that was when RICHARDSON said in the House of Representatives on the 30th of last January:

"I have nothing to do with the sale of 'Messages and Papers' except that Congress voted to me a duplicate set of the electrotype plates from which the work is printed, of course with the understanding that these plates could be used by any publisher to whom I might lease them or rent them, in reproducing that work and selling it. I made a contract with a reliable and responsible firm in New York, James S. Barcus Company, known I am sure, to many members of the House, and *that firm is selling the work.* Mr. BARCUS is a man of high character and is now a citizen of Terre Haute, Ind., having recently removed to that point from New York * * * My connection with the matter grows out of the fact that the publishers pay me a small royalty on the sale of the 'Messages and Papers,' but with the methods they pursue I have nothing to do. I have nothing to do with the sale of the work except as I have indicated."

Now, BARCUS cannot possibly mean that the treacherous, hypocritical, self-seeking friend of his in Washington, whom he suspects of secret connivance with THE SUN, is his partner RICHARDSON.

We observe that while RICHARDSON shifts
system ... BARCUS the responsibility for such
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surrounding the mission sta...ment had been turned over

to Congressman RICHARDSON to compensate him for his labor in editing the book. I then invested in an enterprise to send the book through the agency of the 'Committee on Distribution,' and, *although I have not been active in the business at any time I am in a general way* familiar with its policy and the methods used."

We observe, further, that BARCUS declares in the same interview his conviction that those Members of Congress who object to RICHARDSON'S assumption of proprietary rights in the Government document which he has copyrighted in his own name "are merely jealous of his [RICHARDSON'S] foresight and success."

We cannot expect too much from BARCUS at the present moment. He is busily engaged in an effort to impose himself, along with the heavy burden of this scandal of continental dimensions, upon a Republican convention in a Congress district which was carried by the Republican party at the last election with only 252 votes to spare.

A Missionary Bishop Who Derides the Faith.

When Bishop THOBURN, Methodist missionary Bishop to India and Malaysia, essayed to get over the difficulty of the new Biblical criticism by suggesting to the Missionary Conference, on Tuesday, that CHRIST rather than the Bible is the foundation of Christianity, on the ground that "the Revealer is worth infinitively more than the revealed," he simply begged the question in a very discreditable way, and he was properly rebuked when the Rev. Dr. PIERSON said it is "impossible to impair the integrity of the written Word without impairing the living Word."

Bishop THOBURN is reported to have pooh-poohed this utterance of Dr. PIERSON as a "cranky little statement," to which he did not think it worth while to reply. The real reason why he does not reply, however, is that it is unanswerable. The sole foundation of all Protestant belief in CHRIST as "the Revealer" is the Bible, and consequently the infallible authority of the Bible cannot be destroyed without destroying that belief. This Methodist Bishop knows of CHRIST, of the Incarnation, of the supernatural character of JESUS, only as he gets the knowledge from the Scriptures, and it is impossible for him to believe in the one without believing in the other.

It has become fashionable for preachers and theologians who have given up the theory or dogma of the Divine inspiration and consequent infallibility of the Bible, to undertake to save themselves from the reproach of complete infidelity by protesting that they believe in CHRIST rather than in the Bible. But how can that be? How can they believe in the Incarnation, impossible naturally, without believing absolutely in the Bible, whence alone they get it? Nor is that miracle any less incredible, as tested by natural demonstration, than the miracle of JONAH and the whale, than any of the other miracles of Scripture or than the dogma of the infallible inspiration of the Bible.

"Perhaps too much time has been devoted to the Bible," Bishop THOBURN told the Missionary Conference. That cannot be true unless too much time has been devoted to missionary effort, the sole impulse and justification for which come from such devotion. If the Bible is not "wisdom from on high" there is no reason for sending out Christian missions to upset other religions as not illuminated by the "lamp of life."

If Bishop THOBURN has been preaching to the acute Oriental mind that the declaration of the infallibility of the Scriptures as the essential foundation of the belief he would inculcate is a "cranky little statement," the self-sacrificing efforts by which the Methodists have sustained him as a missionary in India have been cruelly wasted, and he has been making himself ridiculous in Oriental eyes.

Diet and Muscle.

The Department of Agriculture has lately published "Dietary Studies of University Boat Crews," by Prof. W. O. ATWATER of the Wesleyan University at Middletown and his assistant, Mr. A. P. BRYANT. The appetites of college oarsmen always stir the bile of the dyspeptic. Upon what meat do these our rowers feed that they have grown so great? The authors would say, more scientifically, What are "the relations of muscular activity to metabolism of matter and energy?" To the lay mind the question might be put more simply: "What to eat to get husky?" Prof. ATWATER and Mr. BRYANT have studied the food consumption of the Harvard University and Freshman crews of 1898, at Cambridge and on the Connecticut Thames, and of the Yale University crew at New Haven and on the same Thames; and they have made a special dietary digest in the case of the Captain of the Harvard Freshman crew.

