

The Sun

WILLIAM M. LAFAN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1902.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month.....\$0 50
DAILY, Per Year.....\$5 00
SUNDAY, Per Year.....\$2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.....\$6 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month.....\$0 50

Postage to foreign countries added.
THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS—Eloague No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and
Eloague 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.

Religious Interest Not Abated.

The assertion so frequently made that church attendance in New York is falling off is denied in the Church Economist by a writer who ought to have full and precise information on the subject, for he is described as the head of a news bureau engaged specifically in the collection of religious news. He says that actually "more people attend church on Sunday at regular services than ever before," and that, counting in "a multitude of week-day and extra Sunday meetings which have come into vogue within a generation, the aggregate weekly attendance has enormously increased."

As further evidence in support of his position, he says that for the mere maintenance of the churches of one religious body in Manhattan, "and it is not the greatest," the large sum of \$1,899,000 was contributed in 1901 by their parishioners.

This writer does not explain whether he includes the Catholic Church attendance, but we infer that he speaks of Protestant churches, more particularly. Neither does he discriminate between the different Protestant denominations, when he says that "our trained men, who get to more churches than anybody else" in New York, find the churches filled; "for he cannot mean all those of every denomination, since the empty seats in many are numerous."

The Roman Catholic churches of the town are crowded, and the Episcopal churches generally are filled; but how is it with the run of those of the Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians? At the New York Methodist Conference, on Thursday, the Presiding Elder of the district including Manhattan and Bronx boroughs reported that their thirteen churches between Bedford street and Fifty-ninth street, a distance of three miles, are "situated where the favorable opportunities for Methodism have passed away," obviously meaning that they are insufficiently supported, while in the district for five miles above there are only five churches, and these, being "in an environment far more congenial to Methodism," they may be well attended.

The report of very large contributions from the New York churches to the great Twentieth Century Fund the Methodists are raising indicates, however, undiminished devotion to the Church of Wesley, so far as liberality in giving money is concerned.

Statistics prepared for the General Assembly of the Presbyterians show that out of 7,000 of their churches, to only 81 were the accessions "on confession" more than 50 in the year ending May 1, 1901. Of these, we observe, however, that only 5 were in the Manhattan borough of New York and 5 in Brooklyn, while in Philadelphia there were 8. The table suggests, moreover, that Presbyterianism is prospering in a higher degree in Pennsylvania and Ohio than in the other States. But nowhere is there indicated any great religious enthusiasm, unless at the Bethany Church of Philadelphia, where the accession number 233, and the Second at Pittsburgh, 166.

These statistics and general observations of church attendance, however, indicate that, so far, at least, as formal religious observance is concerned, there are not the neglect and indifference so frequently assumed to exist at this time. The religious emotion is irreplaceable. Even when one form of faith goes it is likely to be soon succeeded by another, as the growth of Christian Science and "The New Thought" now proves.

Proposals.

In some remarks on "Married Life," at a meeting in the Institute of Phrenology the other night, the Rev. THOMAS H. HYLE repeated in earnest a suggestion occasionally heard right in jest, that "give women the right to propose and there will be more marriages." Woman now has that right of privilege and can use it if she chooses. There is a long tradition against her exercise of it and she is a weak and timid creature, easily frightened in matters sentimental. He often needs encouragement and his ineffable blundering stupidity must often excite the wrath of the more sagacious-minded creatures before whom he appears in adoration. There are some stores in novels and plays of his excess of gawky bashfulness and inability to bring his thermometer to the proposing point. It may be that there are men who struggle through life as unwilling suitors simply because they have not the courage to pop the question. It is a queer little world and nature has framed strange follies in her time. But those persons with an abnormal self-consciousness, stammering and blushing, who are so often the victims of the woman who proposes to them, the ranks of the unappreciated woman would not be thinned by making the sky and bold when the bold is shy. There are more or less susceptible apologues of women for not getting married, but it would be a strange brand of fanaticism who would stigmatize the want of courage as a defect.

And for the sake of the fact that that never was, the excellent suggestion would reverse the established code of courtesy, take the blush from the rose and set off all that flattering delightful uncertainty and trembling hope which the lover feels before he bears his fate.

