The Sun.

WILLIAM M. LAFFAN.

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All's Well.

We wonder if the Democratic editors and politicians who cackle so preposterously every time they pretend to have laid an issue, understand how feeble is the present public interest in their demonstrations. Even the Democrats themselves who have no professional or personal stake in Democratic success, listen coldly if they listen at all. Go where you will, you find that the general sentiment is that the country's all right, doing well. So are most people in it. They are not complaining. They are attending to their own business, making money, and bother their heads very little about politics. Really they have nothing to worry about and they are not worrying.

It is the Democratic issue hunters who are doing the worrying. They can't find anything that will scare the voters or stir them up or make them think that there is something the matter. The country is too confounded contented.

In the Philippines.

Of course anti-imperialist shrieks at the conduct of the United States troops in the Philippines, and anti-imperialist demands that they withdraw in favor of Philippine government, will not be affected by this despatch from Gen. CHAFFEE, giving the reason for activity on our part among the Moros:

"March 30 two soldiers Twenty-seventh Regiment, United States Infantry, having one gun, were approached semblance friendship by six Moros near Malabang. Rifle seized; one soldier killed, other severely wounded, but escaped. Murder without provocation or justification in any way.

"Murderers known. Demand has been made for their surrender. Thus far Dattos refused to deliver them. Have been Malabang; tried confer with them. Waited three days. Dattos failed come or acknowledge receipt of my request conference.

"Expedition 1,200 men under (Col.) FRANK D. BALDWIN. * * *

"Absolutely important our authority respected by these people."

If there is a soldier who can be relied upon to maintain the name and fame of his country with honor and intelligence, it is ADNA R. CHAFFEE of the United States Army. And we haven't the slightest doubt that that is the belief of the American people.

Is England Turning Her Back Upon Free Trade?

[illegible]

By the reimposition of a duty on grain—however slight the duty and however plausibly it may be defended—the Unionist Government has entered on a path which will lead it straight to political destruction. To-day the British Liberals, who but yesterday were in despair, have good reason to exult; for, as Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT prophesied, when a revival of the Corn laws was first seriously mooted, the Lord hath delivered their enemies into their hands.

The present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, has always been regarded as a convinced Free Trader, and nobody can know better than he that his defence of the reimposition of registration duties amounting to six cents per hundredweight on wheat and other grain and to ten cents per hundredweight on flour and meal is only a clever piece of special pleading. It is perfectly true that the shrinkage in last year's receipts from the taxes on spirits, wine and beer shows that the limit of taxation has been reached in those commodities, and that even the most zealous supporters of the Salisbury Cabinet would not brook the imposition of more than another penny to the income tax. It is also true that, when the registration duties on grain and flour were removed by Mr. ROBERT LOWE (Lord SHERBROOKE) some thirty years ago, it was not pretended that their removal would lessen the price of bread, nor did any such lessening, as a matter of fact, take place. Sir MICHAEL is quite right in asserting that, owing to the competition among bakers, the reimposition of small registration duties will not increase the price of a loaf of bread. That is by no means the point, however.

Sir ROBERT LOWE maintained that, not only logic, but expediency, demanded that the last vestige of protective legislation should be expunged from the statute book, for, so long as a trace of it remained, Treasury officials would be reminded by it in financial straits of the ease with which money could be got by taxing the people's food. The revival of the registration duties means that the door to indirect taxation, so long shut and sealed, has been unlocked, and that, although as yet it only stands ajar, it may now at any hour be flung wide open. It is not, in a word, the immediate consequences of the step taken by Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH that will provoke a widespread agitation, but the well-grounded apprehension that it will be followed by further and longer steps in the same direction.

For the purpose of revenue the reversal of the policy of a generation was not needed. The whole amount expected from the registration duties on grain and flour does not exceed [illegible], a sum which would have represented only a small addition to the intended loan. The real purpose of the startling innovation was not revenue, but the acquisition of a basis for the formation of a Zollverein, or commercial union, between Great Britain and her colonies. When the Colonial Premiers meet in London on the occasion of King EDWARD's coronation, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will be able to offer them exemption from the registration duties, and to that extent a preference in the British markets over food products imported from the United States, in return for which exemption they will be called upon to make corresponding concessions to goods exported from the mother country to the colonies. If the difference does not prove sufficient to stimulate the output of grain in Canada and Australia, at least a precedent will have been established in pursuance of which Parliament will be requested to impose a heavier tax on foreign products. This, of course, is the very lever of influence for which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has sought, ever since he entered the Colonial Office and paved the way for the construction of a British Zollverein, by causing the commercial treaties with Belgium and Germany to be denounced. Now, at last, he has something to give, and, if the present bribe is inadequate, he can increase it so long as he and his friends command a large majority in the House of Commons.

