The Sun.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, per Month	$0 50
DAILY, per Year	6 00
SUNDAY, per Year	2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	70

Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS: Kiosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kiosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Are Thirty-three Years a Generation?

One of the commonplaces of genealogy has been that a generation is thirty-three years; that is, that the difference between the average date of birth of one generation, and the average date of birth of the next following is, on the whole, thirty-three years. At first sight it would seem a simple matter to verify taking the histories of royal and princely houses as data; but difficulties of various kinds arise. For instance, the line from WILLIAM the Conqueror to Queen VICTORIA may be divided into twenty-five or twenty-seven periods according as we follow one or another line of ancestors; and the resulting intergeneration period becomes 31 7-10 or 29 3-10 years in the two cases. Moreover it is at least possible that the period is different for different races and for different stocks. The statistics for Jews and for Mohammedans, for example, would probably yield very different results; and the period for the Jews in Moorish Spain would, in all likelihood, be other than that for the Jews in modern Russia.

The length of the generation should, then, be studied in each group of people separately. The early New England settlers were homogeneous in stock and in many families there are seven or eight generations in which the marriages have been, almost without exception, between descendants of the original settlers. Mr. CHARLES H. CHANDLER of Ripon, Wis., has recently studied the statistics for six New England families and printed his results in tabular form. For one such family his table is as below:

Generation.	*No. of recd'd births in each generation.*	*Average year of birth of each generation.*	*Actl length of a generation.*
I	1	1637	—
II	5	1677	40 years.
III	24	1712	35 years.
IV	40	1741	29 years.
V	105	1774	33 years.
VI	236	1810	36 years.
VII	460	1844	34 years.
VIII	397	1870	26 years.

It is fairly clear that the statistics for the eighth generation given in the last line of the table are not complete. If the eight generations are all included it follows that the first ancestor, who was born in 1637, had 1,268 descendants and that the average length of a generation in this family was 33 3-10 years—exactly a third of a century. If the last line is omitted, the length of a generation results as 34½ years.

The statistics for other families have been studied in a similar fashion, and the conclusion from all of them is that the more nearly complete the record of the births in each generation is, and the greater the number of generations included in the examinations may be, the greater is the approximation to an average period of thirty-three years. For New England stocks, then, between the first settlement of the country and the present time, we may safely assume three generations to each century. For other stocks, in other countries, under other conditions, special investigations must be made.

Our Navy as a Model.

Admiral Sir JOHN OMMANEY HOPKINS, who became pleasantly known to us in 1893, when he commanded the British fleet sent to take part in our Columbian celebrations, delivered a lecture recently before the Royal United Service Institution in which he set forth certain ideas which he hoped might be put into effect by the British Navy during the coming century. The time he allowed for putting them into practice removes the edge of sensationalism from his suggestions, which yet have interest for us, on account both of the speaker and of his subject; for though he did not admit that his ideas came from our navy, it is nevertheless a fact that many of the plans suggested tentatively by him have been put into practice successfully on this side of the Atlantic.

Sir JOHN HOPKINS suggested the possibility of drilling the crews of private yachts during the close season for yachting, and the instruction of policemen in gunnery. These suggestions are possible of execution only in a highly centralized small country, but are interesting as showing the tendency of the time toward military training for all men. He urged the need of a definite scheme of naval mobilization, and of a system of coast defence in which both land and naval forces should coöperate. Being himself a naval man, he deemed it necessary that the chief command in such defence should be confided to a naval officer. A similar plan of coast defence might well be worked out by our army and navy; our future army war college will find the subject capable of much study, and undoubtedly will not reach Sir JOHN HOPKINS's conclusions as to the chief command. But the suggestion is good.

In the future Sir JOHN hoped to see more second-class battleships, and more cruisers. His most interesting suggestion, however, was that the navy should use sailing ships for colliers and store ships. The crews of these sailing vessels should be large, in order to get as many men as possible through the school; a few rapid-fire guns should be fitted to each such vessel, and rifles should be supplied; thus the men on board would learn seamanship as well as gun drill, and could not fail to develop into good sailormen. We have sailing ships for our training vessels both for the cadets and the boys who later will be rated as seamen; and the Naval Militia of this city is trying to obtain a sailing ship for its use. It is evident that the old sailorman, if he is gone, is not forgotten, but still has his uses on a "floating machine shop," as the modern man-of-war has been called. Sir JOHN HOPKINS also suggested convertible transport-hospital ships, and "condensing ships" to supply fresh water to the boilers of fighting ships. Though he does not admit having read recent American naval literature, it is quite evident that the former Naval Lord of the Admiralty has read and inwardly digested our reports on the Spanish war.