All the food of these hearty young consumers was sampled, weighed on calibrated spring balances and analyzed. They ate freely of many simple things that the butchers and green-grocers keep. They even inserted into themselves strawberry shortcake which the men of science found to "consist of cake (apparently sponge cake) and berries, in the proportion of 2 ounces of cake to 3 ounces of berries with one-half ounce of whipped cream." Among other specially "made dishes" were cup custard, custard pudding, rice pudding, bread pudding, ice cream and egg-nog.

But let us board at the training table of the Harvard University crew in Cambridge, from breakfast on Monday, May 23, 1898, until dinner on Saturday night, May 28. The oarsmen eat eggs, raw, poached and boiled, in abundance. They use all the milk and cream they want. They tuck in great quantities of hominy, oatmeal and shredded wheat. Dry toast is their bread, but occasionally they have corn cakes. Their meats are roast and broiled beef and lamb, fricasseed chicken and roast turkey. They have broiled bluefish or Spanish mackerel. They get potatoes twice a day, but sometimes boiled rice is substituted. Their vegetable list includes beets, parsnips, green peas, tomatoes and macaroni. Ordinary dessert is pudding. They may have beer once a day. Oranges are their only fresh fruit, but they are permitted to feast upon rhubarb, apples and stewed prunes, especially prunes.

The average loss of weight in the Harvard crew after a row was about 2 pounds a man. In 1899, as reported by Dr. DARLING of Harvard, the average loss during a time row was 3½ pounds a man and during the race, 4¼ pounds a man. The loss, caused by nervousness, before the day of a race was 1½ pounds a man.

The Yale diet was much the same as that of Harvard, "simple mixed" is applied to both by our authors. They mention the use of sugar in the training diet of Holland boat clubs:

"Two young men, with only two hours a day for practice, at the end of two months, entered for the race. No change had been made from their usual diet except that they ate as much sugar as they wished, sometimes as much as one-third of a pound, at the time of their daily exercise. One of them, however, did not make this addition to his diet until the third week, when he began to show all the signs of overtraining, loss of weight, and a heavy, dull feeling, with no desire for study. On the third day after beginning the use of sugar these symptoms disappeared. At the time of the race both youths were in fine condition and were victorious over their antagonists, who did not believe in the use of sugar."

Prof. ATWATER and Mr. BRYANT do not undertake to say whether the Harvard and Yale diet is better or worse than a diet that contains large amounts of sugar or some other food material. That question cannot be decided without more data. They cite one simple and rather curious diet, that of a prizefighter, aged 22, five feet six inches high and weighing 119 pounds:

"He breakfasted at 9 A. M., and ate one pound of mutton, weighed before cooking. He dined at 1 P. M. and ate the same quantity of mutton, with the addition of about two ounces of bread. And again at supper, at 8 P. M., he had the same quantity of mutton. At each meal he drank half a pint of ale, but no other liquid at any other time of day. Nor did he eat any vegetable matter whatever besides the small quantity of bread mentioned. He walked seventeen miles a day."

The athlete must have plenty of protein on his board. We notice, however, that though the average daily amount of protein given to each member of the Yale crew on the Thames was 171 grams while that given to each member of the Harvard crew was 160 grams, the "fuel value" of the diet of both crews was nearly the same; 4,070 calories (heat units) for each Yale man and 4,075 calories for each Harvard man. Perhaps it is not speaking altogether unscientifically to say that the college men of muscle are "hot stuff:"

"Fifteen dietary studies of clubs of college students at ordinary activity showed a food consumption of 107 grams of protein and fats and carbohydrates sufficient to bring the fuel value of the diet up to 3,690 calories per man per day. Studies of twenty-four mechanics' and farmers' families show a food consumption of 100 grams of protein and practically 3,500 calories of energy per man per day, while in those of fourteen professional men's families there was slightly more protein and less energy than was found in the average diet of farmers' and mechanics' families."

This shows the advantage of eating in a really energetic way.

Alcohol in Different Countries.

What is the comparative consumption of alcohol in the more civilized countries of the world? To answer this question we should ascertain, first, the total quantity consumed per annum, and, secondly, the amount per head of the population. The data relating to the subject are set forth in a Parliamentary paper on alcoholic beverages recently published in London. Let us see what the facts are as to the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany and France.

We begin with wine, of which France consumes annually 925,000,000 gallons, or 24.25 gallons per head of the population. Germany comes next with 76,000,000 gallons, or 1.5 gallons per head. In the United States 21,500,000 gallons of wine are consumed annually, or, in other words, only three-tenths of a gallon to each inhabitant. The total annual consumption of wine credited to the United Kingdom is less in amount, 16,000,000 gallons, but this is equivalent to four-tenths of a gallon per head.