Whether, after this reversal of the established British policy of regarding the laborer's bread as sacred from taxation, that majority can be maintained is one of the most interesting political questions with which England has had to deal for many years.

A Waste of Effort.

The Rev. Dr. ROBERTS, a prominent Presbyterian theologian, in an interview at Milwaukee, of which we reprint in another column a report, explains the failure of a previous attempt to revise the Westminster Confession, by saying that it was frustrated by the excitement over the "higher criticism" of Dr. BRIGGS, then of the Presbyterian, now of the Episcopal Church.

The present attempt to do the same thing is likely to fail also, and for the same reason. Dr. BRIGGS has passed from public consideration, but the "higher criticism," of which he was merely an expounder and in no wise an originator, still remains and continues to work havoc with the religious belief of Presbyterian and other Protestant clergymen and laymen, and in an increasing measure. Any proposed revision, therefore, is sure to be resisted strenuously by the party in which the old faith in the Bible remains.

It will be surprising, moreover, if a grave and serious body of theologians like those who give to the General Assembly its title to intellectual consideration shall be willing to indulge in the child's play which adoption of the proposed amendments would be. Explaining that "election" does not mean "election" when infants are concerned, though the term is applied generally by the Confession, will produce no conviction in any reasoning mind. If the doctrine of election is allowed to remain, or that the eternal fate of mankind, salvation or damnation, is [illegible] nated by GOD "before [illegible] the foundation of the world was laid," and "their number is so certain and definite that it cannot be either increased or diminished," there can be no exceptions to it by reason of age merely. "Neither are any other redeemed by CHRIST, effectually called, justified, sanctified and saved, but the elect only." No "explanation" by any committee can make that mean other than what it says so plainly. If the General Assembly is not prepared to wipe out that doctrine wholly it will only waste its time in trying to explain away the obvious inferences of the teaching.

Nose Rings and Wedding Rings.

Prof. FREDERICK STARR of the University of Chicago continues to dazzle the people of that town with his anthropological lectures. The custom of parting the hair in the middle was censured by him some time ago. Last week he expressed to the class in anthropology his dissatisfaction with the wedding ring and the dress coat, "that absurd garment." His remarks about the absurd garment caused no murmurings in Chicago. It may be that Chicago was already familiar, by means of Dr. TYLOR'S delightful "Anthropology," with the origin of the dress coat, a frock coat cut away in front and transformed into a riding coat. It may be that Chicago men are less deeply impressed than they should be by the wisdom of Prof. STARR. At any rate, no man seems to have flown to the defence of the swallowtail. The professor's assertions about the wedding ring were more fortunate. They have stirred up the women, there, as in other American cities, the real intellectual and ruling "class," and the professor is much talked about, nagged, jeered at, perhaps a little prayed for. The marrow of his animadversions about the wedding ring is this:

"Undoubtedly the wedding ring is a beautiful example of barbaric tradition, living in this modern twentieth century, and filling no function whatsoever. * * * The wedding ring represents the nose ring, anklet or manacle by which in past ages the sold slave was led away from the mart by his new master, but every one to-day knows that a woman, when she is given a ring to symbolize the wedding sacrament, is by no means a slave."

Dr. JULIA HOLMES SMITH calls the professor's talk "a piece of iconoclasm," and refuses to look upon the wedding ring as a barbarian trinket. Mrs. THOMAS BANNING says that he "shows his narrowness" and that he "does not seem to see that the most highly civilized peoples of the earth cling to jewelry, and particularly to the wedding ring." Mrs. WALTER C. NELSON thinks that "there is not much place for a leading string to a wedding ring." The professor might answer that a good many wedding rings are furnished with invisible but irresistible leading strings and apron strings. Mrs. NELSON pities him, "crabbed" as some of her sisters deem him, and holds that "what he needs is a good wife to revolutionize some of his notions on what a wedding ring means." The women, bless their souls! will have it that marriage is a cure for everything and everybody.