He suggests another plan which we attempted successfully a few months ago: the sudden mobilization of a fleet, and its cruise under war conditions, so far as they may be realized in peace, with full reports on the condition and value in fleet of each vessel. He would have such a fleet try the conditions of the store houses maintained at foreign stations, by drawing on them for full equipment even if only part thereof is needed actually. He would have certain ships put out of repair, in theory at all events, so that the capacity of shipyards might be tested, as well as the ability of the engine room forces on board. In view of the constant troubles with the machinery of war vessels, this latter suggestion seems perhaps unnecessary.

Another really important suggestion refers to the need of homogeneous vessels, a point dwelt on in Admiral SAMPSON's reports during the Spanish war, when the slow rate at which some of the vessels of his fleet moved was given as the cause of certain delays. The fact was made plain then that the slowest vessel was the weakest link in the chain, whatever its fighting powers might be.

Little as the foreign officers appear to think of our army, they have adopted some of our American military devices: campaign hats and our fighting formation, among others. From Sir JOHN HOPKINS's lecture, it seems as if many of our naval customs had approved themselves to British experts as well.

Alger, Eagan, Miles and Shafter.

Doubtless the Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER prepared the article in the *North American Review* on "The Food of the Army During the Spanish War," because he thought that the time had come for removing the last vestiges of the very foul delusions concerning the administration of the war which were created by Gen. MILES, to restore to Gen. EAGAN, formerly Commissary General, the public regard of which Gen. MILES's madness, or worse, had led to his deprivation and to render common justice to Gen. SHAFTER.

The facts of the "embalmed beef" episode which Gen. ALGER now reviews were made known originally by the Court of Inquiry presided over by Gen. MERRITT. The decision of that board as to the utter groundlessness, not to say viciousness, of Gen. MILES's accusations against the War Department was so irrefutable that no impartial mind could fail to approve it. It left Gen. MILES convicted either of mental unsoundness or of malicious abuse of his superior officers and outrage against military propriety which under ordinary circumstances should have caused him to be relieved of active duty or cashiered from the service with disgrace. The ability with which the former Secretary of War assembles the facts of the case, however, gives to them new force, and the subsequent developments that he points out call for fruitful consideration.

The canned beef which figured in the Miles charges continues in use all over the world. The one fault possible to be charged against Gen. EAGAN, apart from the language for which he was punished, was that he bought too much of the canned beef for use at the time; but we imagine that it has not been wasted. EAGAN has been retired. MILES is a Lieutenant-General, seeking for a Generalship, the rank held by GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN. But to SHAFTER, in whose name stands the capture of Santiago, a Major-Generalship is denied.

Splendid as was our warfare with Spain in its triumph it was a nightmare in the fury with which its leading actors were assailed by a large portion of the public press and in the failure of Congress to award the honors so justly won. The public fury is over, but Congress still refrains from seeing fair play.

Distrust of Our Political System.

Mr. HEWITT, in his remarks on the conditions of our industrial population, said there is one thing which perhaps is even more melancholy than the neglect of them by the rich and he thus described it:

"While society is organized for the good of the people, government is not. Public officials paid to punish evildoers are, instead, protecting vice and iniquity and growing fat on the revenue. On every side there is an almost wanton display of luxury and splendor. We are undertaking great public works, and yet, poor, miserable beings that we are, we are not able to establish among ourselves a pure and decent civic government."

The government of New York is organized by the people of New York and it is as they want it to be; and the great majority of the people consists of the industrial population of whose condition Mr. HEWITT gives so deplorable an account. The districts of the town to which he refers more particularly are the very districts from which the present Tammany government received its solidest support and upon whose votes it can always rely most confidently at an election. If we have not "pure and decent government" it is not because "we are not yet able to establish" it, but because the people do not want it, according to the ideal of Mr. HEWITT.

As we have been taught by repeated experience, whenever Tammany is driven from power by a wave of moral or "reform" sentiment it is called back by the people after a single trial of the new government and by the very people whom Mr. HEWITT describes as so shamefully neglected. A "reform" Mayor has always been a single term Mayor only. A successful "reform" agitation sweeps away indulgences for which there is a popular craving and it introduces a spirit and methods so ungrateful to the people that they seize the first opportunity to get rid of it.

Mr. HEWITT, therefore, in inveighing against our inability as "poor, miserable beings" "to establish among ourselves a pure and decent government," really makes an assault on our whole republican and democratic system of government. He assumes that the people are incapable of respectable self-government, so poor and miserable beings are they; and this breakdown of popular government, if there is any such breakdown, cannot be attributed to the rich, for the government of New York is by the actually or relatively poor. The great volume of the support upon which Tammany rests is the industrial population of the crowded districts.