Passing to beer, we find that Germany consumes 1,382,000,000 gallons a year, or 26 gallons to each inhabitant. In the United Kingdom the total is lower, but the average consumption is greater, the total amount consumed annually being 1,250,000,000 gallons, or 31.3 gallons per head of population. The United States occupy the third place, consuming 920,000,000 gallons a year, or 12.6 gallons for each man, woman and child. The consumption of beer has signally increased in France during the last thirty years; yet, even now, it does not exceed 205,000,000 gallons, which is equivalent to 5.3 gallons per head.

Formerly Frenchmen were comparatively abstemious in the use of ardent spirits. At present, however, the total consumption of liquor in France reaches 74,000,000 gallons, or 1.94 gallons per inhabitant. Germany consumes 100,000,000 gallons of spirits per year, or 1.89 gallons to each unit of the population. The total annual consumption of spirits credited to the United Kingdom is 46,250,000 gallons, or 1.02 gallons per head. The United States consume 63,000,000 gallons of liquor, but this is only equivalent to eighty-six one-hundredths of a gallon per inhabitant.

Of the four peoples considered, it is manifest that the Americans are decidedly the most abstemious, whether the alcoholic beverage consumed be wine, beer or spirits. On the whole the United Kingdom stands next, notwithstanding the quantity of beer which it imbibes per head, for it is estimated that a thirty-six gallon barrel of beer does not contain more than three gallons of proof spirit, and it would have to be very strong beer to exhibit that proportion of alcohol. Measured by the amount of alcohol consumed per head in all of the three forms named taken together, France is the least abstinent of the four countries and to that extent affords a basis for the pessimistic predictions of certain scientific observers touching the effect of alcoholism upon the French temperament and health.

Rifle-Shooting in the National Guard.

The annual "Creedmoor order" to the National Guard in and near this city has just been issued by the Major-General Commanding. It differs in some important respects from former orders, but all the changes are distinctly in the direction of improvement in rifle practice.

In the first place, it may be noted in passing that the brigade commanders are no longer ignored in the order sending their troops to the range; the dates on which the three brigades in this city may practise at Creedmoor are set, and to the brigade commanders is left the choice of the day within those dates on which any of their organizations shall practise. This innovation perhaps may be traced to Gen. BUTT'S protest, made some months ago, against his being ignored by orders issued direct to his brigade, though his protest was not considered at the time as well taken.

An interesting provision in the order directs that persons qualifying for the first time shall receive at once the marksmen's badges which they win, and that the necessary changes on bars already held by men qualifying again shall also be made at once. This provision is new, and will prevent much delay and be an inducement to men to practise. Heretofore some regiments did not receive their medals for months after the season had closed.

The most important change is that made by Paragraph IX. "In order to develop the efficiency of good shots," says this paragraph, "each company commander is directed to select sixteen of the best shots from his company and an officer to command them, who shall be known as the company skirmish team." This team will make a "skirmish run," halting five times and firing ten shots, two at each halt, at figure targets, at 500, 400 and 300 yards' range on the advance and 350 and 450 yards on the retirement. The targets are to be in groups of three silhouette figures, one figure prone, one kneeling and one standing. The contestants may fire on any figure; hits on the prone figure will count 5; on the kneeling figure, 3; and on the standing figure, 2. This new arrangement is the most important change to be made in the State's rifle shooting for many years. The skirmish run has been dropped from the company rifle practice for a number of years; even now it is to be made only by a part of each company. But it will bring out what is in a man, show if he is really a shot or only a marksman, and stir up among the men not chosen on the skirmish team a determination not to be left out another year. It cannot but prove an important element in improving the individual shooting strength of the Guard.

We hope the season soon to open at Creedmoor and the other ranges used by the National Guard may be even more successful than hitherto.

Pieces of Bronze.

We have before us a copy of the joint resolution introduced into the Senate by Senator HALE, and now a law, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to cause bronze medals to be struck and distributed to certain officers and men who participated in the war with Spain. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars has been appropriated for their purchase.

This is the reward for the men of the Atlantic Navy of the United States for their long, patient and, in moments of emergency, ardent service in Cuban waters, ending as that did, in the overwhelming destruction of CERVERA'S fleet at Santiago. Where a banquet should have been spread for them they have found a bone.

Why is it so? Because Rear Admiral SCHLEY, a native of Maryland, in behalf of whose standing in the Navy political influence has been exerted to an extent happily unprecedented, has asserted a claim to the laurels rightfully belonging to Rear Admiral SAMPSON, and so brought to nothing the Administration's efforts to reward the men of the Navy in the manner that becomes their deserts.

