ART AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Pictures by Non-Resident Americans.

In the galleries to the right as one enters the Building of the Fine Arts are represented the American painters residing in Europe. This separate disposition was less a matter of design than of convenience, for their pictures happened to be first to hand in the storage rooms and the necessity of saving time at the completion of the building made it expedient to hang them first. The arrangement, however, might well have been intentional, since it renders the whole exhibit more intelligible by emphasizing certain differences which undoubtedly distinguish this group of painters from those who practise their art at home.

They may be summarized under two heads. Firstly, one may single out the work of Sargent or of Whistler as being of a quite unusual kind, and then find in the residue, with some exceptions, a general tendency to approximate to foreign standards in motive as well as technique.

This is not an occasion for attempting to consider exhaustively the art of Sargent and of Whistler—men whom we delight to claim as Americans and yet know to be by training and temperament citizens of the world. But their immediate significance in this present exhibition of American art is that one, as a technician, represents "almost everything in art that can be cultivated;" while the other, with less obvious mastery of brush work, has an artistic perception and conception infinitely more refined and has attained to subtleties of expression that are unrivalled in modern art. Some of their work, no doubt, will rank as great art, fundamentally big and universally acceptable, and yet in the main they belong in a rarified atmosphere, to which only the few can climb. For the mere immediate popularity is another matter. People will have their pictures painted by the greatest living portrait painter, whether or not they really appreciate his work, and will babble of Whistler because it is *de rigueur*. But the latter seems to be as contemptuous of appreciation as of misconception, mankind being to his thinking mainly *bourgeois* and of small account. Equally, one could cite instances in which Sargent has seemed to ignore the human problem involved in the portrait for the mere opportunities of technique which it permitted.

The pith of the matter is that these two artists between them epitomise the qualities toward which American artists generally have been aiming during the past thirty years—technical mastery and the point of view, preëminently artistic. They are the qualities also in which Americans are by temperament fitted to excel, and it needs no particular acuteness to foresee that in these respects they will soon be ahead of all foreign artists, even as Sargent and Whistler are already. And then?

Will the artistic mastery and method remain the be-all and end-all of our artists' ambition or be made the means of expressing something of large human import? It is the question of questions, and upon its answer will depend the position that American art will take eventually in the annals of the future. For it cannot be disputed that it is something beyond technique and point of view that has caused some pictures to be reckoned great by successive generations of admirers. Their authors were either men of mental and moral force, full of a personal message of which they had to be delivered or so receptive of the influences around them that the bigness of the times found its way into their pictures and made them great. Never has there been a larger annual output of pictures than of late, and yet how very few have more than a temporary interest! One is thinking of Europe where the conditions might seem to favor the higher kind of art. With us, however, the movement is still one of promise, and it would be unreasonable to lay too much stress upon the comparative absence of pictures that have a deeper quality than that of cleverness. And yet the fact needs stating frankly, lest in the eagerness of development the greater be swallowed up in the less.

To return to the Sargent group. It includes "Portraits," lent by Mr. I. N. Phelps Stokes, amazingly clever, almost exasperatingly so, because it contains so little else than cleverness, and the portrait of a lady, lent by Mr. Thomas Lincoln Manson, less shallow in characterization, though not suggestive of much penetration or sympathy. But the "Portrait of a Boy," lent by Augustus Saint Gaudens, is of a quality altogether superior. In this picture of a child sitting with hands clasped and a gaze partly wistful, partly of rapt attention, while his mother in the shadow behind sits reading to him, the artist proves how he can reach the heart of his subject and make his technique the vehicle of deep human feeling. There are also shown two little early studies, "Venetian Bead-Stringers" and "A Street in Venice," delightful in their actuality, so succinctly recorded, which set one conjecturing what he might have accomplished if portraiture had not claimed him so relentlessly.

A group of seven Whistlers comes near epitomizing the various phases of his art. There are "The Blacksmith," lent by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, a head and shoulders, built up in successive planes of modelling in Velasquez's manner; "The Music Room," a beautiful example of genre; "The Balcony—Variations in Flesh Color and Green," which, partly from the fact that all the figures are clad in kimonas and partly by its composition and color scheme, reminds one of Whistler's debt to the art of Japan; a "Bognor Nocturne" in tones of blue, most tenderly distinguished, and a "Southampton Nocturne," equally subtle, but a blur of tawny blacks and in its day an offence to Philistia, and, finally, two little water colors, which are almost the last word in economy of method. All exhibit a perfection of artistry, but, probably, only one, the "Bognor," with its exquisite impression of a summer night, makes an appeal to anything deeper than the appreciation of the connoisseur.

As far removed as possible from the æsthetic abstractions of Whistler is the concrete literalness of Edwin A. Abbey, represented here by "The Penance of Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester," replete with histrionic intensity and archæological accuracy. The expert knowledge demanded for its appreciation is not of painters' craft, but of the text of Shakespeare. It is an English standard—you have it in a nutshell—and, judged by it, Mr. Abbey has deservedly achieved his R. A. He is one of the non-resident Americans whose affinities are foreign, and there are others with much less individual power than he. A bunch of them includes Walter Gay, with one of his apparently interminable series of Brittany peasant subjects, so much better realized by Dagnan-Bouveret; Charles Sprague Pearce, with a large picture of little significance, "The Sheepfold;" F. A. Bridgman, whose Algerian scenes are mere studio recollections of the garishness, but not the glowing atmosphere of the South; Julian Story, with some portrait pictures that are little more than agreeable, and Julius L. Stewart, scarcely less than disagreeable in some nude studies.

Two painters whose motives are drawn from Holland with an earnestness that gives individuality to their work are Gari Melchers and Eugene Vail. The former, judged by one's knowledge of Holland and of Dutch painting, fails to suggest the spirit of the country, but yet in such pictures as "The Skaters" and "A Sailor and His Sweetheart" does get below the surface and reach the humanity of his subject. His coloring is sharp and disconnected, quite unlike Mr. Vail's, who delights in rich, low-toned harmonies, enveloped in twilight atmosphere. His treatment of the landscape is singularly attractive, so penetrated with tranquil poetry. In two of the pictures a large half-length figure is introduced into the foreground with an effect at first of incongruity, which does not entirely wear off, though one grows to accept it with some regret that the shape, scale and placing of the figure should seem partially disturb the serenity of the landscape. Yet there is an earnestness in these pictures and a beautiful sense of color that command unqualified respect. The same may be written of the examples by J. Humphreys Johnston, particularly of the very beautiful "Light Nights in Norway."