Now, does the history of New York justify his assertion of the inability of its people to establish "pure and decent government?" Could they have chosen for Mayor a purer or decenter man than they did when they elected Mr. HEWITT in 1886? Since that time, the whole condition of the tenement house population has been improved greatly, the death rate has declined, and the laws governing the construction and care of dwellings inhabited by the industrial population have been made more rigorous and are enforced on builders and landlords more severely. The streets are far better paved and more thoroughly cleansed, so that now with regard to them New York has no superior among the great capitals of the world; and especially is this the case in the districts of the town on whose wretchedness Mr. HEWITT descanted. The improvement in New York since he became Mayor has been continuous and decided. Does that look like a breakdown of popular government in a great city?

After one term as Mayor Mr. HEWITT ran again for the office in 1888. The first time he had been the Tammany candidate, but now he was put up against Tammany. What happened? The people of the districts inhabited by the industrial population more specifically wanted him in office no longer and HUGH GRANT, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, was elected over him by a large plurality made up of their votes particularly. Mr. HEWITT's one term was enough for them. They wanted a different sort of government and they voted for it. It was not imposed on them by the rich, for the rich Democrats almost unanimously voted for Mr. HEWITT.

Can that be cited as proof of our inability for popular municipal government? Was not the municipal administration under Mayor GRANT practically as good as it had been under Mayor HEWITT?

We are again to have a municipal election next year and there is every reason to hope that the opposition to Tammany will be successful. It surely ought to be; for Tammany has abused outrageously the power to which it attained in the consolidated city. Whether the new government will receive popular favor, so that it will be continued by another election, or Tammany shall again be called back will depend largely on its freedom from the whimsicalities and the false conceptions of the popular desires and requirements which, we regret to say, distinguish the little school of which Mr. HEWITT is a representative in his distrust of popular self-government.

The Enforced Examination of Prisoners.

At White Plains, in Westchester county, a young man named EDGAR CHANNING BURNZ is now on trial before Judge MARTIN J. KEOGH and a jury for the murder of Mr. FELLOWS. The defence is insanity, and many witnesses have been placed on the stand by the counsel for the accused.

On Friday last the District Attorney of Westchester county offered expert medical testimony to rebut the defendant's theory of insanity. The principal witness for the prosecution was Dr. CARLOS MACDONALD, President of the State Commission of Lunacy, who testified that the accused was sane at the time he killed FELLOWS, and who further stated that his conclusion was based on an examination which he had made of the prisoner before he was indicted. The defendant's counsel then moved to strike out the testimony of Dr. MACDONALD, on the ground that it was practically securing evidence from the defendant himself. Judge KEOGH excluded the physician's testimony, convinced that the prisoner had involuntarily submitted to the doctor's examination.

Judge KEOGH was undoubtedly right in his conclusion and he deserves the highest credit for his enforcement of the Constitutional provision contained in the Bill of Rights that "No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself." The Court of Appeals has held that any voluntary confession or admission of guilt, even though made when the party is under arrest, can be used in evidence against the accused. But it must clearly appear in every case that the evidence was furnished by the prisoner of his own volition and under circumstances which negative the idea of coercion.

The record is not before us, but it is evident that the learned Judge was very careful in his rulings, because, although he censured the manner in which this evidence had been obtained, he subsequently admitted the testimony of another medical expert, Dr. SPITZKA, who visited BURNZ in jail, and who testified that he showed no signs of insanity.

A Harvard Study in Diet.

Several theoretical and practical diet reformers and economists, vegetarian, anti-vegetarian and eclectic, have propounded cheap and not always filling bills of fare, by the practice of which health and wealth may be saved. It is as clear as mud that good buyers, frugal cooks and judicious feeders may live on a few cents a meal and families, large, small and medium, on $1.50 or $2 a week. Excellent examples of household economy are set before the country. If they were followed there would be a great increase of accumulation and the interest rate would go down. But we fear that they are not followed. Perhaps the statistics of the next-to-nothing dieters are ungenerously distrusted. Perhaps the lust of gain is less strong than Bishop POTTER imagines. At any rate the butchers keep on carving meat for others and fortunes for themselves and the procession of grocers and bakers at the receiving teller's window is not diminishing.

Still, let us not be weary in well-doing and let us applaud those who are willing to mortify the flesh and fatten the bank account. The proselyting missionary of thin living might become wearisome, but he who lives thinly for himself alone and unsustained by the name of science or the hope of making the rest of the human race sit down at his modest ordinary, is a rare and independent spirit, worth knowing. Such a one is a certain member of the present senior class of Harvard College. His name is given, not with entire correctness, by the *Boston Advertiser*, but is here omitted. The young man is not dieting for the sake of fame. "He went to Harvard to conquer obstacles," says the *Advertiser*, "and has already earned a scholarship for his first rate work last year." He boards at Randall Hall, where some 1,000 students have their commons. He lived last year and is living this year on this meal taken three times a day:

2 Baked Potatoes	4 cents
Bread	1 "
Hot Water	0 "
Total	5 "

Evidently this young man bothers himself very little with the researches of Prof. ATWATER on the value of food save in cents. His problem is to sustain life sufficiently and cheaply, and he finds that six baked potatoes and three portions of bread fill the bill and him. The hot water may be regarded as free medicine or free luxury.