Perhaps Dr. SMITH and her friends are too severe with Prof. STARR. As an anthropologist he presents his theory of the origin of the wedding ring. It does not follow inevitably or even probably that if Mrs. NELSON's kindly wish should be fulfilled, he would insist on the [illegible] "with this relic of barbarism I thee wed." It is true, in a sense, that the wedding ring fills no practical useful function. Perhaps the reporter left out a word in the professor's phrase "no function whatsoever." The function of the wedding ring is its beautiful and sacred symbolism. Whatever its origin, there is in civilization nothing of higher human meaning. Prof. STARR may object to symbolism or he may prefer some other form of wedding symbolism, as, for instance, that the bride and bridegroom should eat rice out of the same dish. Everybody to his taste.

Love and marriage themselves are relics, highly improved, refined and spiritualized relics, of barbarism and of savagery. It is nothing to the discredit of the wedding ring if it is a relic of barbarism. But does the wedding ring "represent the nose ring, anklet or manacle by which in past ages the sold slave was led away from the mart by his new master?" We shall believe so when Prof. STARR shows the evolution of the wedding ring as clearly, for example, as Mr. A. C. HADDON has shown the evolution of the Irish jaunting car. The nose ring and the anklet must have been purely ornamental in their origin; and manacles and slavery, an institution which cannot have arisen at a really early stage of society, are newcomers compared with rings and bracelets and personal ornaments in general, whether of the precious metals or of flint and shells and bone. The poor things with which early men and women loved to beautify themselves are found in the caves and kitchen middens. What has a ring, wedding or other, to do with chains and slavery?

Presumably our custom of betrothal and marriage rings is taken from the Romans, among whom they were originally of stone or iron, thereby indicating the great age of the custom. We wonder if Prof. STARR believes that handcuffs were made before rings and the ball and chain before anklets.

Suggestions for a Hill-Jeffersonian Revival.

Let the platform of the Democracy, says the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL, be "Thomas Jefferson."

Let us see how it would work.

First, as to expansion. "Our confederacy," said JEFFERSON in 1786, "must be viewed as the nest from which all America, North and South, is to be peopled. We should take care, too, not to think it for the interest of that great continent to press *too soon* on the Spaniards. Those countries could not be in better hands. My fear is that they are too feeble to hold them till our population can be sufficiently advanced to gain it from them piece by piece."

And again in 1805, in his second inaugural address, he asked: "Who can limit the extent to which the federative principle may operate effectively? The larger an association, the less will it be shaken by local passions."

As to subsidies and bounties: "Among the purposes to which the Constitution permits Congress to apply money," JEFFERSON wrote in 1809, "the granting of premiums or bounties is not enumerated. I have in two or three messages to Congress recommended an amendment to the Constitution which shall extend their power to these objects."

And again in 1785: "I should be happy to hear that Congress thought of establishing packets of their own between New York and Havre. Could not the surplus of the Post Office revenue be applied to this?"

As to bronco-busting in the case of Gen. MILES or others: "I have removed those," wrote JEFFERSON when President to JOHN PAGE, "who maintained an active and zealous opposition to the Government."

As to Protection: "Shall we suppress the impost," demanded JEFFERSON in his sixth annual message, "and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures?"

And again, in his second annual message, he declared that "to protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances" was among "the landmarks by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings."

This is enough to show how vague and elastic a platform consisting of "Thomas Jefferson" would be.

Another remnant of the naughty, gay Paris of the Second Empire disappears with AURÉLIEN SCHOLL, just dead at 70. He was a type of the journalists that made the old *Figaro*, the brilliant *Figaro*, the power it was. Sharp, witty, a swashbuckler, somewhat of a blackmailer, a *boulevardier* even more than a writer, he kept in the harness to the end, without going into politics or becoming serious under the Republic. There were plenty of others like him in the days of his prime and as well or better known, but he outlived them and was the last to uphold the traditions.