One of the deservedly conspicuous features of the exhibition is Alexander Harrison's "Le Crepuscule," lent by the Museum of St. Louis, in which his independent studies of wave phenomena are so beautifully recorded. Among the examples by Elihu Vedder are "The Enemy Sowing Tares" and "The Keeper of the Threshold," which represent both his decorative method and the profound thought to which it is made contributory. The lighter vein and facile elegance of John W. Alexander's manner can be studied in "Autumn," "A Ray of Sunlight" and "Child With Doll;" and others who send attractive work are Miss Cassatt, Mrs. MacMonnies, Louis Loeb and Dana Marsh. The "Annunciation to the Shepherds" by S. L. Landeau and H. O. Tanner's "Daniel in the Lion's Den" merit serious consideration, and there is very clever work by a young painter, Edward Dufner. From England comes J. J. Shannon's portrait of his wife, a luxurious canvas inferior in artistic charm to his other exhibit, "Miss Kitty," owned by the Carnegie Institute; and in the group by F. D. Millet are included those very skilful genre pictures, "The Card Players" and "Girl Reading."

DEMOCRACY AND THE CHURCH.

Consequences of Our American Principle of the Separation of Church and State.

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University in The Independent.

The practice of cutting off all Churches from support by or through the State is American in origin, and has been wrought out in greatest perfection in the United States, for the most part within a hundred years. To detach religious institutions from all reliance on public taxation was certainly a formidable experiment. It has been in progress long enough in this country to provide the world with a demonstration of success in certain particulars.

A hundred years ago one might reasonably have feared that churches in sufficient number would not be provided by voluntary contributions. The experience of the United States has allayed that apprehension. The census for 1890 showed that the number of churches in the United States, besides rented halls, was 143,000, with a seating capacity for 43,000,000 of people; that the total value of church land and buildings was $670,000,000, excluding parsonages, cemeteries and convents; that the number of organizations for religious purposes was 165,297; and the number of ministers 111,000.

To be sure, we do not see to-day any architectural work by Churches which compares in scale or in beauty with the cathedrals of the Middle Ages; but those immense structures were often the work of centuries, and toward their erection governments, or great princes, or rich ecclesiastics made large contributions. In estimating the labor cost of the great ecclesiastical buildings of the Middle Ages we have to remember that fifteen cents went as far then as three dollars do now. Moreover, one cathedral sufficed for hundreds of thousands of people. Church expenditure, whether for building or for maintenance, is now much more evenly diffused by area, and is voluntarily shared by much larger numbers of persons. In different communities, urban or rural, industrial, commercial or agricultural, there are extraordinary contrasts in the methods by which church building is accomplished; but the underlying principle of voluntary contribution is everywhere the same, and the fruits of that principle in human character are everywhere the same.

If we now try to estimate the cost of maintaining these institutions of religion, we shall find little guidance in the census; but it is well known that the annual cost of maintaining the institutions of religion in the United States bears a considerable proportion to the valuation of the real estate occupied for religious uses. For a strong city church an annual expenditure of from $20,000 to $30,000 is in no way remarkable. A suburban church maintained by people of moderate means often spends from $5,000 to $8,000 a year. It is a small and feeble church which does not spend as least $1,000 a year; yet this sum multiplied by the 143,000 churches implies a large annual expenditure wholly maintained by voluntary contributions. We may safely conclude, therefore, from American experience, that the total voluntary church in a democracy will be adequately housed and maintained; and that Government regulation and support are not at all necessary for the institutions of religion.

A profound modification which the voluntary Church in a democracy has brought about in the religious conditions of our time is that in the status of the priest or minister, and in his mental habits. When the priest or minister knows that his entire support of the order, organization or religious institution to which he belongs is derived from the voluntary contributions of the people to whom he ministers, his whole attitude toward the people is changed. Here, as everywhere in this world, the controller of the purse strings must be reckoned with respectfully. One might imagine that the Catholic priest, who still is held to derive his commission from a divinely instituted Church, highly organized in an effective hierarchy, still nominally equipped with this world gates, and privileged inclosures, and with authorized exits to a better world, and still professedly conferring on the faithful valuable exclusive privileges in both worlds, might conceivably retain a position of beneficent authority over his divinely selected flock; but in spite of this reasonable presupposition there is no more striking phenomenon in American social life than the modification which the American democracy has brought about in the quality, function and manners of the Catholic prelate and the Catholic priest. Any one who had had opportunity to compare the manners, customs and intellectual habits of priests in the American Catholic Church with those of the European will at once declare that the American priest is a different creature from the European. The situation and the influence of the Protestant ministers in the United States have within the last hundred years undergone serious changes; but those of the Catholic priest have changed much more; and it is the voluntary Church in a democracy which has brought about these changes. They would have been more radical still but for the astute policy of the Catholic Church in keeping all its property in the hands of ecclesiastics.

In all branches of the Church the laymen assert themselves in the voluntary Church to a degree without precedent in any established Church or in any former age. The laymen think, speak, organize, and act for themselves. In all denominations, including the Catholic, they have their own societies and clubs, and their own discussions; and in all denominations they do not hesitate to differ from their priests or ministers. In the Catholic Church the lay societies have, to be sure, their appointed spiritual advisers; but they do not hesitate to differ from those advisers on important matters outside the province of Church doctrine. In many a good work the laymen take the initiative, without awaiting the sanction of the ecclesiastical or ministerial authority. Except in matters of doctrine the laymen have almost lost the sense that the priest or minister is a ruler; they look on him as a guide, adviser and uplifter. Even in matters of doctrine the laymen import into the prevailing discussions ideas drawn from the new science and literature of the day. The laymen of every denomination clearly perceive that the American republic gives every form of religion the fullest liberty and protection, and they ask nothing more from the State than this fair field.