The monotony of such meals is probably much less than it seems. The wearied frequenter of restaurants usually finds himself ordering about the same breakfast, luncheon and dinner day after day. To be sure his breakfast, and his luncheon and his dinner will be three different meals in substance as well as in name, but in vain do most of the fish of the sea and the fowls of the air appeal to him. In that great ocean of a bill of fare he has his three regular routes. Reduce them to one and you have the simple system of what the Boston Town Clerk called "the pore scolers of Hervert College." The simplicity of the baked-potato-bread-and-hot-water proposition is a merit. The amount of nervous tension and wear made necessary by the study of bills of fare, the amount of heat, ill temper and disappointment caused by the daily attempts to make new ventures and experiments is appalling. In the strict sense, the Randall Hall five-cent meal is not scientific. In a higher and better sense it is philosophic. It avoids friction. It is a certainty and a relief. The machine must be kept up. This will keep it up and keep it up well. The young man in question "appears as powerful to-day as when on the football field on the Pacific Coast." He is not trying to force his method of stoking upon anybody else. But it is good enough for him and costs only $1.05 a week.

It is rather strange that nobody, so far as we remember, has imitated Dr. DIO LEWIS's experiment of living for a time upon baked beans. The Harvard philosopher who will try that can live easily and abundantly for a good deal less than a dollar a week. Cambridge is near the heart of the Great Bean District and should be true to the transcendental staple. It is true that CICERO somewhere explains the aversion of the Pythagoreans to beans on the ground that beans produce "an inflation of the stomach which makes against the tranquillity of the mind seeking for truth;" but who seek truth more earnestly than the Bostonians? They may not find it, but they find the beans and they can "find themselves" cheaply by means of beans. Baked potatoes, bread and hot water are an excellent good meal, but in beans is a mystical virtue.

West Point Hazing.

The testimony taken in the last two days at the military court of inquiry at West Point attests the truth of the popular belief as to the practice of cruel forms of hazing there. Whether or not Cadet Booz came to his death from hazing, which is unlikely, it is evident that for a long time back this brutal form of sport has been in vogue at West Point. At the hearing on Friday it was proved that men had been hazed into convulsions, so that in one instance, at least, the victim asked his tormenters to put cotton into his mouth so that his outcries should not be heard. The "humorous kidding," as it was characterized in the early days of the investigation, was shown to be sufficient to produce fainting and injuries in many cases. The commandant of cadets admitted on the stand that hazing had been carried to far greater extremes than he had imagined.

There is no doubt that it will be very difficult to stop this sort of thing. The cadets seem to have a code of honor which they consider superior to that of the Academy itself and of the army regulations, and under this the bullies among the upper class men can work their will upon the under class men undiscovered. It seems, however, that the root of the matter lies in the practice of fist fighting at West Point, which the authorities there freely admit goes on and which is not punished, if it is not practically encouraged. The cadets testified with great unanimity that the invariable penalty visited upon any men who declined to be hazed was a challenge to a fight. In tolerating fighting, therefore, the authorities of the Academy virtually tolerate hazing. We incline to think that if every case of formal fist fighting was visited with the instant dismissal of everybody concerned in it, there would not be a great deal of hazing at the Military Academy.

The investigation into the treatment of inmates at the Mills Training School at Bellevue Hospital, caused by the death of a patient as the result of alleged injuries there and the collateral inquiry that has also occurred into the affairs of Bellevue Hospital proper, show clearly that there have been grave abuses in both places. If the testimony taken at the Coroner's inquest on Friday be not disproved, it is difficult to see how the nurse who had HILLIARD in charge can escape conviction upon one of the degrees of murder.

One trouble at the Mills Training School is doubtless that the nurses are merely pupils getting only $10 a month for their work in the hospital which is part of their training. Student employees of this description should not be put in such responsible places. The difficulty at Bellevue seems to be the old evil of political management. Abuses of this sort are always possible in hospitals and similar places where those in responsible charge do not come into close contact with the inmates. The cruelties disclosed at Bellevue will lend great support to the movement for placing all these places in our city under the control of an independent board of physicians.

The petition for the opening of Waverley place from Broadway to Lafayette place, passing through the building formerly known as "Old London Street," now the Broadway Athletic Club, and finally connecting with Sixth street, calls attention to a peculiar feature of wards Nine and Fifteen.