It took talent to become marked for wit and gayety in those days when OFFENBACH was composing the music for MEILHAC and HALÉVY's parodies, when SARDOU was writing real plays, and so were ALEXANDRE DUMAS, the younger, and LABICHE and MARC MICHEL, when ABOUT and GUSTAVE DROZ were turning out stories, and ROQUEPLAN edited *Le Figaro* and the Palais Royal and the Bouffes Parisiens were in their glory. There was fun in Paris then, genuine fun, not altogether moral, perhaps, but French and gay, and there was life on the boulevards. In that life SCHOLL had his full share, and he was one of the last who could tell about it in the right tone it needed.

Mrs. THOMAS D. CUMMINGS, a respectable woman living in Warren county, Tenn., has been taken from her home twice within the past three weeks by a band of Whitecaps and whipped severely because she dared to condemn the conduct of a wayward daughter. Possibly some of the whippers may have been responsible for the daughter's waywardness, but according to Whitecap ethics this would make them none the less fitting to lash the mother.

Mrs. CUMMINGS offended their strict ideas of virtuous propriety by receiving the daughter back in her home and presuming to try to reform her instead of turning her into the streets as a target for the stones and jeers of her neighbors.

This was a direct challenge to the chivalry of Warren county, which regulates local morals. Such a blot on the fair name of that community as a respectable mother trying to make the best of a wayward daughter could not be tolerated. [illegible] a dozen or more [illegible] have applied the lash twice to Mrs. CUMMINGS, and in other ways roughly handled her. Perhaps the next time they call, for she foolishly insists that she has committed no offence and she declines to leave, they may kill her as a sacrifice to Warren county's fair name.

It's a pity that these self-appointed regulators of local virtue shrink from identification. Their names should be published with the qualifications of each for moral censorship.

The spread of the business spirit is shown by the new system of auctioning off the great professional boxing matches. After one has been agreed upon we see the announcement that on such a date "bids will be opened;" and the various proposals submitted in consequence are carefully considered. The town offering the biggest purse, other things being equal, gets the fight.

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* gives a list of over sixty fighters, each with a manager, and each manager with a business address. Before long perhaps the ring will get organized like the stage, and come under the control of a syndicate.

We foresee in connection with the expected retirement of Gen. MILES another period of half-crazy denunciation of the Administration, as regardless of the truth as was the famous "embalmed beef" frenzy, or the craze over SCHLEY. Milesism and Schleyism are essentially the same.

For example, the *Pittsburg Dispatch* says that the Administration is against MILES "because he permitted himself to be quoted as upholding the opinion of the highest officer in the navy that Admiral SCHLEY was not guilty of the charges brought against him by the Navy Department clique." As a matter of fact, Admiral DEWEY declared SCHLEY guilty on nine of the fourteen points on which he was condemned by the court in general, including the charge justifying SAMPSON's criticism of "reprehensible conduct" and the charge affecting SCHLEY's honor. Again, MILES was not reprimanded for upholding DEWEY, but, first, for violating the order not to discuss the case, and, secondly, for grossly reflecting, in his insubordination, upon two honorable brothers-in-arms, Rear Admiral RAMSAY and Rear Admiral BENHAM.

Misrepresentation of this sort is beginning to be shovelled out in quantity. What is the truth, or the reputation of other wearers of the United States uniform to the Milesite or the Schleyite?

If it be so that the disembodied spirit of JAMES MCAULIFFE, in this life a humble plasterer, hovers over the city of his earthly existence to-day, then his shade has the opportunity for melancholy satisfaction. Living, MCAULIFFE's feeble fingers bore barely a pinch of evidence against The System. Now that he is dead, whether he died by the hand or hands of The System or not, the monster groans under the load of suspicion which he left behind.

Almost every section of the country has its peculiarities of speech. Perhaps this quotation from the *Atlanta Journal* best denotes the South: "It begins to look like the Southern Securities Company is on the way."

A Diminutive Automobile.

A freak among automobiles has been constructed in Philadelphia in the form of a three-wheeled vehicle, which possesses all of the essential characteristics of the larger vehicles with four wheels. It weighs only 150 pounds and is intended to seat comfortably one person, although two persons of small physical proportions may ride in it. The extreme width of the vehicle is thirty-six inches, and its wheel base is four feet and three inches. The seat of the operator is only thirty-one inches from the ground, while the floor of the vehicle is but one foot from the ground.