Again, in civil government the fundamental power is seen to be the power of taxing and of applying the resources derived from taxation. So in the Church under the voluntary system the power will ultimately lie with the contributors. Inherited notions in both State and Church affect the present use of this power; but more and more the mass of the population perceives that the powers of the State reside ultimately not in the rulers, temporary or permanent, but in the wealth-producing classes, leaders and followers combined. So in the total voluntary Church under a political democracy, the powers of the Church are to be transferred from the priestly or ministerial office to the religious class, leaders and followers combined. It is an encouraging prophecy for the future that this progressive transfer has thus far wrought much more good than harm to religion.

The voluntary Church in a democracy gives its members a good deal of practice in organization for good objects. There are numerous active organizations for missionary work at home and abroad, women's alliances, endeavor societies, Epworth Leagues, Christian Unions, and church temperance societies; and all these draw their inspiration from the Churches, which, in turn, they recruit and stimulate. Some of these societies supply the improved modern equivalent for pilgrimages to shrines—namely, instructive summer excursions at cheap rates for many thousands of young people travelling together in order, safety and good fellowship.

Of the 165,297 religious organizations in the United States more than four-sevenths are in polity Congregational or Presbyterian, both these ecclesiastical polities being democratic and strongly anti-episcopal. Among the so-called episcopal organizations are included 27,019 belonging to the Methodist denomination, and 4,224 belonging to the Protestant Episcopal; but the authority of Bishops in these two bodies is of a very mild type, and closely limited. A Methodist Bishop, is, moreover, an officer elected by the General Conference, a democratic body. It clearly appears from these figures that the great majority of American Churches are real nurseries of democracy. They contribute to the instruction of the people in the wise conduct of its own affairs. It is natural that the Christian Church should at length prove itself the nurse of democracy, for all the principles of modern democracy are tersely and persuasively stated in the Gospels.

The religious and social work of Churches in the United States has been and will be modified by a new sort of competition which the freedom of association existing in the United States has created. This competition, being undoubtedly one of the results of our democracy, must be taken into account in considering the working of our voluntary method in religion. It is supposed that in the American population two out of three persons are not really members of any Church at all, although the Churches have many adherents who are not members. A considerable proportion of the unchurched population has found some substitute for a Church in the mutual benefit societies, the lodges of Odd Fellows, Masons, Knights Templars, Knights of Pythias and so forth, and the granges. Many of these secret associations have some form of mutual insurance as their real bond—insurance against sickness, accident, burial expenses, or death; some are temperance societies, and some are intended to promote the interests of special occupations, like farming, for example. Nearly all of them have a social object, and many of them have from time to time political or industrial objects. These societies enlist many millions of American men and women, and answer for their members some of the objects which formerly the Church alone answered.

POPULAR CRAZES.

Bogota Hasn't Yet Got Over the Effects of the Great Boom in Emeralds, Two Years Ago.

A letter from Bogota, printed in one of the Panama newspapers the other day, said that not a few of the people were still in cramped circumstances owing to the wild speculation in emeralds two years ago, when the whole country around imagined that fortunes were to be made in these jewels. Everybody dreamed of wealth until the bottom dropped out of the emerald market. The strange story of the craze at Bogota is a first rate illustration of the wild impulse that sometimes seizes masses of people to do things that they would not think of doing in their sane moments.

The Colombians are proud of their resources in emeralds. Most of the world's supply of these precious green stones comes from Colombia. They are found in every important jewelry market, the larger part of them going to Paris, whence they are distributed to many countries. The Government of Colombia makes a very good revenue out of the emerald mines, which are the property of the State; the larger the output, the higher the revenue that comes into the treasury of the Republic. The principal mines are in the Muzo Valley, about seventy-five miles northwest of Bogota. The finest emerald diggings in the world are situated in this valley. Naturally enough, there are a great many emeralds among the people of Bogota. He is a pretty poor native who cannot get hold of some kind of a stone to call his own, for the mines produce all sorts of emeralds, from the rarest gems to those that are worth little more than glass.

Early in July, 1899, the rumor spread around the streets of the capital that emeralds were going to advance in price. It was said that the French company which held the concession from the Government to work the famous Muzo mine declared that emeralds were getting exceedingly scarce and that its output for the half year just ended was very disappointing. It was talked around generally that any one who owned a handful of emeralds was an exceedingly lucky man, for prices were quite certain to go up to very high figures. A considerable part of the community suddenly became seized with a desire to own emeralds and the buying began.

It was a short craze, for, there being no real foundation for it, the bubble was soon pricked. But buying and selling went at a tremendous rate for five days; then men resumed their thinking faculties and in five days more the boom had completely collapsed and the enumeration of the injure began. Emeralds had been selling at a pretty low price for some time before the excitement. When the great demand began there were about as many sellers as buyers. The jewelry and other establishments dealing in emeralds had heard of no good reason why there should be a large advance in quotations and the many customers who came to them the first day were able to obtain plenty of stones at fair prices. Then the crowd increased, every place where emeralds might be purchased being thronged with excited buyers. One firm of jewellers called upon the police to rid its store of the crowd. Prices went up with a jump which only added to the eagerness to obtain the gems. Before the craze reached its height men and women were standing in the roadways as well as on the sidewalks, waving their money in the air and shouting for emeralds.

It was not very difficult for any one with cash in hand to get what he wanted. There was an abundance of cut stones, set and unset, in the market. Even highly prized heirlooms came into view, for their owners were willing to part with them when they could do so at prices they had never dreamed of obtaining. During the five days the excitement lasted emeralds sold on an average for three times the sum they were worth in the Bogota market the week before. This was on a gold basis. As nearly as could be estimated about $2,000,000 changed hands in this little isolated community in less than a week. Emeralds for days sold in Bogota for over twice as much as they would bring in the most active markets of Europe.

When the crowd finally disappeared from the streets and quiet again reigned hundreds of buyers found themselves saddled with emeralds that would not bring half the price paid for them. The sharper also had been abroad, not a few of the buyers finding that all they had to show for their money was excellent imitations of emeralds which, of course, were not salable; perhaps were kept as souvenirs of this extraordinary movement. Even expert dealers had been infected with the craze, but they did not buy so extravagantly as the general public, and came to their senses earlier.