North of Houston street and south of Fourteenth on the West Side, several streets come suddenly to a full stop. Such is the Bedford street which runs into Christopher street between Hudson and Bleecker. Fourth street begins at the East River and terminates abruptly in a row of houses on West Thirteenth street. Washington street stops summarily at Fourteenth street. Charles, Weehawken and Perry streets have a like chart. Waverley place now begins at Broadway and runs to Bank street where it stops at a row of houses. It is some years since Laurens street was cut through from Third to Fourth to establish the thoroughfare "South Fifth avenue." Mercer and Greene streets both end abruptly at Eighth street. The proposed cutting through of Waverley place may be a forerunner of similar changes in the same neighborhood, leading to changes in the residential district of the lower West Side.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the Legislatures of New Jersey and New York will cheerfully support the recommendations of the joint commissions of the two States upon the Palisades, which were made public yesterday. The commissions found that the only way to stop the ruin of the Palisades now going on was to purchase the property. The destruction could not be immediately prevented by legal means. A reasonable price for the property where the blasting was located is about $132,000, and the commissions have acquired options for its purchase at these figures. Under the terms of the options blasting in the Palisades has already stopped and will not be begun again until June 1. Private individuals have already agreed to subscribe the sum named for this purpose, if the Legislatures of the two States will, at their coming sessions, provide the necessary legislation which would enable the commissions to secure all the property between Fort Lee, opposite 125th street, and Huyler's Landing, opposite Yonkers, from the top of the cliffs to the water's edge. The necessary expenditures for this purpose would be about $400,000. This amount of money is not a large one for the States of New York and New Jersey to appropriate for such a worthy purpose, and it ought to be willingly given.

Great credit must be given for the intelligence and public spirit with which these commissions have performed their work, and in especial meed to the Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT.

The Hon. HENRY W. BLAIR, Education Bill BLAIR, is once more a candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator in Congress from New Hampshire. In a touching circular addressed to the members of the New Hampshire Legislature he gives an account of himself and his political services and sacrifices. It seems that he made himself poor by going into public life. Then he should not be encouraged to return to it. "I would be glad to die for my country at any time," he says. Very good of him, but he can show almost as noble a spirit by throwing away ambition and refusing to go to Washington and talk the country to death. He is a merciless orator when he is allowed to start.

WINTER TALK IN DAWSON.

It Ran on What They Would Do When They Returned, and One Guessed It.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A man who spent the winter of 1898 in Dawson City was relating some of his experiences to a party of friends: "From November clear on to March," said he, "it was far too cold for any kind of work, and all we could do was to huddle around the fires and talk. It was the most talkative winter of my life, yet there was one topic we never exhausted; in fact, we invariably drifted around to it, no matter what we started. That was what we would do when we got back to 'God's country' with a big stake. A good many of the boys had the gold already stored away in tin cans under their bunks, but not one of us doubted that he would strike it rich before he left, so we were all on an equality when it came to discussing future plans.

"I remember a big, jovial Irishman by the name of O'Halleran, who had accumulated 1,200 ounces, worth about $18,000, and who used to declare the first thing he would do when he got home would be to buy a hack. He was always a day laborer before he came to the Klondike, and his life had been made up of long stretches of hard work and miserly saving, followed by brief and glorious drughs, in which he had rode in hacks with his legs through the windows, chanting bacchanalian hymns. To him such riding represented the climax of human luxury, and to have a hack of his own, in which he could ride continually without being 'braced' for fare, was the pinnacle of his dreams. Imagination could go no further.

"Another lucky gold hunter was a young man named Andrews, who had been a waiter in a Frisco restaurant and whose familiarity with numerous 'high-toned' delicacies, acquired by studying the bill of fare gave him considerable social prestige. He used to tell what he would eat when he got back and the recital never failed to interest a large audience. 'Now tell me, wot yer goin' to order for de one-tray,' somebody would suggest, and he would proceed to reel off a section of a French card in French while his listeners licked their chops and rolled their eyes in ecstacy. After a long diet of bacon and beans, Andrews's monologues were positively maddening. One of the simplest-minded of the crewd was a chap from Iowa, who could never be induced to express a wish for anything save a suit of pink silk underclothes. He knew a faro dealer at Seattle who possessed such garments, and their weird beauty, together with the fact that they cost $35 a set, had appealed powerfully to his imagination. He had fully settled 'blasted' in no old tin can, but he never allowed his fancy to roam beyond the pink silk underclothes. I trust he is wearing them now, but I doubt it.

"The only man who I knew who made a really accurate forecast of his proceedings when he struck civilization was a big professional prospector named Joe Sayre, who had cleaned up about $15,000 on Bonanza Creek. 'As soon as I hit Frisco,' he said, 'I will get good and drunk; then I'll go to some gambling joint and blow in my money; then I'll land in the cooler.' We came down on the same boat, and his prediction was fulfilled to the letter. I got him out of the station myself."