When wild in woods the noble savage ran and won his bride with club or spear, the privilege of proposal might have been of some advantage to women, but of what good would it be nowadays? As for the men, some would be afflicted with a burden of proposals and others would get none at all. Yes, none at all, in spite of the excess, if the word is not impolite, of women over men in the census returns of cities and some States. It is a permanent wonder how some men ever succeeded in getting married and only the great stores of feminine pity can account for it. Give the woman the initiative and a good many masculine heads, now somewhat tumid, would be notably reduced.

If Mr. HYDE had said that men don't study with sufficient earnestness or practice with notable success the art of proposing gracefully, adroitly and at the right moment, he would have been nearer the facts. Men propose after a fashion and are accepted, some of them; but we wonder what the women think of that fashion in their secret souls. In an age of business and science, the exact amount of the romantic and fervid which you can attempt with success is often a problem. It's all very well to say that sincerity is the thing, but sincerity of feeling may need to be seconded by diplomatic and ingenious method. How to be persuasive, effective, successful, how to give the faint Romeo-like touch without looking like an ass—that is the question. The women could give light upon these matters if they would, but there is some reason to believe that they prefer that men should continue to be unenlightened.

Alasohar.

The issue for 1904 is found. Col. HENRY WATTERSON found it. Step by step he logically evolves it from the faith of his inner consciousness that the country will elect next November a Democratic Congress.

The reorganized Congressional Committee will go to work at once, and it will meet every reasonable expectation. I confidently expect the next House to be Democratic by a safe majority."

That granted, the logic of Col. WATTERSON'S further prospectus proceeds as straight and smoothly as an automobile on Pennsylvania avenue:

"In that event if Democratic House we can make our own committee, authorize them to send out their own papers, forcing the Republicans to a show-down."

Ah! the awful show-down! The Colonel grimly adds: "It is this show-down which sets their teeth on edge. They dread its disclosures. To teach it they will resort to any expedient, however desperate—even the Crumpacker Ripper bill. Nothing, however, can save them. It's a case of damned if you do, and damned if you don't."

The connection of the Crumpacker bill with the Philippine issue is not quite so clear on paper as it is in the Colonel's mind, nor is his theory of duplex damnation entirely lucid; but he proceeds to the next link in the chain of fatality. The besotted Republicans will then indict the Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR for treason:

"Give the Republicans another lease of power, supplemented by the machinery they have set up and are seeking to elaborate, and they will neither ask nor need anything more to make their power absolute. Then let Mr. Hoar so much as whimper in the Senate and something more than an empty charge of treason will be lodged against him. Mites are not reprimanded for nothing."

The allusion to MILES, this is quite intelligible. It will be observed that there is a slight variation of detail from the Colonel's earlier plan. His first idea was to send out to Manila a forlorn-hope investigating committee of Democratic Senators and to get one of them hanged by military authority out there as a traitor. He now perceives that it will be simpler and less expensive, but equally effective in arousing public indignation, to let Mr. Hoar whimper in the Senate and then hang him quietly at Washington. Besides, the new plan will sacrifice no Democratic vote in the Senate, where Democratic votes are badly needed.

Meanwhile, the Democratic policy of Seattle having prevailed on account of Republican arrogance and the martyrdom of Mr. HOAR:

"Under this plan the outcome will probably be a firm footing for the United States in the Far East, after the manner of the British in Hong Kong, a good American protectorate over the archipelago, and the resumption of the military training school from Saigon and the increased concentration of the expatriates and the sea ways."

And the Colonel concludes:

"Here, in retrospect, we have the paradigmatic issue for 1904. It is neither theoretical nor abstract, but pure business, lacking the Republican anarchy, ground and facing them to an accounting."