Then the public wanted to know how this strange episode came to pass, anyway. They couldn't get even this poor satisfaction for their money. The reports with regard to the exhaustion of the mines were false and appeared to be only an intermediate influence in setting the ball rolling. The nearest approach that was made to an explanation of the actual origin of the craze was that a Bogota dealer, identity unrevealed, who had been to Paris began to buy emeralds when he returned to the city at higher prices than had been ruling in the market; then came the reports that the supplies were falling short and half the population went on a wild chase for emeralds. It was simply an illustration of the proneness of humanity, now and then, to shoot off at a tangent and do the most foolish things; but those who had emeralds to sell reaped a harvest while it lasted.

THE SUBMARINE BOAT.

Its Recent Developments, and Its Status in Various Navies.

The feat of the French submarine boat Gustave Zédé in attaching a dummy torpedo under water to the hull of the turret ship Jauréguiberry is of interest in itself, but important chiefly as showing the extent to which man's control of "the waters under the earth" has reached.

Although attempts to produce submarine vessels have been made for centuries past, it is only within the last four or five years that one of them has attained a measure of success. That attempt was made by Mr. John P. Holland of this city, who after thirty years of trial and failure, at last produced the vessel named for him, the "Holland." Mr. Holland's first submarine vessel was built during the '60s; his first successful vessel was launched in 1897, tested continuously by the Government for many months, and finally bought for the navy.

The success of this vessel attracted attention from foreign navies, and the French at once began again energetically experiments in submarine navigation which had languished for some years. On our part, we began a vessel, named the Plunger, a larger boat than the Holland, and intended to be an improvement over the first. Many changes in the equipment were made, but the result, as appears from an item in Wednesday's SUN, has not been successful, and radical changes must be made, bringing her back nearly to the form of the Holland, before she can attain any success.

Meantime, six other submarine boats of the real Holland type were ordered by the Navy Department: four of these, the Adder, Moccasin, Porpoise and Shark, are building at Elizabethport, and two, the Grampus and Pike, at San Francisco. These are all of 120 tons' displacement; they will be 63 1-3 feet long, 11¾ feet beam, and will have a gas engine developing 160 horse power for propulsion on the surface, and an electric motor operated by storage batteries and developing 70 horse power, for under-water operations. They will carry five Whitehead torpedoes, which can be discharged when the vessel is submerged or on the surface, at rest or at full speed.

The French Navy has not used the Holland system, but has developed one of its own, apparently with great success. The Gymnote, launched in 1888, was not wholly successful; but the Gustave Zédé, built in 1893, has within a few months been brought to a high state of perfection. The Morse and the Narval have also been proved valuable; and besides the ten other submarines now afloat or building, the French Government has just ordered the construction of twenty more, ten to be built at Toulon, on the Mediterranean, six at Rochefort, and four at Cherbourg, on the Atlantic coast.

Great Britain affected at first to disregard the submarine boat experiments of our own and the French navies; but within a few months the news leaked out that the Admiralty had ordered five vessels of the Holland type, which are now under construction by the Vickers-Maxim company. These vessels are duplicates of those building for this country. Italy and Norway are experimenting with submarines, also, the former country having in hand the Delfino, of 107 tons' displacement, while the Norwegian Navy proposes to build six Holland vessels. Sweden, too, has taken up the subject, but is inclined to approve a system devised by a Swedish engineer named Enroth, rather than to follow the Holland type. The Enroth boat is of 146 tons' displacement when submerged, and uses steam and condensed air for submarine propulsion. She will carry four Whitehead torpedoes.

Almost every navy has carried submarine vessels of some sort on its list for years; Turkey has had two such vessels since 1886, and as seen above, the successful Gustave Zédé was launched in 1893. But it is owing to the success of the Holland that the study of submarine warfare has received such an impetus.

GIFT FROM MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

She Returns the Dorsey Silver to a Member of the Family.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Miss Mamie Dorsey, a member of the well-known Howard county family of that name, was surprised a short time ago to receive a letter from Mrs. Jefferson Davis stating that she was sending to Miss Dorsey a gift of some family silver formerly the property of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Worthington Dorsey of Beauvoir, Miss., an uncle and aunt of Miss Dorsey.

Soon after Mrs. Davis's letter was received the gift, which comprised an old-fashioned tea service, and a number of odd pieces of silver besides, reached here.

As Miss Dorsey has been in ill health for the last five or six years, and consequently is unable to entertain to any extent, she has stored the silver for the present in the vaults of the Safe Deposit and Trust company in Baltimore.

To a reporter of the *Sun* Miss Dorsey said yesterday that until she received Mrs. Davis's letter she had been unaware of the existence of the silver. She said she had never seen and had no acquaintance either with Mrs. Davis or Miss Winnie Davis, to whom the silver would have belonged eventually if she had lived. The story, though, as Miss Dorsey told it, of the friendship of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey, for Mr. and Mrs. Davis gives a glimpse backward into a chapter in the history of the days both before and after the struggle between the North and the South and of the loyal affection and unselfish devotion that were shown by the people of the Southland to the one whom they loved and revered as the President of the Confederacy.

Mr. Samuel Worthington Dorsey was a native of Howard county. Some years before the war he removed to Mississippi and there he married Miss Sarah A. Ellis, of Natchez. Mrs. Dorsey and Mrs. Davis, who before her marriage was Miss Varina Howell, also of Natchez, were schoolmates and close friends. For Mr. Davis Mrs Dorsey had a feeling of profound affection and admiration, a feeling that was shared by her husband.

Soon after the general amnesty was declared—this was in December, 1868—Mr. Davis returned to Mississippi. For a time he was interested in the Mississippi Valley Company, a project for encouraging trade between New Orleans and South American and European ports. The undertaking proved to be premature, and Mr. Davis went to Beauvoir, where he began the preparation of his history of "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate States of America." He made his home in a cottage, rented at first and subsequently purchased from Mrs. Dorsey.

Mrs. Dorsey died in 1879, leaving no direct heirs. Her husband at his death, some time previous, had left her absolutely without reservation his entire estate, comprising plantations in Louisiana and Mississippi and other property, real and personal. After Mrs. Dorsey's death it was found that she had left Mr. Davis the bulk of her property. Besides the main bequest, there were, in fact, only a few minor legacies, which she asked Mr. Davis to distribute, and one of these was the gift of a portion of one of the Louisiana plantations to Mr. Dorsey's niece, Miss Mamie Dorsey, of Howard county. To make it practically impossible for Mr. Davis to refuse to become the legatee of Mrs. Dorsey's estate, reversion was made in case of his refusal to his youngest daughter.