Hard Luck for the Wash Lady's Husband.

From the Philadelphia Record.

A new field of usefulness has been discovered for the superfluous man, and a woman who lives in a Twelfth street apartment house vouches for the discovery.

Her bell rang on Monday morning, and the colored maid announced that "de washman hab cum." "The washman? You mean washer-woman, don't you?" exclaimed her mistress. "No'm; it's de washman now," said 'Liza. "De lady w'ot does yuster do de washin' is a frien' ob mine, an' Ah done got er a stiddy job las' week workin' in a family on Locust street." "Well, then, who's to do my wash?" demanded 'Liza's mistress. "Why, de washman. He's done yere now," said 'Liza. "He's de husban' o' my lady frien' w'ot used to do de washin'. He's a no'-count niggah, an' now she's got a stiddy job he's gwine do her washin' fer his bo'd."

A Nasty Business.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Will you kindly state to what insult you refer in your editorial reference to-day to the invitation (or contemplated one) to be given the Prince of Wales to witness the coming races for America's Cup? H. M.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 25.

The case is very simple. Lord Dunraven and Valkyrie III. came over here representing the Royal Yacht Squadron, of which the Prince of Wales is Commodore. The visitor made an atrocious charge of fraud against the American yacht. He reiterated it in England as a representative of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The New York Yacht Club instituted a thorough investigation, before which Lord Dunraven utterly failed to substantiate his charges, and forwarded the evidence to Lord Dunraven's principals. The latter took no notice of this communication and failed to send the apology manifestly due. We know of no parallel case of social indecency.

Pancakes by the Pile.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your criticism of Bid Dudley, the Missouri pancake laureate, is, in truth, but high compliment, and your weak comparison of the ability of Evarts and Dana lends more lustre still to the sons of Missourah. For what Bid Dudley surely means by the line, "After eatin', maybe ten," taken in connection with the line, "Six or seven in a pile," is that his well-stomached State fellows usually and happily get rid of maybe ten—piles, not single pancakes; and these sixty pancakes would surely make Evarts and Dana hide their diminished heads. MAPLE SYRUP.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Dec. 26.

Monell-Sayre Not a Kentucky Sayre.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Patience has ceased to be a virtue in regard to the repeated and incorrect statement that Mr. Monell-Sayre is related to the Sayre family of Kentucky. He was a connection by marriage. Mr. Monell-Sayre's family was related to the wife of the late philanthropist, David A. Sayre of Lexington, Ky., but she had no children, and, therefore, no lineal descendants.

Mr. Monell-Sayre resembles several generations of his family in no way related to any branch of the Sayre family. C.

FORT WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

Tips Driving Men From Hotels to Clubs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It is strange that the hotel and restaurant men do not stamp out the tipping evil, in their own interest. The local patronage is worth a great deal of money to the hotels; yet they are steadily driving it away by permitting the tipping abuse to exist to a shameful extent. Suppose a bachelor, for instance, eats three meals a day in a hotel. He must give the waiter at least 10 cents each time, and from that up. Thirty cents a day means $109.50 a year, and it is safe to say that any regular patron of a hotel, if he be what the waiter would call a gentleman, will pay in tips at least $100 a year. The same man can join any one of a dozen good clubs in this city where the dues are $30 a year, and where tipping is absolutely forbidden. Club waiters are paid liberal salaries and are not allowed to accept gratuities.

Thousands of good people have been driven away from the hotels and into clubs within the past few years, and thousands more will soon go unless the hotel and restaurant managers make similar rules to those which prevail in the clubs. G. O. SHIELDS.

23 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH ST., Dec. 29.

The Best Christmas Wish.

From the Charlotte Daily Observer.

THE SUN of Tuesday utterest the best wish for Christmas that could be made.

PROSPECTS OF A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

Considered by Correspondents from Different Points of View.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* You ask "Is the twentieth century to be marked by religious revival?"

I hope so. I think so. The worship of Mammon does not satisfy the soul. Scientific research, altruism, ethical culture, do not. The Christian religion may be scouted by some, but even they, deep in their hearts, wonder if it is, or is not the truth. In all ages, in all religions, it has been the tendency of mankind to stray away from their beliefs. Then comes an awakening.

Good should be done for love of good and not for a reward. True, but why do good or live good lives? Why not do evil, and live evil lives, if all ends here? What difference will it make except in earthly consequences to the doer?

The revival, if it comes, will, I think, be free from mere cant and fear of Hell. It will be an awakening of love for God and belief in him, love for our fellow men and a desire to live less selfish lives, a quickening of the conscience. LAYMAN.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 27.