The machine is driven ordinarily by a one and one-quarter horse-power air-cooled motor, which enables it to travel at a maximum rate of twelve miles per hour. A motor of two and one-quarter horse power may, however, be used instead of the smaller one, and such an increase of power will propel the machine at a rate of from twelve to eighteen miles per hour without any difficulty; and with a single supply of power it will run 100 miles. The frame work of the little vehicle is of seamless steel tubing throughout, while the body is of wicker. Each of the wheels is twenty-six inches in diameter and has steel rims fitted with one and five-eighths inch pneumatic tires.

Miss Stone and Turkey.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It is expected that your valuable advice in THE SUN will help to lay bare the truth about Miss Stone's case. I, as a Christian Turk, can assure you, and the American people, that the men were not Turks, and that Turkey ought not to be held responsible for what the Macedonian party committed, for reasons of its own. Even Miss Stone herself said on her arrival that the men were Bulgarians and Greeks. How are we then to pay the money given to help our subjects to revolt against the mother country? I know that Americans are prejudiced against Turkey, but I am sure the American press will allow us fair play. I assure you, sir, that Miss Stone will not lay the responsibility of her trials at the door of the Turks. S. S. SARKIS.

NEW YORK, April 15.

Christianity Still Stands.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have been a reader of THE SUN for years and regard it as a great paper, but I become more or less disgusted when I read in it such letters as that of last Sunday on "The Basis of the Christian Religion." The writer says that the fall of Adam is the basic fact of Christianity. Then he says Genesis is a myth and the basic fact is proved untrue, and so the whole fabric of Christianity falls.

Now, I was not aware of any such fall, and it must be news to thousands of clergymen and millions of Sunday school children all round the world—news to the President of the United States and to thousands of Christian students in our colleges and universities. J. W. MEMINGER.

LANCASTER, Pa., April 15.

The Prince of Wales and the Boers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I think that there must be many others whose feelings, like my own, have been alienated from England by her course during the Boer war.

I think it would be unjust to those who feel as I do if, as Mr. [illegible] suggests in his letter in yesterday's SUN, courtesies to the Prince and Princess of Wales, in case of their visit here, should be held as signifying approval of England's course in the Boer war. [illegible]

NEWPORT, R. I., April 15.

Vegetarianism Advised.

[illegible]

Ranchman Confuses Bible.

[illegible]

LONDON STREET NAMES.

Effort to Do Away With Countless Repetitions.

From the London Daily News.

Few of the many people who have been discussing the naming of the new thoroughfares from Holborn to the Strand are aware how complex a thing the street naming of London is. Fancy a mother with 23,142 children faced suddenly with the problem of christening twins! Yet this is really what has to be done in regard to the street and crescent about to be made, for there is an excellent rule in London that the name of a new road must not be a duplicate of one already existing.

Under the London Building act the County Counsel has absolute control of the names of streets, and may change them at its pleasure. But the Council is really only a sort of godmother, pronouncing at the font a name selected by another. The Post Office authorities are the real parents, for they are always consulted, and are allowed a veto on any name which will cause confusion.

"King Edward street" has been suggested, but there are already King Edward streets in Islington, Lambeth, Mile-end and Wapping, and one has only recently been abolished in the city. No more duplicates are needed; on the contrary, the authorities have for years been engaged in the herculean task of abolishing them. "Victoria" and "Albert" were very common names for streets in the middle of the century. There are 78 streets, roads, courts, crescents, groves, "mansions," mews, places or terraces still named "Albert," and 42 have been abolished already. Victoria has 94 streets, and 35 have been abolished; while 60 John streets, 50 Charles streets, 54 Cross streets, 43 George streets and large numbers of equally common names have been renamed by the Council at the suggestion of the General Post Office. A few years ago there were two Duke streets close together in Oxford street.

Hundreds of small streets, places and terraces have also been abolished to make up the few great thoroughfares radiating from Central London through the suburbs, which form such a useful aid to the stranger in finding his way about. What would a visitor do nowadays if he found eighty little streets instead of the Old Kent road, seventy-three in place of Holloway road and sixty-seven in place of Fulham road? Yet such was the condition of things forty years ago, and the pedestrian who can now be directed along a big thoroughfare extending for a mile or two would then find a new name every few yards.