In war honors conferred upon a victorious commander spread to every man under him. To-day the men who fought at Manila wear an unrivalled glory because the victory which they helped to gain was enough to make DEWEY Admiral. To the men of the Cuban fleet is due as a simple right the reward of having their commander made Vice-Admiral, independent of all other honors that may be assigned to some of them. On every occasion where it was possible for their feelings to be expressed their officers have cheered SAMPSON with one voice as their commander, their "Commander at Santiago;" but jealousy, stained with dishonor, bars the way. And now, after nearly two years of utter neglect at the hands of Congress, the sailors of the Cuban fleet get a bronze medal!

Can irony any further go?

The term of Senator CHILTON of Texas will expire on March 4, 1901. The recent Democratic primaries have resulted, somewhat unexpectedly, in a clean sweep for Candidate JOE BAILEY, the withdrawal of Senator CHILTON'S name from further consideration, and the positive refusal of the redoubtable HOGG to take to Austin the fight against the youthful sage of Gainesville.

The Constitution of the United States fixes at thirty years the age requirement for Senators and prescribes nine years' citizenship prior to election. Youthful Senators are so rare that the distinction of being "the youngest Senator" is as much marked at one end of the Capitol as the distinction "Father of the House" at the other end. Senator CHILTON, the outgoing Texas Senator, is forty-seven years of age, and though among the younger members is not a rival of the two youngest Senators—BEVERIDGE of Indiana and BUTLER of North Carolina. The choice of BAILEY, foreshadowed in Texas, will make a trio of "youngest Senators." BEVERIDGE is thirty-eight. BUTLER is thirty-seven. BAILEY is thirty-seven. BAILEY is younger than BUTLER by five months, and BUTLER is younger than BEVERIDGE by seven months. There are no other Senators less than forty.

I am an anti-imperialist, meaning with hundreds of thousands of my associates to select one candidate.—*The Hon.* ERVING WINSLOW.

For "hundreds of thousands" read "hundreds" or "tens." The Hon. ERVING WINSLOW has a fine imagination, but he can't be trusted with figures. He was going to get 10,000,000 signatures to anti-imperialist petitions by Christmas, 1898, and he actually got three or four thousand. When he says "a million" he usually means "three or four."

A citizen of Waterbury, Conn., thus couples the names of Governor ROOSEVELT and Gen. WOOD:

"Why do the party managers insist on ROOSEVELT for the honor of the Vice-Presidency? Why not Governor-General LEONARD WOOD for President's running mate?"

The party managers have not yet insisted on ROOSEVELT, so far as THE SUN knows. Later, perhaps, they will, and perhaps they won't. As for Gen. WOOD, he is a young man doubtless of superior qualities, filling successfully a place of surprising importance. His service and experience in civil life, however, are nothing, and politics is too serious and too highly regarded a business for the most political people in the world to look favorably on a proposition to bestow the great and potentially greater place of Vice-President on a man whose public career has been as short and restricted as Gen. WOOD'S, however unusual his faculties.

In a letter to the secretary of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, Col. BRYAN plans this celebration for the faithful:

"I hope that the National Association of Democratic Clubs will urge each local organization to celebrate the coming Fourth of July. Those who assemble throughout the country can listen to the reading of the Declaration of American Independence, hear patriotic speeches, and then learn by wire that the National Convention of the Democratic party, meeting on that day, has reasserted the party's faith in the principles set forth in the Declaration and embodied in the Constitution of the United States."

But what is the use of bothering about the old Declaration when the Democrats have in the Chicago Platform what Col. BRYAN has himself called the new Declaration? When the Kansas City Platform is completed, will not the Democrats have the sincere milk and pemmican of the Declaration and of the Constitution? With that and the complete speeches, writings and letters of Col. BRYAN, in sixteen volumes, their libraries will be full.

The Republican State conventions are rapidly making a continuous line of "indorsement" for President McKINLEY. New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Maine, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia and Vermont have fallen in. Probably no President who was a candidate for renomination ever received a more unanimous expression of approval than McKINLEY, and we doubt if any such expression was ever more genuine.

Scribner's for May contains as its "features," Mr. Peixotto's "An Artist's Impressions" of the Paris Exposition, with illustrations from the author's drawings, and Mr. Parsons's "Rapid Transit in New York." Gov. Roosevelt's "Cromwell" is continued, as is Mr. Barrie's "Tommy and Grizel." Mr. Whigham's interesting description of the war in South Africa comes down to February; his next contribution should describe the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith. Other articles are on Balzac, and on Cripple Creek; and there are poems and short stories of distinction.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It is evident from Lord Roberts's despatches that the Boers have no time to lose if they intend retiring north. All depends on Gen. French getting astride their line of retreat, as he was instructed to do. The dispositions of the British intercepting force are stated with clearness and seem likely to fulfil the expectations formed, unless the Boers, as Lord Roberts hints, should have taken the alarm in time and moved off before Gen. French accomplished his purpose. The present situation is perhaps the most interesting, if not critical, of the campaign so far. Another Paardeburg, if not absolutely fatal, could hardly fail to demoralize the more lukewarm Boers while it would leave Lord Roberts unconcerned about his rear and communications. The Boers, however, know the country and, though their chances at the moment appear slender, their escape from the net spread for them is not an impossibility, the British movements being impeded by the state of the country and the difficulty of transport as they stretch out their line of march. Until the side issue raised by the Boer incursion southeast of Bloemfontein is conclusively settled the British are tied to the defensive, though there may be demonstrations toward Brandford. The first object of the movement of the British troops southeastward, namely, the relief of Col. Dalgetty's force that was besieged at Wepener, has been accomplished.