The Influence of the Great Revivalists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The Rector of St. Thomas's Church, Ravenswood, Long Island, contributed to THE SUN, on Dec. 20, an article entitled "Evangelizing the World." The rector remarks that, "The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have given us flashing meteors in a Wesley, a Finney, a Whitefield, a Moody, and others. As individuals they did a splendid work, from which the Church kept aloof, so the work closed with the life of the man himself, the exception being extremely rare." This is almost an impardonable blunder. It seems causeless, inopportune, and without the statement of the least provocation.

Looking at the title one might think it a covert attack on the wisdom and expediency of the Student Volunteer Movement. With the propriety, integrity and possibilities of this enterprise I have nothing to do. Those valiant young crusaders are abundantly able to take care of themselves. We cannot, however, allow an aspersion so mischievous, so cruel, so misleading, to be cast upon the four greatest and most honored evangelists of modern times.

The religious narrowness that can discover no living continuity of the spiritual forces generated in the life and labors of Wesley, Finney, Whitefield and Moody is cause for open and severe rebuke. That "their work closed with their lives" is too preposterous for denial. Finney is dead. But the lighted candle God put in his hand has not gone out. Those mighty sermons, and the posthumous influences of that flaming messenger of the Covenant are ringing still across continent and sea. Whitefield's eloquence is hushed, but his work goes on. The spirits touched by tongues of fire under the "spell" of his wonderful preaching have encircled the world and proclaimed Christ under every sun. The tremulous music of his eloquence is sweeping still the passions of lowland hovel and highland palace. His "work closed" not when he died. Moody? Is there any one so audacious as to pronounce the evangelical forces of his life's mission paralyzed? Yet, forsooth, the rector of St. Thomas's arises to say, "Moody is dead, his work is ended. We will write 'Ichabod' on his tomb."

It is passing strange that a man of average intelligence, especially a New Englander, one resting almost under the shadows of Harvard and Yale, should indulge in such a delusion. Is it to be now as in the days of Wesley, Whitefield and Finney, that an ecclesiastical aristocracy is to hold "aloof" from a popular and intensely personal endeavor to evangelize the world?

"The work closed with the life of the man!" Is there only an echo left of all the labor of Moody? Did Northfield and Chicago Institutes for Bible study vanish with his fleeting breath? Does the coming of G. Campbell Morgan mean nothing? And what shall we say of a vision so blurred that the imperial cohorts of American, yea world-wide, Methodism cannot be seen? Of all the bodies of men in the world that emphasize the Apostolic eulogy, "He being dead yet speaketh," Methodism is chief. Wesley is embalmed in the vast and mighty organization that sprang as the child of Providence out of his ministry.

Phenomenally preposterous is that stupidity, or arrogance, that concludes that "his work closed with his life."

S. E. WASSON,
Pastor First Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

ANNISTON, Ala., Dec. 24.

The Religion of the Next Century.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The editorial, "Is the Twentieth Century to be Marked by a Great Religious Revival?" is both timely and interesting, and your doubt in regard to the success of the united effort of the Church to evangelize the world during the next century is justifiable. But you do not seem to recognize the essential difference between theology, as taught at present, and real, simple religion, as it is present in the hearts of all men.

We are living, as we are so often told, in a period of great religious reconstruction. Modern science and modern criticism, it would seem, have left us very little of what our forefathers considered the greatest and surest thing in the world; yet from the ruins of their mediæval theology pure religion and undefiled will undoubtedly spring up revivified and ready to join issue with the apathetic indifferentism which curses modern society in the guise of science.

What the religion of the twentieth century will be we shall presume to say? Not one man or a hundred men will formulate it. Doubtless, just as in the physical world, Nature in perfecting her creatures selects by the struggle for existence the fittest to survive and continues this process indefinitely until the evolved creature approaches perfection along its own lines, in the same manner as the mathematical variable approaches its limit, so in the moral and religious sphere our ideas will be developed by accepting and rejecting here a little and there a little of mediæval theology and combining with it the knowledge gained during the last century.

It is, however, safe to say that in this religion of evolution and evolution of religion the fundamental belief will be a belief in God. The moral code will be, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and there will be no Fall of Man, no Flood, no miracles, no Incarnation. Further than this all is speculation and worse than useless. R.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 27.

The New Tribes of Israel.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Having read with great interest the editorial in your paper of Dec. 26, entitled "Is the Twentieth Century to be Marked by Religious Revival?" permit me to call your attention to a small school of earnest men who believe, and what is more can show reasonable grounds for their belief that the Anglo-Saxons are lineal descendants of the ten tribes of Israel that were lost after the Assyrian captivity about 721 B. C.