The fact that she was mentioned in the original will and was known to be a favorite of the Mississippi Dorseys is generally understood to be the reason that Mrs. Davis selected Miss Mamie Dorsey to be the recipient of the Dorsey silver. In the letter in which she informed Miss Dorsey that she was forwarding the silver to her Mrs. Davis said that it had been packed away and had not been used for many years. Miss Dorsey said, while speaking of the gift yesterday, that the service and the extra pieces showed very plainly that they had not been used for a long time. She doubted if they had been used since Mrs. Dorsey's death. The service, Miss Dorsey said, is complete, and all the pieces in the collection are of the quaint shape and elaborate decoration in vogue forty or fifty years ago.

THE NEW HORSE MILLINERY.

Effect of an Added Flower—An Old Hat's Resurrection.

Pinned to the front of one of the picturesque straw hats worn this year by horses was a big artificial red rose, making this horse's cone-crowned, red-trimmed slouch hat more striking still; but yet more striking, seen on a horse's head, was a woman's old, discarded bonnet, that looked as though it might have been found in the old stuff stored away in some closet or fished out of some such refuse set out on the sidewalk to be carted away.

This bonnet was of somesort of skeleton construction, that the wind would blow through and it was trimmed with artificial flowers. Old as it was, this was the most novel thing in horse millinery seen in a day, and it suggested how the street might look if all such cast-off and discarded but not yet thrown away hats of one epoch and another could now be brought out to be worn by horses.

POEMS WORTH READING.

The Matron.

Why should you grieve that you're growing old?
Do you find the genial heart grows cold?
Do you find in your reflected face
The marks that time's soft fingers trace?
Or to your heart does it bring dismay
To see in your hair a thread of gray?
Banish the thought; if 'twere always spring
Nature could never a harvest bring:
Can the scarcely opened blossoming shoot
Compare with the bloom of ripened fruit?
The passing of years needs no defence,
For they leave in full their recompense—
For, as by age is mellowed the wine,
In loving service are spirits made fine;
And charms matured, you'll find, in truth,
More strong to bind than the charms of youth.
In her girlish sphere a maiden sweet
May indeed in all ways seem complete;
But, even when taken at her best,
This simple truth must be confessed,—
That in time of trouble, pain or woe,
The joy of our hearts, to whom we go,
She who reigns as the sovereign there,
Is the gracious dame with silver hair.

A Protest.

From the Bismarck Tribune.

Where are the names, the pretty names,
The names we used to know,
The sweetly simple girlish names,
We knew so long ago?
There are no Marys any more,
In this enlightened age,
The old name's never used today,
"Marie" is all the rage.

The Kitties are all "Kathyrines,"
In this late age and day,
There are no Mamies any more,
For "Mayme" is the way.
The Fannies are all "Fayns" now,
The girls we used to know
Named Alice have all changed their names,
Since "Alys" is the go.

The Pearls have gone to join the rest,
For "Pyrle" is up to date,
The Helens spell it "Helyn" now,
For it is very late,
The Ediths are all "Edyths" now,
And much as we may rue,
The girls named Lillie have gone o'er,
They spell it "Lyly" too.

O, gyrls, pray tell me why you do
This sylly, sylly, thyng,
Yf we should ynto dayly lyfe,
Thys kynd of spellyng bryng,
Confusyon would be ryfe yndeed,
We'd lose our Es and Is,
Yn keepyng track of spellyng whych
Ys very much too Ys.

A Woman to a Lover.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Why do you say I must not love you, dear,
Because you fail'd so often, and must fail?
I watch you hurl'd like Icarus from the sky
Your futile wings essay'd, without a tear.
Not heav'n's disastrous thunder, wind and hail,
But only low ambition love must fear:
I love you still because your aim was high.

Are we not pilgrims in the world together?
Is my untutor'd heart exempt from all
That makes your soul the sport of circumstance?
I drift too often like a drifting feather
Blown ev'ry way by diff'rent winds, to call
Your deeds to judgment, when doubt slips her tether,
And dull inaction hinders thought's advance.

O not because you were the perfect one
I dreamed of when my life was at its spring
Did all the love I dower you with leap forth!
No hero standing god-like in the sun
Could hold me—but, ah God! the broken wing
And pure, worn face—the heart with hopes undone,
Yet struggling heavenward still—I knew their worth.

And now you shall not in your anguish miss
Forever words of comfort, touch of hands
Not all unskill'd your hurts to soothe and bind;
Nor, on your mouth, a woman's tender kiss.
Because you fail'd—be sure love understands!—
Thrust often to the desperate abyss,
Yet keeping an unvanquishable mind.

Otto and the Auto.

From the Smart Set.

'Tis strange how fashion makes us change the objects we admire;
We used to sing the tireless steed, but now the steedless tire.
So Otto bought an auto, so as not to be antique,
But the thing was autocratic,
As well as automatic,
And the auto wouldn't auto as it ought to, so to speak.

He thought to get an auto-operator for the work;
And first he tried a circus man and then he tried a Turk,
For he knew the circus man drove fifty horses with success,
And if a man be shifty
Enough to manage fifty,
It's palpable enough he ought to manage one horse-less.

As for the Turk, 'tis also plain, deny it if you can,
He ought to run an auto, since a Turk's an Ottoman.
'Twas all no use, so Otto moved to Alabama, purely,
That he might say: "I'm Otto,
From Mobile, and my motto:
"A Mobile Otto ought to run an automobile surely."

Then Otto sought to auto on the auto as he ought to,
But the auto sought to auto as Otto never thought to,
So Otto he got hot, oh, very hot! as he ought not to,
And Otto said: "This auto ought to auto and it's got to,"
And Otto fought the auto, and the auto it fought Otto,
Till the auto also got too hot to auto as it ought to,
And then, Great Scott! the auto shot to Heaven—so did Otto—
Where Otto's auto autos now as Otto's auto ought to.

EDMUND VANCE COOKE.

The Critic on the Hearth.

From the Westminster Gazette.