GOOD FRIDAY SCENE IN LONDON.

Mr. Kensit Creates a Disturbance at a Ritualistic Service.

From the London Standard.

An extraordinary incident occurred at the Church of St. Mary Magadelene, Munster square, yesterday morning, Mr. John Kensit and a number of his friends being forcibly ejected from the church in consequence of their protestations against what they described as a piece of blasphemous idolatry in the service. There was a fairly large congregation, among the regular worshippers at the church being many residents of the parish and the neighboring districts around Regent's Park. The service was the Litany and the Ante-Communion Service, as given in the Church prayerbook, with the exception that after the blessing the priest made his Communion alone with the Reserved Sacrament, commonly referred to as the Holy Eucharist Presanctified and described by Mr. Kensit as a mass without consecration.

Mr. Kensit, with his wife and son and about forty of his "stalwarts," entered the church just after the service had begun, and during the service their presence was rendered conspicuous by their mode of response in the prayers, their answers being given slowly and deliberately and a little behind the rest of the congregation. There was nothing, however, calculated to create a disturbance until the service was practically at an end. The priest, after delivering the Blessing made his Communion with the Reserved Sacrament. There were, of course, no other communicants, as the service was not, in the strict sense, a Communion service; and the ceremony, with the genuflections of the priest before partaking of the Sacrament, are declared by the clergy of St. Mary's to be strictly in accordance with the prayerbook. Just as the priest was about to turn away from the altar, after making his Communion, Mr. Kensit rose in the body of the church and called out: "In the name of God, and as a member of the Church of England, I protest against this blasphemous idolatry." Immediately there was something like a panic in the church, several ladies rushing out screaming.

The adult choristers and some young men in the congregation moved solidly upon the Kensit party to push them toward the door. For a time the Kensit band resisted the attack, but ultimately, overwhelmed by numbers, they gave way, and found themselves the centre of confusion in Osnaburgh street. The disturbance seemed likely to develop into a serious combat, and the police were quickly summoned. Naturally the police had some difficulty in distinguishing between the assailants and the attacked, and blows were so freely exchanged that it was not possible to decide that one party was worse than the other. Mr. Kensit's son did battle conspicuously with two choristers, and in another case a chorister and a supporter of Mr. Kensit got into close quarters near the Osnaburgh street gateway. Ultimately the police, acting with marked calmness and discretion, succeeded in restoring order, but by this time hundreds of spectators had gathered round the church, and Mr. Kensit addressed them on the evils of Popish practices in the Church of England.

Pigs Killed and Eaten by a Turtle.

From the Harrodsburg Democrat.

B. M. Stopher recently had a sow to farrow a litter of as fine pigs as he had ever owned. They were kept in a pen, but every other morning he noticed there was one less. Considerably worried over his loss, he kept a sharp lookout, and his vigilance finally had its reward, for the other morning while doing chores about the yard he heard a commotion among the piggies, and hurried to the sty, and found that a large turtle had caught, killed and was devouring one of his pigs. He captured the turtle, which weighed thirty-five pounds, and had soup for dinner the next day. There is an old pond half a mile away that has nearly gone dry, and the fish having died out Mr. Stopher believes that the turtle, suffering for food, had raided his swine.

The Three-Base Hit.

The day was fast declining, and the hour was growing late;
The sparrow, on the near-by roof was chirping to his mate;
The twilight air was teeming with a wealth of insect life
That spread itself tormentingly upon that field of strife.

The multitude grew restless, and anxiety most keen
Upon each troubled countenance was plainly to be seen;
Would that fool umpire call the game because the air waxed dark
Just when the score was 6 to 6? The throng breathed hard—but hark!

"Play ball!" The umpire's stern command smote each attentive ear,
And from that waiting multitude there burst a thund'rous cheer!
It was the fourteenth inning, and the score had just been tied
When Casey, for the visitors, stepped up to bat—and died.

Again a wild, delighted howl broke forth, but soon grew dim
When Murphy took his base on balls, and Johnson followed him;
Then Smithy lined 'er out for three, which brought the others home,
But Dudley fanned, and mighty Jackson also bit the loam.

Ah, who can tell the agony that bound that breathless crowd,
Or words depict the silence that hung o'er it like a shroud?
The boys were up against it now, a hard and cruel fate,
For they couldn't find the pitcher—and the score was 6 to 8!