The arguments for and against this belief are too many and too long to be even touched on here, but these men believe that if there is to be a successful religious revival in the coming century it must have this fact as its motive force or it will be but temporary.

It is also the opinion of these men that just such a revival will take place this century; and one of the surest signs of it, to those who have looked into the matter, is the so-called Zionism, Jewish Irredentism, and the general agitation among the Jews in favor of a return to Palestine, which it was foretold would take place about the time of Israel's overpassing the knowledge of her origin. After having, in ignorance of faith, epitomized the earth, and taken the desolate places as her inheritance. I. S.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 27.

THE LOUKMANOFF CARTOONS.

Raphael Drawings in Color on Exhibition at the American Art Galleries.

The Loukmanoff cartoons of Raphael for the Vatican tapestries, the arrival of which in this country with a short account of their known history was published in THE SUN of Thursday, will be placed on exhibition to-morrow at the American Art Galleries, to remain there during the week. The exhibition of these drawings in the United States is an important one and is in every way interesting. The cartoons are seven in number, illustrative of incidents in the lives of the Apostles, and are entitled respectively "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes," "Feed My Sheep," or as it is catalogued "Guard My Sheep," "The Apostle Paul's Sermon in the Areopagus at Athens," "The Apostles Paul and Barnabas at Lystra," "The Healing of the Lame Man," "The Death of Ananias," and "The Sorcerer Stricken with Blindness." The large canvases occupy all the walls of the first gallery, A. They were brought here, as has been told, by their owner, the Countess de Dobrychine of Russia.

The old colors, of softened tones, the vigorous drawing, the strong modelling of muscles and the expressive faces of men and women, with the bold grouping for the purpose of telling the Biblical stories picturesquely and with intensity, fix attention at once. The room becomes Raphaelesque. The faces notably in some of the cartoons an masterly and the timidest sceptic asks, Who but Raphael could have done them? History makes no answer beyond giving to these a title quite as clear, at the least, to the claim to being Raphael's handiwork as to those known as Raphael's cartoons at the Kensington Museum. The history of the canvases with references to original records is given in a preliminary sketch to the catalogue. Many of the original references have been sought out and verified since the exhibition of the cartoons a few years ago in the Louvre.

In "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes," Christ sits on the edge of a boat. In "Feed My Sheep," His figure is majestic, though in the simplest garb, as he stands in a field, pointing with one hand to sheep grazing at His feet, and talking to the Apostles on the other side of him. Peter with his keys kneeling in front of the others and the dubious Thomas expressing his mental by his physical attitude. The impassioned Paul in the Areopagus is surrounded by the most varied group of people of many feelings. The painter gave his imagination free play in the scene at Lystra, in picturing the captivated idolaters, children happy because ignorant of the whole significance of the affair, and the resentment of the Apostles, who take the effect on the people of their miracle each according to his nature.

In none of the cartoons, perhaps, is there stronger characterization than in "The Healing of the Lame Man" and "The Death of Ananias;" in the former, action and repose in the same figures, and in the catastrophe of the liar, horror, revulsion, and the satisfaction of cupidity undiscovered, with gloating and benevolence and the solemnity of judgment, all represented in the mixed grouping of persons brought together for the painter's story. Varied, also, are the types making up the spectators at the punishment of the sorcerer; but perhaps the most interesting depiction in this drawing is that of the suddenly afflicted man, moving in his blindness, seeking for something to make him confident of his surroundings.

HAWAII AND LEPROSY.

Protest Against Making Molokai Into a National Leper Settlement.

From the Hawaiian Gazette.

The mail arriving from San Francisco on the same morning brings a copy of the San Francisco *Chronicle* with a report of a speech by Congressman Julius Kahn in which he is quoted as saying: As to the lepers, there should be a settlement made on the island of Molokai for all the lepers of the United States, where they might be taken under the care of the General Government. There they might have the best and most intelligent care, and they would not come to infect the mass of the people.

It is high time that our Board of Health, Chamber of Commerce and other organizations, as well as private citizens began to take active steps to let the authorities of California, and the people of the United States generally, know that the Molokai Leper Settlement is not a national institution, but a local Territorial one, maintained by local taxation, and that we of Hawaii resent the proposition to fasten upon Hawaii the perpetual stigma of leprosy.

Drunkenness Cured by Medical Science.

From the St. Louis Medical Review.

T. D. Crothers believes that when inebriety shall be more generally studied and treated as a disease by the profession, a degree of curability will be obtained far beyond any present expectation. The continued or occasional excessive use of spirits to intoxication is not the disease, but is a symptom of some central irritation and exhaustion; also of poisoning and starvation. Many of these cases are self-limited, and follow a certain course, dying away after a time. The subsidence of the drink symptom by the removal of the exciting causes and building up the system to greater vigor and health is the only rational treat