The old despotic days are dead,
When we stood up and "Sir'd" our father
And "Ma'm'd" our mother. Now, instead,
Our Monarchy has limits—rather!

For when unto their heart's desire
Our bairns have criticised each other,
The boy proceeds to coach his sire,
The girl to rectify her mother.

But if you'll read between my rhymes,
Their machinations you should baffle
By holding, through these ticklish times,
A quiet hand upon the snaffle—

And being of their thoughts and ways
A cheery, critical beholder,
Achieve the parent's perfect praise
By growing young as they grow older.

A. P. G.

Song of the Shovel.

From the Georgetown College Journal.

The friends I have are deserving friends,
And I serve them well I ween,
The hands that hold me are honest hands
Be they ever so gnarled and lean;
Oh, birth and position are naught to me—
If proud, they must earn my scorn—
For I set them free, under God's decree,
When the world was newly born.

A-swish, a-swish—'tis the song I sing
With a truer tone than the trumpet's ring;
Or the roll of drum, or the shrill of fife—
A-swish, a-swish,—'tis a tale of Life.

I bring to the peasant his homely food,
To the prince his viands and wine.
The glittering stones and the saffron gold
I wrest from the grudging mine;
But, little I care for these tawdry things,
And my kindliest gift to toil
Is the joy that wings and the health that springs
From the grasp of the grateful soil.

A-swish, a-swish,—'tis the song I sing
With a truer tone than the trumpet's ring,
Or the roll of drum, or the shrill of fife—
A-swish, a-swish—'tis a tale of Life.

O, well for the world that my husky voice
Grows louder from day to day;
O ill for the kingdom that melts me down
To boom in the deadly fray;
And woe to the ruler who hears me groan
'Neath a burden of grievous wrong,
For often, alone, have I wrecked a throne
With the shriek of my angry song:

A-swish, a-swish—'tis the theme I sing,
With a truer tone than the trumpet's ring;
Or the roll of drum, or the shrill of fife—
A-swish, a-swish—'tis a tale of Life.

JOHN A. FOOTE.

The Widow's Might.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

The widow sat in sombre garb
And eke with downcast eyes,
And they that pitying lingered near
Full oft, alas, were forced to hear
The widow's doleful sighs.

The widow's chin was dimpled, and
The widow's face was fair,
And though she thought her lot so hard
Her pallid brow was still unmarred
By marks of age or care.

One who in former years had held
Her in his arms and then,
Wronged by the gossips, went away,
Sat by the widow's side one day
And saw her weep again.

He took her hand in his and tried
To give her hope—that night
He, musing, looked up at the stars
And heard the clang of passing cars,
And had the widow's "might."

Nobility.

From the Springfield Republican.

It is not that the mountains make the men,
In solitary grandeur, but apart—
The towering hilltops can but serve to start
A sleeping nobleness to life again.
The great-souled natures find their province when
They join the toilers in the street, the mart,
Their honest, rugged sturdiness of heart
Kindling responsiveness unstirred till then.
For such is not the narrow, binding creed,
Nor struggle to excel at others' cost—
The bickering selfish strife to win who can.
On them the Pharisaic cult is lost;
Theirs is to seek and help the crying need,
To stir in all the majesty of man.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MEMMOTT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Will taking freely of the juice of lemons reduce the weight of a fat person of middle age and sedentary employment, without injury to his or her general health? O. O'H.

"'We doubt it,' said the carpenter, and shed a bitter tear."

A bets B that December, January and February are the winter months; B bets that January, February and March are the winter months. Which is correct? E. R.

In this country, December, January and February are called the winter months. In no country is March considered a winter month; we think that November, December and January are or used to be the winter months in England.

Kindly publish a list of the various cavalry schools under the supervision of the United States Government, together with their commanding officers, and to whom to apply for information regarding admission to the same. A. B.

The only cavalry schools under Governmental supervision are the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and the Cavalry and Light Artillery School, Fort Riley, Kan. These are schools only for officers of the army, not for civilians.

1. Who is the publisher and what is the price of Dr. O'Grady's "Silva Gadelica?" 2. What became of Nelson's supposed natural daughter, Horatia? 3. Why did Napoleon adopt the bees as his symbol? R. T. D.

1. We do not know. 2. She married the Rev. Philip Ward, an English clergyman. 3. Because they had been used heraldically by Charlemagne and resembled, as drawn conventionally, the fleurs-de-lis of the Bourbon Kings of France.

Please tell me from what source the following line is taken: "To where, beyond these voices, there is rest." M. O. R.

This is a misquotation of the last line of Tennyson's "Guinevere," one of his "Idylls of the King." The last paragraph of that poem runs:

* * * They took her to themselves and she
Still hoping, fearing, 'Is it yet too late?'
Dwelt with them, till in time their Abbess died.
Then she, for her good deeds and her pure life,
And for the power of ministration in her,
And likewise for the high rank she had borne,
Was chosen Abbess: there an Abbess lived
For three brief years, and there, an Abbess past
To where, beyond these voices, there is peace."

Does a person's parentage or birthplace determine his nationality? For instance, a man born in New York of German parentage; is he an American citizen, or a German? Also, a man born in London of American parents; is his nationality English or American? A. W. O.

Either of these persons may follow the nationality of his birthplace, or that of his parents. He indicates his choice when of age, not necessarily formally but by doing some act. For instance, in your first case, the man would indicate that he considered himself an American by voting.

In a recent published statement the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York is reported as saying that one-half, if not more, of the population of New York city was Roman Catholic. Will you please say in the Sunday SUN what justification he had for making such a statement? ANTI-ROMANIST.

The publishers of the "Catholic Directory" estimate the Catholic population of the dioceses of New York and Brooklyn, which form part of the archdiocese of New York, as at least 1,500,000. This is about half of the population of the city.

In answer to S. T. D. in THE SUN June 30. They say in parts of Normandy:

"Pie a haut nid,
Caille a bas nid.
Ver d'os n'a pas,
Taupe en a.
Pie l'eau passa,
Chat n'osa."

and in Franche-Comté (east of France)

"Chat vit rat,
Chat vit patte à rat,
Rat mordit chat,
Chat lachit rat."

CHARLES FRENCH DU HOUBET.