Thus the logical sequence of events in Col. WATTERSON'S vision is complete, as follows:

- 1. A Democratic victory in the Congressional elections this fall.
2. Investigating committees of the Democratic House, with power to send for persons and papers.
3. The dire, the dreaded Republican show-down.
4. The Crumpacker resolution, demanding either war.
5. The hanging and the hanging fate of Senator Hoar, arousing popular indignation in the season for 1904.
6. The triumphal progress of Col. HENRY WATTERSON along Pennsylvania avenue, leaving right and left and the plaudits of the people while the Hon. THOMAS H. HYLE and the Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR are inside him in the carriage, a gloomy and glooming man and a broken leader.
7. Grand entry into the White House as the senior lord of the Philippines and of the republic and of the world.

At this point the Star-Drop incident of Fall 1901, having indeed acted as a stimulant to the progressions of the last lord, approached him and fell at his feet and brought him with fearful excitement to attention for any other issue. Col. WATTERSON'S resolution is put by STAR-DROP. And when the Star-Drop, with resolute tears and adjectives, implied him in the case of treason, the course of unimpeded democracy to the last, as there for a most terrible

glance, and spurned her violently from him with his foot. The Colonel was so entirely absorbed in these chimerical visions that he represented the action with his foot as if a dream were a reality; and, in doing so, he unfortunately struck his basket of Filipino ware so hard that he sent it flying out of his sanctum into the street, where the crockery was all broken to pieces.

A Lesson From the Amen Corner.

If the advance of age in the Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT has not brought to those hitherto unable to understand him an explanation of his success in public life, we commend to them his speech at the banquet of the Amen Corner corporation, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. The Amen society is composed of all sorts and conditions of men, associates and disciples of many years' standing of the senior Senator of New York, all of them so vitally concerned with the activities of life as to make politics, regardless of partisanship, a common bond of union.

Senator PLATT gave them his benediction in a speech full of the most delightful kind of humor, the kind that comes from an unflinching sense of the grotesque combined with good nature and the imperturbable balance and philosophy of a really superior mind. A study of this unpretentious oration will make most people conclude that throughout Mr. PLATT'S political career, from the time the phrase "Me too" was fastened on him down to his reflection to the Senate and the formulation of the gold plank at the Republican Convention in 1886, a period of the most bitter and contemptuous obprobrium of him, he never failed to see through his enemies, and that too with a sly chuckle over their passionate misvaluation of him. While they thought he was groveling on the ground, he was really looking down at them from an intellectual elevation a good deal higher than theirs.

Mr. PLATT being still lively, the full view of his part in public affairs is not yet possible; but the final estimate of him is bound to be large, and modestly probably does not prevent him from knowing it as well as any other man.

If NEVADA STRANAHAN makes as good a Collector as GEORGE BIDWELL, and leaves his office with equal honor, he will well call himself fortunate.

The Maryland Anti-German Democrats.

The Hon. FRANK BROWN of Carroll county was Governor of Maryland from 1892 to 1896. He has recently been engaged in a movement to reorganize the present Democratic management, which, of course, is GORMAN.

For the purpose of promoting this movement, and perhaps incidentally promoting his own ambition to be Governor again, or to be United States Senator by and by, Mr. BROWN has maintained headquarters at the corner of Charles and Read streets in Baltimore, and has extended a general invitation to the young men of the Democracy to rally around him. In a recent interview he said:

"I hoped last fall that a strong, healthy movement for the salvation of the party would be started, and held the rooms for use as headquarters. In fact, I contemplated taking the entire building for that purpose, and had a well known boiler look over it with a view to planning alterations and improvements. It seemed to me an auspicious time for Democrats to get together, have a new deal all around, and start out afresh."

But instead of expanding into the entire building, much less reconstructing the same to accommodate the crowd, the Brown Democracy of Maryland ordered out the telephones on Tuesday last. On Wednesday the furniture was carted away, and on Thursday the rooms were abandoned.

The "movement" seems to have been centrifugal rather than centripetal. In confiding to a reporter of the Baltimore Sun his views on the situation, Governor BROWN dimly remarked upon the lack of enthusiasm for a new deal all around and a fresh start.

"Democrats generally are discouraged and disheartened. They are apathetic and have little hope of the future. I have heard the idea frequently expressed that it may be as well after all, to let the party be wiped off the face of the earth, so to speak, and then start out anew to build up again. I mean the party as at present organized and managed."