Young Duffy, for the home team, went to bat and promptly fanned,
And in a trice Jones followed him, as if it had been planned!
And then a frigid, icy chill shot down each aching spine
Whose owner had his ducats up to back the loved home nine.

But Cuddy got a single and again a faint hope burned;
Cap Andrews took his base on balls—say, could the tide have turned?
Burke found the sphere and got to first, which filled the bases quite,
And when big Kelly seized his stick the crowd howled with delight.

It was an awful moment—darkness gathered in the west;
"Strike one!" The umpire's cursed voice drove knife-blades to each breast;
"Strike two!" A groan, scarce audible, came from that straining throng.
For each felt that the agony could not last very long.

Yet ne'er a word spake Kelly, as upon his palms he spat,
But took a new and firmer hold upon his fav'rite bat;
The pitcher shot the ball—and then was heard a mighty crash,
And in the fading light they saw great Kelly make a dash.

He never ceased his running till he landed safe on third,
Amid a din the like of which had ne'er before been heard;
And to this day they tell the tale nor cut it short a bit,
Of how that first great game was won by Kelly's three-base hit. —J. W. WRIGHT.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

Criticised as Representing the Division and Confusion of Christianity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* If correctly reported, the Rev. R. Wardlow Thompson, speaking for the British delegation at the Missionary Conference, said that he, Dr. Thompson, was "proud to be here as the representative of the oldest missionary society of the city of London, a society with a history reaching back 105 years." This is so far from the truth that it seems necessary to correct the statement at once.

The Society for the Promotion of the Gospel in New-England was established in the year 1649 and was revived in 1661, and John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, landed at Boston in November, 1631, under the auspices of a little community of Christians who eventually formed this society.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, connected with the Church of England, was organized in 1698 and "the Apostolic Swartz" was sent to India by this society in 1750. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to which the Church in America is so much indebted, was established in the year 1701, and it is about to celebrate its bi-centennial. The Baptist Missionary Society, which sent William Carey to Calcutta in 1798, was founded in 1792; but the London Missionary Society of the Rev R. Wardlow Thompson was not organized until 1795. The Church Missionary Society, which Dr. Thompson designated as the "premier society of the empire," was founded in 1799.

It will therefore be seen that Dr. Thompson's statement is very wide of the mark. Moreover, it should be clearly understood that this Conference is in no sense ecumenical, so far as Christian missions are concerned. There is not a single representative present of the Roman Catholic Church or of any of the great Eastern Churches. There is not a single representative present of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which has on its rolls the names of men like John Coleridge Patteson, "the martyr Bishop of Melanesia." There is not a single representative from the English bench of Bishops, a Church which has enrolled on its missionary banners the names of men like Henry Martyn of India, Samuel Marsden, the Apostle of New Zealand; Selwyn, the great missionary Bishop of the Southern Seas, and Joseph Wolff, the pioneer missionary in central Asia. Nor is there a single representative of those university missions of Oxford and Cambridge which have recently given a Bishop to Madras and another to Lahore and have numbered among their missionaries Bishop Mackenzie of Africa.

These so-called ecumenical conferences assemble from time to time and ignore completely the work of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which 200 years ago gave the first impetus to missionary enterprise, which opened its stations in India in 1818, South Africa in 1820, New Zealand in 1839, Borneo in 1849, and has flourishing missions in China, in Japan and in the islands of the South Sea. Within the State of New York there are permanent evidences of the far-seeing efforts of this society, and in every corner of the known world it has established bishoprics representing the doctrines and principles of the Church of England.

All this work will be absolutely ignored in the Conference held in Carnegie Hall this week and the only thing that will be presented to the mind of an intelligent people will be the divided, the hopelessly divided elements of Protestant Christianity.

There are many earnest-minded lovers of foreign missionary work who have withheld their support from this so-called Ecumenical Conference for the very same reason that they gave no countenance to the World's Congress of Religions at Chicago or simply because they think it will do more harm than good. Now we have this morning a well-authenticated statement made to the effect that since the Congress of Religions at Chicago was held not fewer than two thousand English-speaking Americans have embraced Mohammedanism, and I partly believe it. The present Conference will do very little else than advertise conflicting missions and place before the world the hopeless conditions of a divided Protestantism in its attempt to convert the nations of the earth to a religion calling itself Christianity which has no certain creed and no certain standard regarding the authority of its sacred book. ANGLICAN.

NEW YORK, April 24.

To Live on $2,000 a Year.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In your issue of to-day a communication entitled "Cost of Living in New York" caught my eye and then provoked me to eerie laughter. For years I have painfully studied the literature of this subject, from "Happiness on Ten Cents a Day" to Judge Grant's "Art of Living;" an art, by the way, which he maintains cannot be practised on less than $10,000 per year. Never have I seen a brasher solution of the problem than offered in your correspondent's little table. But this old inhabitant, no less than the "Would-Be Resident," does not go far enough. Why do not "those who know the locality" come out and tell us where these floors in "respectable old-fashioned houses" are to be found? I have only investigated one old-fashioned house in this town and find that it could be rented for the modest sum of $1,000 per annum.