In the city street names of real historical interest are thickly clustered. "Billingsgate" carries us back to Celtic times, and it is said that certain distinctive peculiarities of speech still hang round the locality. "Watling street" is Saxon, and, as every one knows, the cluster of ecclesiastically named streets near St. Paul's carry us back to pre-Reformation times. The ancient city wall and its surroundings are recalled by such names as Barbican, Artillery Ground, Bishopsgate, Dowgate and Ludgate. "Holborn (formerly "Oldborne"), Westbourne and Kilburn tell of streams which ran near the city. Clerkenwell, Bridewell, Holywell, Lambs Conduit and Shoreditch, indicate our ancient water supply. Charing, Brompton, Dalston, Islington were villages near London; and Spitalfields, Moorfields, Coldbath Fields, Spa Fields, Rosemary lane and Notting (Nutting) Hill were among the rural surroundings of the city. Islands in the Thames were Chelsea, Battersea, Bermondsey and Putney; and Austin Friars, Crutched Friars, Minories and Savoy recall monastic establishments. Special districts, markets and trades are shown by such names as Tooley street, Old Jewry, Lombard, Cheapside, Bucklersbury, Vintry and Poultry. Wynch street, which is disappearing with this Strand improvement, is called after the Danish community which formerly dwelt on the city border. These and thousands of others have a real historical value and should not be lightly sacrificed.

THE PRESBYTERIAN REVISION.

Explanatory Rather Than a Modification of Any Doctrine.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Dr. William Charles Roberts, President of the Central University of Danville, Ky., was the chairman of the committee appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to revise the confession of faith in 1890, and he is of course greatly interested in the work of the committee having that task in hand at the present time.

"Our committee was continued through two years," said Dr. Roberts. "We made a number of changes in the confession of faith, but nothing affecting the system of the doctrine. It was suited to the Church at that time, but it would not answer at the present time. Our report would have been adopted undoubtedly had it not been that Dr. Charles A. Briggs came forward with his higher criticism of the Bible at the time, which served to complicate matters, and the revision was put off for a few years.

"The Church, however, has not been satisfied to leave the subject in the shape in which it was left, and two years ago the present committee was appointed with authority to take out of our report whatever it desired and to add to it as much as they saw fit, according to the tendency of the Church at this time.

"The new committee has run up against a great many snags, and is engaged in compromising, making a few changes, which are, by the way, more in the nature of explanations than changes. For example, where the doctrine appears to be rigid, as in the case of 'elect infants,' they will make the required explanation. The Presbyterian Church never believed in the doctrine of infant damnation, but that all infants were saved. However, the use of that word 'elect,' would imply that there were infants who were not 'elect,' which is a wrong interpretation. We believe and always have believed that all infants are saved.

"The Revision Committee will very likely succeed in compromising the whole of the confession by the way of explanations, but the changes will be few. As a matter of fact, the confession of faith was formulated in England by the greatest scholars of the age and they hammered it out so fine that it is found almost impossible to change it. It is not generally known, but that confession of faith had to go through Parliament and was discussed word by word and sentence by sentence in the ordeal of debate. It was the confession of faith of the Scotch Church, the Nonconformists, the Church of the North of Ireland, and the Episcopalians, in an effort to form a creed upon which all of them could unite, and there were representative men present and participating in the discussion from each of those denominations. They were members of the committee that formulated the famous articles over which there has been so much discussion."

Slow Mails to the Philippines.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: What has happened to the transpacific mail service between the States and the Philippines?

The last mail for the Philippines closed in this city April 11, "via U. S. transport" from San Francisco, the next mail, as advertised, will be May 11, "via U. S. transport" from 'Frisco, a mail once in thirty days, and by an irregular service, for no positive sailing contract binds the arrival and departure of United States transports.

This is the mail facilities the Post Office Department at Washington has served up to the American fathers, mothers, wives and relatives, which, unless for a good cause, not made prominent, is certainly a heartless retrenchment.

The advertisement in THE SUN is correct. It has been confirmed by inquiry of the local office, which to-day gave the inquirer this sop: "There may be an arrangement completed later by which a steamer for China will carry the Philippine mail." If so, there will be an earlier mail than advertised, that is about May 4.