Meanwhile the Gorman machine, at Annapolis and elsewhere, does not seem to be especially apathetic or disheartened. The former Governor attributes the activity that has prevailed everywhere except at his late headquarters to personal ambition and selfish scheming for political advancement by "self-assumed party advisers."

It sometimes makes a difference whose personal ambition is scheming, and who the self-assumed party advisers are.

It is surprising to find the military journal published in Washington, the Army and Navy Register, falling to the degree it does in understanding Col. MILES'S remarks on the Federal law which forbids the military committee of the Senate. The Washington contemporary calls the criticism of Col. MILES in connection with the affair "impertinent and unjust." Views of Col. MILES and of other officers who dislike the bill should be heard to the fullest extent in its discharge, and when our contemporary "hears authorities" that such expressions are impertinent and unjust, it is not part to use the military force demoralized to discipline crippled and his respect annihilated."

Respect for the army cannot be increased when such remarks are heard from a recognized organ of the Army and Navy Register. How best think and understand the progress of Col. MILES had to do with the Federal law which forbids the military committee of the Senate. The Washington contemporary calls the criticism of Col. MILES in connection with the affair "impertinent and unjust." Views of Col. MILES and of other officers who dislike the bill should be heard to the fullest extent in its discharge, and when our contemporary "hears authorities" that such expressions are impertinent and unjust, it is not part to use the military force demoralized to discipline crippled and his respect annihilated."

Respect for the army cannot be increased when such remarks are heard from a recognized organ of the Army and Navy Register. How best think and understand the progress of Col. MILES had to do with the Federal law which forbids the military committee of the Senate. The Washington contemporary calls the criticism of Col. MILES in connection with the affair "impertinent and unjust." Views of Col. MILES and of other officers who dislike the bill should be heard to the fullest extent in its discharge, and when our contemporary "hears authorities" that such expressions are impertinent and unjust, it is not part to use the military force demoralized to discipline crippled and his respect annihilated."

Respect for the army cannot be increased when such remarks are heard from a recognized organ of the Army and Navy Register. How best think and understand the progress of Col. MILES had to do with the Federal law which forbids the military committee of the Senate. The Washington contemporary calls the criticism of Col. MILES in connection with the affair "impertinent and unjust." Views of Col. MILES and of other officers who dislike the bill should be heard to the fullest extent in its discharge, and when our contemporary "hears authorities" that such expressions are impertinent and unjust, it is not part to use the military force demoralized to discipline crippled and his respect annihilated."

Respect for the army cannot be increased when such remarks are heard from a recognized organ of the Army and Navy Register. How best think and understand the progress of Col. MILES had to do with the Federal law which forbids the military committee of the Senate. The Washington contemporary calls the criticism of Col. MILES in connection with the affair "impertinent and unjust." Views of Col. MILES and of other officers who dislike the bill should be heard to the fullest extent in its discharge, and when our contemporary "hears authorities" that such expressions are impertinent and unjust, it is not part to use the military force demoralized to discipline crippled and his respect annihilated."

In this city of wood have been apparent to every visitor and the actual damage of Thursday's conflagration falls far short of what was reasonably possible. There was no loss of life, which would have attended a night burning of the same buildings, and a lucky shift in the wind saved the town.

The rapidly increasing popularity of Atlantic City during the past ten years is responsible for the mushroom growth of its big wooden hotels. Its reputation as a successful resort is now so well established, however, that there will be no lack of capital for the rebuilding of the burned district with fireproof structures. Atlantic City has ceased to be an experiment.

Mayor Low's complaints of the difficulties of organizing the municipal government as he would have it are not unreasonable. He cannot turn out the Tammany officeholders, that does not want and get in men that suit him. The existing checks on the alteration of salaries add to the trouble, all of which is caused by civil service reform. It should not be said, though, that that system is wholly without its merits.

If the scholarships provided for in COL. RHODES'S bill are intended to come up to the standards of the [English or older American universities, his request will exceed by far any that has been made for such purposes in the United States, and may perhaps equal Mr. CANNON'S great gift to Scotland. Two scholarships for every State and Territory means one hundred in all, and if each is of \$250, the American standard of a scholarship, the sum dispensed annually will require a capital of \$5,000,000; should the amount be that of university fellowships, \$500, it would need double that capital.