I have done little else than live in New York for the short period of five years, and though I can claim only the privileges of an amateur, yet I am feverishly interested in all information on the cost of living. Valuable as has been the discussion in THE SUN about the future life, could not a still more timely symposium be inaugurated by the publication of a number of *journals intimes* on this engrossing subject of how to live comfortably in New York? Artemus Ward said he would rather live in New York than live in vain. There must be thousands who would warm to a discussion of how this can be done.

There have been expressions of opinion in the papers recently by bank presidents and railroad officials on "Why Young Men Do Not Get Along." But if THE SUN would add to its many public benefactions, by opening an experience column on how young men do get along in New York on an annual income of less than $2,000, it might prove a lamp to the path of the really poor. The essence of their difficulty has been well stated by some one—"Give us the luxuries of life and we will make out to get along without the necessaries." EX-RAISE.

NEW YORK, April 23.

Measles in the Schools Not Reported.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The Board of Health in New York city has been so remiss in fulfilling its duty to the school children of the city that I feel justified in making public a few facts.

Out of twenty cases of measles in my own school only three have been reported to me by the Board of Health; out of seven cases of scarlet fever only two have been reported. I understand that it is the duty of the Board of Health to notify a principal of a school of all cases where there are contagious diseases in the families represented in the attendance of his school. Moreover, the law permits no child exposed to contagion to be readmitted to school without the formal permit of the Department of Health.

VIRGIL PRETTYMAN,
Principal of Horace Mann High School.

NEW YORK, April 24.

"Cricket on the Hearth" Matinee Asked For.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* May we not, through the columns of THE SUN, make a public request for a matinée performance of the "Cricket on the Hearth?"

I want it for my children's enlightenment in sweet human qualities, for Jefferson portrays in *Caleb Plummer* the sweetest traits ever seen on any stage. Surely mothers will be glad of this opportunity for their children's education, and incidentally for their own enjoyment.

ELIZABETH FREEMAN GOLDSCHMIDT,
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, April 24.

Just Push; Don't Shove.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Mr. Zealous Shove has just qualified as a rural free delivery carrier from Brewster, Putnam county, N. Y.

Is he not entitled to be pushed still higher?

WASHINGTON, April 24. H. C. C.

Minnesota's Splendid Wolf Crop.

From the St. Paul Daily Globe.

Minnesota's annual crop of wolves promises to be unusually large this year. In twelve years it has cost the taxpayers of the State $175,947.91 for wolf bounties, and it is a notorious fact that not only were wolves actually raised and farmed in some localities, but that bounty was obtained for wolves slain outside of the State of Minnesota.

ORIENTAL TRADE.

The Value of Manila to American Manufacturers—A French Report.

From the Foreign Buyer.

"Commerce and Commercial Prospects in the Philippines" is the subject of a discussion in the *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*, an official publication of the French Government which has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It calls attention of those interested in the foreign commerce of France to the fact that American commerce in the Orient is making rapid developments, and especially so through the foothold which it has obtained at Manila. The statement is as follows:

"The export houses of Manila are about resuming their business activity and responding to the demands for sugar, abaca, copra, tobacco, &c., which they had been unable to satisfy during the whole of the past year.

"The import trade underwent important changes by reason of the occupation of the Philippines by the United States, this change by no means yet being complete. Before acting the business men of the colony had to study the new conditions under which henceforward the importation of foreign manufacturers might be carried on. The Philippine market received prior to the Spanish-American War all sorts of articles, coming from England, Spain, France, Belgium, &c. The United States, whose exports to these islands had been relatively of very insignificant importance, have since taken an important place in the victualling of Manila, which place is daily growing in importance. The business men of this city, after a few months of observation, became convinced that in order to hold their own against the American competitor they would have to replenish part of their stock of trade with American goods, so that now one can see in all the stores of Manila, besides the foreign goods formerly imported, also a number of articles which American manufacturers try to introduce in large quantities.

"The competition on the part of American products is bound to become more formidable the more Americans will become settled in this colony, and even now old Manila business houses send orders to American manufacturers, who have acquainted them with their terms of doing business ever since August, 1898, either through detailed catalogues or more often through active and intelligent agents.

"Great tact and skill have to be employed by the French commerce, particularly in order to hold its own against foreign competitors, who show extraordinary activity in winning new markets in the Philippines, calm and persevering in the case of the Germans, English and Belgians, noisy and almost brutal in the case of the Americans. The merchants of Manila acknowledge that all goods shipped from the United States are packed with such care that damage to and deterioration of the goods due to bad packing are rare."

The Flag in the Tagal Camps.