Up to within a month past, steamer mails from Frisco and Seattle were advertised "Hawaii, Japan, China and Philippine Islands" or "Japan, China and Philippine Islands," and three large steamers show in this month's list of transpacific mails with "Philippine Islands" omitted. [illegible]

[illegible]

Window Blind Improvement.

[illegible]

Her Bicycle.

[illegible]

Points of View.

[illegible]

Fishin' Time.

[illegible]

BRITISH ACADEMY OF LETTERS.

Plan Proposed to James I.—Tutelaries, Auxiliaries and Essentials.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There are precedents for most things at this stage of the world's history; but the leading writers on the new literary academy for which a royal charter of incroporation is being sought have overlooked their most interesting precedent in this particular case. It is not very generally known, but it is nevertheless the fact, that England very nearly had a Royal Academy of Letters some ten years before the French Academy of Letters was instituted. The French Academy only dates from 1635. The English Academy was within an ace of being founded toward the end of the reign of James I. Some of the documents establishing the fact are in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, the rest are in the Harleian Library.

The originator of the scheme was a Cambridge man, Mr. Edmund Bolton of Trinity Hall and the Inner Temple. He travelled over many parts of England and Ireland in search of antiquities, and he published many books, both under his own name and under pseudonyms. Among his friends were Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who introduced him to the King at Newmarket in 1617. It was there that he first mooted his project; and a little later he delivered his formal petition for "a Corporation Royal to be founded under the title of King James his Academe or College of Honor." He proposed "to convert the Castle Royal of Windsor, or, if not Windsor, what other place his Majesty shall be pleased to appoint, to an English Olympus." There he desired to assemble something in the nature of a debating society. "All questions of heroic doctrine to be distinctly spoken unto out of writing upon sufficient warning first given, not after the tumultuous, violent and clamorous manner of ordinary schools, but after the grave and honorable forms of Parliament."

James I. gave a general approval of the plan, but suggested alterations and an enlargement of its scope. Bolton was accorded a fresh interview on the subject, at Rufford, in Nottinghamshire, the seat of the Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury, in 1624. It was arranged that the Academy should have a mortmain of £200 a year, and a common seal, and the details of its constitution were settled. There were to be three classes of members to be called respectively *Tutelaries*, *Auxiliaries* and *Essentials*. The *Tutelaries* were to be the Knights of the Garter, the Lord Chancellor, and the Chancellors of the universities. The *Auxiliaries* were to be Lords and others, selected from the flower of the nobility, the Councils of War, and of the New Plantations. The *Essentials* were, of course, to be the working members. Certain privileges were accorded to them—precedence of all persons of their own degree, and the rights to use green ribbon and pendant device of the society, composed of the four capital letters, J. R. F. C. (Jacobus Rex Fundator Collegii), &c. Their duties were also defined. James I.'s death in March, 1625, prevented him from carrying out his intentions, and Charles I. was less interested in the design. "It was too good for the times," he said, and quietly let it drop. Bolton persevered, never losing heart. But nothing came of his endeavors, and when he died he and his ambitious schemes were very soon forgotten.

ANTI-CRIBBING PLAN REJECTED.

Students of the University of California Vote It Down.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

BERKELEY, April 9.—The "honor system," proposed as a means of correcting the evils of cheating and cribbing, was overwhelmingly defeated by the students of the University of California. The committee which submitted the plan to the student body for its votes opened the ballot box and canvassed the results to-night. The vote was over 2 to 1 against the proposed system of student control. The committee had feared defeat, or, at best, an unsatisfactory majority for its plan, but it was unprepared for such a decided setback. The "honor system," for student morals will be dropped entirely.

The collegians have been voting on the plan for three days. Although so long a time was given, the committee was disappointed by failing to secure a full expression of opinion. Only half the students voted.

Three questions were submitted: (1) Do you favor vesting the entire control of examinations in the student body? (2) Do you favor vesting the entire control of examinations in the faculty? (3) If a system of student control could be devised, such that it would be acceptable to the faculty and to the great majority of the student body, would you give it your active and consistent support, thus pledging yourself to support the principle of an honest examination, and to do everything in your power to stop the practice of cribbing wherever it may appear?