1. Did New York reserve the right to secede; if not, which State or States did? 2. Is the riot in which Col. Fisk deserted his command correctly called Orange riot? J. D.

1. New York did not; no State did. Rhode Island stayed out of the Union until May 29, 1790, and came in then because of the passage by the Senate to prohibit the importation into the United States of merchandise from Rhode Island. 2. No; it should be the Hibernian riots. It is too late to change the name now, however.

Please inform me through your columns where Forts Fish and Clinton were located and in what war they were used. Are there any remains of forts to be seen on Manhattan Island at present? F. M.

During the war of 1812 Fort Fish guarded McGowan's Pass on the west, Fort Clinton on the east. There are no remains of Fort Fish; the remains of Fort Clinton you will find in Central Park, a little west of Fifth avenue, between 106th and 107th streets. The "blockhouse" was the most advanced—northern—point of the fortifications of the pass.

For over 30 years I have had in my possession a visiting card on which are written the following lines:

"A man of kindness to his beast is kind;
But brutal actions show a brutal mind.
Remember, He who made thee made the brute;
Who gave thee speech and reason formed him mute.
He can't complain, but God's omniscient eye
Beholds thy cruelty, and hears his cry.
He was designed thy servant and thy drudge,
But know that his Creator is thy Judge."

Can you inform me who was the author? E. F.

What is the reason for the practice, which seems to be general, of printing the multiplication tables up to and including "12"? Why not stop with "11" or go on to "14?"

We do not know. Years ago in Boston the tables were carried on to 25; but the limitation to 12 seems to obtain there now. There seems no logic in it.

When the Uitlanders demanded the franchise in the Transvaal, and in the many discussions and negotiations attendant thereupon, did they ever propose to give up their English allegiance and citizenship, or did they expect to remain British subjects and at the same time have the voting right in the Transvaal? W.

The Uitlanders desired to vote in the Transvaal without giving up their foreign nationality.

"Specimens of Macaronic Poetry," by James Appleton Morgan, 12mo, pp. 300, New York, Hurd & Houghton, 1872, gives the poem, "Felis sedit by a hole," &c., as by Green Kendrick, Esq. Mr. Kendrick was a lawyer of Bridgeport or New Haven, Conn., a nephew of Judge Green who wrote "Old Grimes." Dr. Morgan's book is hardly to be found nowadays except in libraries, but it has a lot of these curious macaronics, several of them in over 1,000 lines.

Pardon me if I add that to your list of headquarters of Washington in New York city you could add the Apthorp mansion, pulled down by Trinity corporation to build St. Agnes's Chapel on Ninety-second street, and Cape's Hotel, which stood where the Boreel Building now stands on lower Broadway. JAMES CRANE.

Another friend, Miles W. Hawley, ascribes these poems to Guy H. McMaster, author of "Carmen Bellicosum," generally known as "The Old Continentals."

Why was St. Andrew chosen as the patron saint of Scotland? W. MEYERS.

St. Andrew was taken as the patron saint of Scotland because his cross (the *crux decussata*—X) appeared in the sky to Achaius, King of Scots, and Hungus, King of the Picts, the night before their battle with Athelstane, King of the Saxons, early in the tenth century (Achaius died 919). The northern Kings vowed to adopt the cross as their emblem, and the saint as their patron if they won a victory; being victorious, they kept their vows, and worshipped at St. Andrew's shrine.

O. B.—Gen. George Francis McGinnis was born in Boston in 1826; he served as Captain of Ohio Volunteers in the Mexican War, and in the Rebellion as Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Infantry. He fought at Fort Donelson, was promoted Brigadier-General in November, 1862, and was mustered out in August, 1865. He lived in Indiana after the war; but we find nothing of or about him for many years.

John Smith—There is no "United States Court of Appeals," but within a few years a United States "Circuit Court of Appeals" has been formed in each circuit, to relieve the Supreme Court of the United States of some of the less important cases that used to reach it.

H. Miller—Pontius Pilate was what we call a heathen; his religion was that of the other Romans—he worshipped the gods, and the Emperor as the incarnation of the gods. According to Russian tradition he became a Christian.

Roger Taylor—The joint resolution of Congress, on the signing of which the Spanish Minister applied for his passports, declared that it was the duty of the United States to demand that Spain retire from Cuba; the war on our part was a war of liberation.

J. Lynch—If a hen and a half lay an egg and a half in a day and a half, one hen will lay two-thirds of an egg in one day; six hens will lay four eggs in one day and 28 eggs in seven days.

M. B.—We do not answer anonymous letters. If you want the addresses of tradesmen you must send your full name and enclose a stamp.

C. R., Pittsfield, Mass.—Richard Croker was a Protestant and became a Roman Catholic when he married a woman of that Church.

H. Rieper—President Garfield was shot on Saturday, July 2, 1881, and died on Monday, Sept. 19, 1881.

S. H. C.—Dorothy Donnelly is the sister of Henry V. Donnelly, the manager of the Murray Hill Theatre.

E. L. Smith—The first world's fair was in London in 1851. There never was a real one in this city.

SCIENCE.

ALLOY OF ALUMINUM AND ANTIMONY.

Aluminum fuses at 660 degrees C. and antimony at 630 degrees C. The alloy Al Sb has a fusing point of from 1078 degrees to 1080 degrees. This alloy has recently been studied to determine the resulting change of volume.

The specific weight of the alloy should be 5.2246 if no change of volume took place. It is, in fact, 4.2176, so that the resulting density is considerably less than the theoretical calculated value. The results of experiment can be expressed in a striking way by saying that if 7.07 cubic centimetres of aluminum be alloyed with 12.07 CC. of antimony the alloy has a volume of 23.71 CC and thus affords a marked exception to Matthiessen's law.

THE GERMINATION OF THE BEECH TREE.