Gifts as large, either made at once or spread over several years, have doubtless been made by Americans, but they have been chiefly for the purposes of building up universities, of establishing the plant and of providing instruction. Mr. RHODES'S gift, like Mr. CANNON'S, aims at supplying the individual with an education.

The political intention in the bequest is characteristic. It will be interesting, hereafter, to note the measure of its success. There is no reason why American youth should be sent to Germany to study at German universities, provided Oxford, like these, has something worth having to offer. It did in the Middle Ages, when students from all Europe flocked thither.

Mr. RHODES'S idea of the relative proportion of Americans and Germans that goes to make a good understanding with England is worthy of note.

If NEVADA STRANAHAN makes as good a Collector as GEORGE BIDWELL, and leaves his office with equal honor, he will well call himself fortunate.

The Rights of District Attorneys.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: What business has a prosecuting attorney to demand the presentation of a grand jury, simply discussing the evidence. Why should a Judge permit such a violent harangue, as in the case of Mr. Haines—right in the face of the grand jury? The grand jury is a body of men, and it is not the duty of the attorney to harangue them, but to present the evidence in a clear and concise manner. The grand jury is a body of men, and it is not the duty of the attorney to harangue them, but to present the evidence in a clear and concise manner.

A Card From Ella Wheeler Wilcox. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: On the evening of Feb. 11, 1902, at the "Gentlemen's Night" of the New England Woman's Press Club in Boston, Mass., a man named Hines made some comments on what he called "Literary Conscience." One was a statement that my poem "Solitude," which first appeared in THE SUN, New York, February, 1898, had been translated into French and had since served two years in prison for complication in whiskey frauds, and had previously been a inmate of an asylum for the insane.

"Solitude," kindly republish my standing offer of \$5,000 to be given to a charity of my own selection, and to be paid in full when the book is published. The book is now in the hands of the printer, and will be published in the next few days. The book is now in the hands of the printer, and will be published in the next few days. The book is now in the hands of the printer, and will be published in the next few days.

A "Congregational Cathedral."

From the Church Economist. An opportunity has opened before the Broadway Tabernacle in New York, which rarely comes to the notice of the general public. The Tabernacle is a widely observed group of men. A congregational church with a cash balance of \$100,000 is quite a unique spectacle. The Tabernacle is a widely observed group of men. A congregational church with a cash balance of \$100,000 is quite a unique spectacle.

The pastor, Dr. Johnson, feels that the Broadway Tabernacle must be a congregational cathedral. It must be a place of prayer and of study, and of a large number of people. The Tabernacle is a widely observed group of men. A congregational church with a cash balance of \$100,000 is quite a unique spectacle.

Religious Wars Sweeping Black Island.

From the Providence Journal. A religious movement which has swept across the island of Black Island has swept across the island of Black Island. The movement is a religious movement which has swept across the island of Black Island. The movement is a religious movement which has swept across the island of Black Island.

It is surprising to find the military journal published in Washington, the Army and Navy Register, falling to the degree it does in understanding Col. MILES'S remarks on the Federal law which forbids the military committee of the Senate. The Washington contemporary calls the criticism of Col. MILES in connection with the affair "impertinent and unjust." Views of Col. MILES and of other officers who dislike the bill should be heard to the fullest extent in its discharge, and when our contemporary "hears authorities" that such expressions are impertinent and unjust, it is not part to use the military force demoralized to discipline crippled and his respect annihilated."

Airport Impediment of Col. MILES and the War.

From the New York Times. The military journal published in Washington, the Army and Navy Register, falling to the degree it does in understanding Col. MILES'S remarks on the Federal law which forbids the military committee of the Senate. The Washington contemporary calls the criticism of Col. MILES in connection with the affair "impertinent and unjust." Views of Col. MILES and of other officers who dislike the bill should be heard to the fullest extent in its discharge, and when our contemporary "hears authorities" that such expressions are impertinent and unjust, it is not part to use the military force demoralized to discipline crippled and his respect annihilated."