From the Chicago Record.

One of the most thrilling stories of Lieut. Gilmore's adventures with the Filipinos relates to a flag. The sailors during their imprisonment picked up several odd pieces of cloth and being skilful with the needle, as all "jackies" are, they made a United States flag of them. Of course, it had to be done in secret, and when finished it had to be concealed with great caution, because the Filipinos would have been so provoked by finding it that they undoubtedly would have shot the whole party.

The sailor boys took turns in carrying the flag, each being exposed to the same danger in turn for stated periods, just like the watches they keep on shipboard, although they considered it a glory and honor, and none of them would have yielded his right for a moment. It was remarkable that they were able to conceal it so long, because they had no baggage or trappings, few of them hats or shoes, and their clothing was in tatters. When the prisoners were sure they were safe and unseen they would take out the flag and talk about it. A rude piece of work it was, made of strips of cheap cotton sewed together in an awkward fashion, but it represented Old Glory, and under the circumstances anything that resembled it was enough for them.

The Delk Family of Georgia.

From the Atlanta Journal.

Jake Delk, a member of the family that has furnished a number of noted criminals to this State, entered a plea of guilty before Judge A. E. Calhoun this morning to the charge of stealing a valise from a train. Young Delk and Lawrence Grizzard, who also pleaded to the same charge, were given sentences of $50 and costs or eight months in the chaingang.

Tom Delk, a brother of Jake Delk, was hanged at Zebulon on a charge of murdering the Sheriff of Pike county. Tom was an escaped convict, and the Sheriff met his death in an attack on the Delk home, where Tom was in hiding. For a number of years Tom Delk was the leader of the notorious Delk gang, to whom credit has been given for a great array of burglaries and robberies.

Gen. Delk, another brother, was given ten years in the penitentiary for killing a fellow prisoner while in jail.

Taylor Delk, Jake's father, is now serving a life sentence for the murder of the Pike county Sheriff.

Unexpected Results.

From the Baltimore American.

"Say," said the man with the worried look, "do you remember giving me a lot of advice on how to conduct my love affairs about two months ago?"

"Yes," replied the man with the wise expression.

"Told me if I wanted to win the girl I should make love to her mother!"

"Uh—huh."

"Said if I could get the old lady on my side all I had to do was to toddle around with a ring and say 'When?' to the girl."

The wise man nodded.

"Said for me to compliment the mother on her youthful appearance," continued the worried man, "and give her a jolly about how sad it was that the young ladies of the present were not to be compared with those of the past?"

"Yes. Yes. You won the girl, I suppose?"

"Yes, I did—not. The old lady has sued her husband for divorce, and me for breach of promise."

Thought He Had Won on a Bluff.

From the Washington Post.

"It does me good to meet up with one of that class of people who think they know it all," said the old man with the ancient hat. "I was coming over from Baltimore on a train the other day, and a man who was writing in a book asked me how to spell 'proper.' I told him, but a know-it-all who sat near disputed me. I bet him $10 even up that I was right and proved I was by four disinterested men. I gave the ten to charity."

"How did the man contend the word should be spelled?" was asked.

"Why, he said there was only one 'p' in it."

"And you stuck for two, eh?"

"I did, and he finally owned up like a little man and handed me over his money."

"And would you like to make the same wager again and leave it to the dictionaries?"

"Not much! I consulted 'em all next day and discovered that I had bluffed that poor chap out of his wealth."

Hard Luck.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Perry Patetic—Please, lady, help a poor man wat's bin outer work fer more'n a year.

Kind Lady—Here's a quarter, poor man. Can't you find anything at all to do?

Perry Patetic—No, lady, it's so long since I done a job o' work dat I don't tink I'd recognize one now if it come up an' took its hat off ter me.

Have Faith in Your Country!

From Bishop Doane's Sermon to the Sons of the Revolution.

"Faith is just as essential to-day for us as for the minute men of the Revolution. The cowardice that shrinks from the growing demands of the times is just as bad as the cowardice of the last century. The selfishness that asks to be let alone is not the spirit on which this country will thrive. We should have courage to face the future and take the consequences. To face it with prophecies of ruin is unworthy of men who have faith in God. The pessimism of those who fear to acquire the Philippines would have prevented our gaining Alaska, Louisiana and other purchases to which our prosperity is largely due."

We Are Nearer Aerial Flight.

Octave Chanute, in the Independent.

Notwithstanding the pessimistic opinions of some scientists there is at least one sound reason for now believing that man will eventually navigate the air. This proceeds from the fact that within the past ten years artificial motors have been produced which approach closely, in relative lightness, the proportions which obtain in the motor muscles of birds. The weight of the latter is about in the ratio of six to twenty pounds per horse power developed, while the most powerful locomotives weigh some two hundred pounds per horse power. Since 1895 steam engines of special design have been produced which weigh less than ten pounds per horse power.