The glucoside of the beech tree has recently been studied by M. Tailleur, whose experiments can be summarized as follows: The shoot (*plantule*) of the beech tree contains a glucoside and a diastase which, under the action of water, give rise to the methysalicylic ether and to the glucose assimilated by the plant. This reaction is localized in the hypocotyl axis a little above the summit of the root, and does not take place in the seed or in the mature shoot. The formation of this methylsalicylic ether is thus characteristic of the germinative period of the beech tree.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

During the last fiscal year our foreign commerce was as follows: Total exports, $1,398,000,000; exports to Europe, $1,040,000,000; exports to Asia, $65,000,000; exports to Oceania, $43,000,000; exports to Africa, $19,000,000; exports to North America, $187,000,000; exports to South America, $39,000,000. Total imports, $890,000,000; from Europe, $440,000,000; from Asia, $150,000,000; from Oceania, $34,000,000; from Africa, $11,000,000; from North America, $130,000,000; from South America, $94,000,000. While these statistics in general show a flattering progress, they are not satisfactory in respect of South America. Since 1890 our exports to Europe have increased nearly 50 per cent., to Asia and Oceania have nearly doubled, to Africa nearly quadrupled, and to Canada and Mexico have increased in like proportions. The increase of exportations to the West Indies has been small; there has been little increase in the exports to Central America, while to South America the increase has been only about 15 per cent. in the last nine years. South America imports $350,000,000 yearly from all countries, but only $39,000,000 from the United States. It seems that this poor showing might be bettered by suitable means on the parts of our manufacturers. It is the only blot on the balance sheet.

THE OSMIUM ELECTRIC LAMP.

It is well known that the higher the temperature of the source the more economical is the resultant light. It is for this reason that the carbon filament of our incandescent lights replaces the coil of platinum wire first employed. A filament of osmium has great advantages over carbon, since osmium has a higher fusion point than any other metal. It was formerly impracticable to obtain osmium in any other form than that of a pulverulent or spongy mass, but Herr Auer von Welsbach has lately devised a method of making osmium exactly suitable for lamp filaments. Not only is the osmium filament far more efficient as a source of light than carbon, but it has a much longer life. Such a lamp consuming 1½ watts per candle-power lasts 600 hours on the average. As osmium has less resistance than carbon, the new lamps are constructed for tensions of from 20 to 50 volts, and it is very suitable, therefore, for use with storage batteries. Lamps of this sort are now in use, in which the saving of energy is 60 per cent. over the ordinary incandescent light, and they have the additional advantage of giving out much less heat.

NEW GERMAN FLYING-MACHINES.

Herr Kness of Vienna and Herr Hoffman of Berlin have invented new forms of flying machines. The Kness machine is composed of aluminum and steel gondolas and tubes furnished with three wings made slightly convex. Their surface is about ninety square metres. The Daimler motor has forty-two horse power and weighs 230 kilograms (5.4 kg. per H. P. therefore.) The machine is intended to rise from the water. It is driven on the water in the face of the wind. The faster it moves the greater the lifting power of the wings. With a velocity of ten metres per second and a total weight of 600 kg. it is calculated that the machine will rise from the surface as a sea-gull rises. Herr Hoffman's machine, on the other hand, is constructed rather after the fashion of a wading-bird. It has two movable wings and a tail, but its characteristic feature is the pair of "legs." When the machine is at rest the wings are depressed and the two legs spread apart so that the body just touches the soil. In motion the wings are extended horizontally and the legs are nearly vertical. The lower extremities of the legs are provided with wheels. Small models of this machine have been experimented with. They weigh 3½ kg (eight pounds.) The spread of wings is 2 metres and the surface 1½ square metres. It is easy to see how flying machines can be launched, and how they can be made to fly with great velocity. How the alighting can be done with safety appears to be the really difficult problem.

THE VENTILATION OF LONG TUNNELS.

It is a matter of great importance to ventilate long tunnels thoroughly for the comfort of passengers and for the safety of the train crews. An interesting proof of the presence of bad air in long tunnels is the fact that in certain European tunnels each rail of the permanent way loses something like forty-five pounds in weight every three years. The Alberg tunnel is built on a sharp grade and is ventilated by the combustion of liquid fuel at the lower end. Artificial ventilation has been resorted to in the St. Gothard tunnel since March, 1899. At Mount Cenis compressed air is carried through the tunnel in pipes which are provided with stop-cocks at intervals. The train crews open these stop-cocks when a supply of fresh air is needed. The Ronco tunnel on the Turin-Genoa line, which is nearly five miles in length, has been ventilated, since July, 1900, by an aspirating apparatus (system Ser) 5½ metres in diameter, so that all the air is completely renewed every thirty minutes. It was in this tunnel in 1898 that the train crews of three locomotives drawing freight cars were asphyxiated, so that the train, left to itself, ran down the grade and collided with a passenger train at the lowest end.

THE NEW STAR OF 1901.

Mr. Townley of the astronomical department of the University of California has combined what is known as the phenomena of new stars so as to offer an explanation of the observed variation in the light variations, &c., of Nova Persei, essentially as follows: Suppose a near approach between two stellar bodies to occur, and suppose one of them to be a body of large mass which has cooled so far that a thin crust has formed all over its surface, making it non-luminous. (This is a condition which our own sun will reach in the distant future.) Suppose the second body to be small and solid, like our own moon, for example. Suppose that the directions and velocities of the motions of the two bodies are such that a very close approach takes place, but not an actual collision. The motion of the larger body will not be greatly disturbed, but the motion of the smaller body will be changed so that it no longer moves in a straight line toward the larger mass, but, instead, describes a conic section orbit about it. The smaller body will move in a parabola, an hyperbola, or an elongated ellipse about the greater, as a comet moves about our own sun. The attraction of the smaller body when it is very close to the greater may be sufficient to rupture the crust of the latter, so that outbursts of the heated matter within will take place, producing great quantities of heat and making the star visible.

As the smaller body moves forward in its orbit the rent in the crust of the larger will be progressively carried forward, and the light of the larger star will increase with great rapidity, and a tremendous tidal wave will be induced. As the smaller body moves away from the larger the tidal wave will persist, and will sweep away the accumulated vapors, thus producing a maximum of brightness every few days as the crest of the wave reaches the side of the large star turned toward the observer. On account of internal friction the period of this tidal wave will become longer and longer, the intervals between successive maxima of brightness will increase, and in time the larger star will settle down to its final state. Nova Persei has exhibited just such periodic variations in brilliancy, and the foregoing explanation touches the particular point in question. For a complete account of all the phenomena shown by the spectrum something more is needed, especially when we consider that the final condition of a new star is likely to be that of a gaseous nebula.