Assaulting Englishmen.

From the New York Times. The military journal published in Washington, the Army and Navy Register, falling to the degree it does in understanding Col. MILES'S remarks on the Federal law which forbids the military committee of the Senate. The Washington contemporary calls the criticism of Col. MILES in connection with the affair "impertinent and unjust." Views of Col. MILES and of other officers who dislike the bill should be heard to the fullest extent in its discharge, and when our contemporary "hears authorities" that such expressions are impertinent and unjust, it is not part to use the military force demoralized to discipline crippled and his respect annihilated."

From the New York Times. The military journal published in Washington, the Army and Navy Register, falling to the degree it does in understanding Col. MILES'S remarks on the Federal law which forbids the military committee of the Senate. The Washington contemporary calls the criticism of Col. MILES in connection with the affair "impertinent and unjust." Views of Col. MILES and of other officers who dislike the bill should be heard to the fullest extent in its discharge, and when our contemporary "hears authorities" that such expressions are impertinent and unjust, it is not part to use the military force demoralized to discipline crippled and his respect annihilated."

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Remnants—A Possible Change in Boer Tactics—The Natives Restless.

On Jan. 1 of the present year there were in South Africa, in round numbers, about 217,000 British troops of all arms drawn from Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies other than South Africa. Since then there has been a considerable reduction in the fighting strength from death, wounds, and invaliding, which has not been made good either in the numbers or quality of the reinforcements sent out from England or the Colonies. The blockhouse system and lines of communication absorb quite one-half of the effective fighting force; and after the necessary garrisons for the towns and military depots are provided for, there remain at the very most not more than 45,000 men for the mobile columns. The area to be operated over is nearly as large as that covered by the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, the two Virginias, Kentucky, Indiana, and all New England, with nearly every local source of supply wiped out so far as the two republics are concerned, and partially so in Cape Colony. The impolicy of the wholesale devastation that was carried out in the territory north of the Orange River is now making itself felt, and unless the British Government can induce the republican burghers and the Cape Colonists now in the field to accept some kind of terms, the winter which is coming on will be a critical time for the British army.

The real condition of things in South Africa is only beginning to be revealed. As far as it has been able, the British Government has kept back almost everything that could throw light on the situation, but the development of events has exposed the truth. From the very beginning of the campaign in 1899 the insufficiency of forces and munitions, the mounted troops and transport, has hampered operations, but at no time more than the present. The British War Office has poured animals of all kinds, good, bad, and indifferent, into South Africa in one continuous stream to meet the demands of its Generals; but it was like pouring water on the sands of the Sahara. They were used up as fast as sent out, so that the change of hands by the Secretary for War began to reconstitute with the military authorities in South Africa. In September of last year, according to the recently issued Blue Book, a telegram was sent to Lord Kitchener asking that it was necessary to keep up existing monthly supplies. The correspondence that followed was evidently not satisfactory, for in November the following message, which speaks for itself, was sent:

"The question of raising horses seems to us of the first importance. We will certainly send orders to help you, but the change of hands by the Secretary for War began to reconstitute with the military authorities in South Africa. In September of last year, according to the recently issued Blue Book, a telegram was sent to Lord Kitchener asking that it was necessary to keep up existing monthly supplies. The correspondence that followed was evidently not satisfactory, for in November the following message, which speaks for itself, was sent:

"The question of raising horses seems to us of the first importance. We will certainly send orders to help you, but the change of hands by the Secretary for War began to reconstitute with the military authorities in South Africa. In September of last year, according to the recently issued Blue Book, a telegram was sent to Lord Kitchener asking that it was necessary to keep up existing monthly supplies. The correspondence that followed was evidently not satisfactory, for in November the following message, which speaks for itself, was sent:

"The question of raising horses seems to us of the first importance. We will certainly send orders to help you, but the change of hands by the Secretary for War began to reconstitute with the military authorities in South Africa. In September of last year, according to the recently issued Blue Book, a telegram was sent to Lord Kitchener asking that it was necessary to keep up existing monthly supplies. The correspondence that followed was evidently not satisfactory, for in November the following message, which speaks for itself, was sent:

"The question of raising horses seems to us of the first importance. We will certainly send orders to help you, but the change of hands by the Secretary for War began to reconstitute with the military authorities in South Africa. In September of last year, according to the recently issued Blue Book, a telegram was sent to Lord Kitchener asking that it was necessary to keep up existing monthly supplies. The correspondence that followed was evidently not satisfactory, for in November the following message, which speaks for itself, was sent:

"The question of raising horses seems to us of the first importance. We will certainly send orders to help you, but the change of hands by the Secretary for War began to reconstitute with the military authorities in South Africa. In September of last year, according to the recently issued Blue Book, a telegram was sent to Lord Kitchener asking that it was necessary to keep up existing monthly supplies. The correspondence that followed was evidently not satisfactory, for in November the following message, which speaks for itself, was sent:

"The question of raising horses seems to us of the first importance. We will certainly send orders to help you, but the change of hands by the Secretary for War began to reconstitute with the military authorities in South Africa. In September of last year, according to the recently issued Blue Book, a telegram was sent to Lord Kitchener asking that it was necessary to keep up existing monthly supplies. The correspondence that followed was evidently not satisfactory, for in November the following message, which speaks for itself, was sent:

"The question of raising horses seems to us of the first importance. We will certainly send orders to help you, but the change of hands by the Secretary for War began to reconstitute with the military authorities in South Africa. In September of last year, according to the recently issued Blue Book, a telegram was sent to Lord Kitchener asking that it was necessary to keep up existing monthly supplies. The correspondence that followed was evidently not satisfactory, for in November the following message, which speaks for itself, was sent:

"The question of raising horses seems to us of the first importance. We will certainly send orders to help you, but the change of hands by the Secretary for War began to reconstitute with the military authorities in South Africa. In September of last year, according to the recently issued Blue Book, a telegram was sent to Lord Kitchener asking that it was necessary to keep up existing monthly supplies. The correspondence that followed was evidently not satisfactory, for in November the following message, which speaks for itself, was sent:

"The question of raising horses seems to us of the first importance. We will certainly send orders to help you, but the change of hands by the Secretary for War began to reconstitute with the military authorities in South Africa. In September of last year, according to the recently issued Blue Book, a telegram was sent to Lord Kitchener asking that it was necessary to keep up existing monthly supplies. The correspondence that followed was evidently not satisfactory, for in November the following message, which speaks for itself, was sent:

"The question of raising horses seems to us of the first importance. We will certainly send orders to help you, but the change of hands by the Secretary for War began to reconstitute with the military authorities in South Africa. In September of last year, according to the recently issued Blue Book, a telegram was sent to Lord Kitchener asking that it was necessary to keep up existing monthly supplies. The correspondence that followed was evidently not satisfactory, for in November the following message, which speaks for itself, was sent:

"The question of raising horses seems to us of the first importance. We will certainly send orders to help you, but the change of hands by the Secretary for War began to reconstitute with the military authorities in South Africa. In September of last year, according to the recently issued Blue Book, a telegram was sent to Lord Kitchener asking that it was necessary to keep up existing monthly supplies. The correspondence that followed was evidently not satisfactory, for in November the following message, which speaks for itself, was sent:

"The question of raising horses seems to us of the first importance. We will certainly send orders to help you, but the change of hands by the Secretary for War began to reconstitute with the military authorities in South Africa. In September of last year, according to the recently issued Blue Book, a telegram was sent to Lord Kitchener asking that it was necessary to keep up existing monthly supplies. The correspondence that followed was evidently not satisfactory, for in November the following message, which speaks for itself, was sent:

"The question of raising horses seems to us of the first importance. We will certainly send orders to help you, but the change of hands by the Secretary for War began to reconstitute with the military authorities in South Africa. In September of last year, according to the recently issued Blue Book, a telegram was sent to Lord Kitchener asking that it was necessary to keep up existing monthly supplies. The correspondence that followed was evidently not satisfactory, for in November the following message, which speaks for itself, was sent:

"The question of raising horses seems to us of the first importance. We will certainly send orders to help you, but the change of hands by the Secretary for War began to reconstitute with the military authorities in South Africa. In September of last year, according to the recently issued Blue Book, a telegram was sent to Lord Kitchener asking that it was necessary to keep up existing monthly supplies. The correspondence that followed was evidently not satisfactory, for in November the following message, which speaks for itself, was sent:

"The question of raising horses seems to us of the first importance. We will certainly send orders to help you, but the change of hands by the Secretary for War began to reconstitute with the military authorities in South Africa. In September of last year, according to the recently issued Blue Book, a telegram was sent to Lord Kitchener asking that it was necessary to keep up existing monthly supplies. The correspondence that followed was evidently not satisfactory, for in November the following message, which speaks for itself, was sent:

AROUND THE GALLERIES.

The Blakelee Collection of Pictures. Prior to their sale on April 10 and 11 a collection of pictures belonging to Mr. T. J. Blakelee will remain on view at the galleries of the American Art Association in Madison Square.

It consists of examples of the early English, Dutch, Flemish and modern schools, among which the older work stands out with memorable distinctiveness. Indeed, accustoming one's eye to the kaleidoscopic changes which these galleries undergo during the season and the variegated aspect which these walls sometimes unavoidably present, one will find on this occasion in the two most important rooms a most agreeable dignity and gravity of effect. The old pictures have in a marked degree the quality of being gallery pictures; by ones and twos they will make emphatic points in any assemblage of pictures, and when one sees them en masse the result cannot fail to be impressive.

The portrait as might be expected play a very important role in this exhibition and one of the most notable is the life-size full-length portrait of the Duke of Portland by Van Dyck. It represents a stalwart type of gentleman, attired in black, leaning one elbow upon the base of a column. Only in the carriage of this arm appears the elegance of suggestion that the Flemish master imparted to his portraits. It is a portrait of a man of a high social position, and while some may prefer the mingling of naïveté and affection in the "Mrs. Robinson and Son," or the fine color and decorative ease of composition of the portrait of Mrs. Siddons, others will be disposed to feel that the "Portrait of Fanny Kemble" is superior to both. Anyhow, it is an unusual life-size portrait with a tendency to affectation and pretentiousness, but it is a portrait of a woman of high social position, and while some may prefer the mingling of naïveté and affection in the "Mrs. Robinson and Son," or the fine color and decorative ease of composition of the portrait of Mrs. Siddons, others will be disposed to feel that the "Portrait of Fanny Kemble" is superior to both.

Similarly one seldom sees so excellent or desirable a study as the portrait of "Neil Gwynne." With the pleasant gracefulness of the period this little snarler of men's hearts with a tongue like a fishwife's is represented as a dainty shepherdess, but one welcomes the study for the character it has given the painter of introducing a more skilful and charming arrangement of draperies, which accord so well in color and feeling with the "Portrait of Fanny Kemble." The "Portrait of Fanny Kemble" is well represented by "A Dutch Nobleman," a portrait of noticeable force and dignity, and two beautiful women portraits of Eleanor de Medici and Henriette de Joyeuse. In each case the elaborate costume and picturesque surroundings of the period are very harmoniously ensemble; while the faces are most attractive, that of Henriette being particularly so. The "Portrait of Fanny Kemble" is well represented by "A Dutch Nobleman," a portrait of noticeable force and dignity, and two beautiful women portraits of Eleanor de Medici and Henriette de Joyeuse.

The exhibition affords a rare opportunity of renewing acquaintance with some good old masters and will prove of special interest to the collector; for there is a large number of pictures here that would add tone and distinction to any gallery.

Landscapes by William Graham at Clausen's. A collection of landscapes by William Graham, to be seen at Clausen's Gallery until April 12, brings to notice a painter that well deserves recognition. In years he is a painter of the old school, who without a bias toward any school or any particular set of technical doctrines, would seem to have been a thoughtful observer of nature at first hand. Thus in several views of Venice he avoids equally the spots that it has been customary to paint, and the manner of representation that many painters have made groups in a studies are close and intimate, not necessarily made in tourist