The proposition for student control received 309 votes, while 727 favored leaving the matter in the hands of the faculty, as at present. On the third question 326 voted yes and 660 registered their dissent. The third question, which contains the key to the plan, defeated it. Traditional student ethics, which have always held in contempt all "tattlers" or informers, proved too strong for the "honor system." The plan proposed the establishment of a student court to try offences and that any student seen cheating or "cribbing" should be reported by his fellows.

Since the plan was proposed there has been much discussion in the college papers, and before the vote was taken it was seen that student opinion still frowned on all informing. The committee believes its defeat will be partly compensated by the good which will come from the agitation.

Roosevelt's Southern Connections.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

A little more than two centuries ago the Rising Sun, a vessel bearing the survivors of the ill-fated Scotch colony which had attempted to settle at Darien, and who were then endeavoring to make their way home, having come to anchor off our bar, was caught in a terrific cyclone, the vessel lost and nearly everybody on board drowned, the shores of our harbor being strewed with dead bodies of the last of the disastrous colony. It happened, however, that the clergyman of the expedition had come up to the town on some mission with the captain of the vessel, and thus escaped the overwhelming disaster. The Scotch minister, the Rev. Archibald Stobo, thus stranded on our coast, remained and became the founder of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina and the progenitor of one of the largest and most widely spread and influential families in the State, his descendants being found occupying high positions from the seacoast to the mountains, and many also in our sister State of Georgia.

Among the descendants of the Rev. Mr. Stobo, of the Georgia branch of the family, is one who comes to us to-day, not as a castaway, but as the President of the United States, accepting the cordial invitation of our people to come among us, not as a stranger, but as one himself entitled to a place as one of our own community. Let us welcome him as one of our own household, in whose exalted position we may all feel honored.

Fur Derby Hats Coming.

From To-day.

The latest bowler which will doubtless become very fashionable this season is made of some kind of fur, shaved down till its surface is about as rough as that of a blanket. The color is a dark slaty gray, a pleasant change from the everlasting black felt. It is a hat that will be wanted by all smart men. In fact, a large number of these hats have already been sold to the best dressed men in town. Those men who like to go to the extremes of fashion can have the hat dyed a fawn color, with a surface rougher than that of the gray hat.

Chinese Repartee.

From the Singapore Free Press.

An English sailor was watching a Chinaman who was placing a dish of rice by a grave. "When do you expect your friend to come out and eat that?" the sailor asked. "Same time as your friend come out to smellee flowers you follow put," [illegible]

Rev. E. E. Hale's Latest Poem.

[illegible]

THE MEANING OF COCKADES.

No Citizen of This Country Has a Right to Have His Servants Wear Them.

From Town and Country.

LONDON, March 28.—I have had rather a remarkable letter from a New York woman, who asks me to ascertain for her, if possible the significance of the black cockade which is worn by her coachman and footman. She states that a friend of hers has informed her that she has no right to place the black cockade, or any other for that matter, in the headgear of her servants, and she desires me to inform her as to the correctness of this point. In this instance I have to rely on the information derived from a great authority on these matters, namely, Mr. F. Lee Carter.

The cockade in present use, not only in England but abroad—excepting the United States—is a distinction of office rather than of title, inasmuch as it is a headdress which can legally be worn only by servants of royalty, including naval and military officers, diplomatists and the lieutenants, deputy-lieutenants and high sheriffs of counties. As worn by these its color is black, and its introduction to England in this form is due to the House of Hanover, but cockades of various colors had been known in England long before that time. Under Charles I. there was a scarlet cockade, but under his son the color was changed to white, and this became the badge of the Jacobites, or adherents of the Pretender, while the orange was that of William of Orange. At this time the cockade, white or black, was merely used by soldiers to denote their specific allegiance. Orange is still the color in Holland, while other European nations adopt a large variety of hues, as is shown especially in the streets of London in the foreign liveries of carriage attendants, namely, black and white for Germany, black and yellow for Austria, the tri-color for France, scarlet for Spain, blue and white for Portugal, and black, red and yellow for Belgium. The word cockade was borrowed from the French *cocarde*, having originally been applied to the plumes of cock's feathers worn by Croatian soldiers serving in the French army. Such a plume, or in its place a bunch of ribbons, came to be used in pinning up the flags of a hat into a cocked position, and thus gradually the word passed for the designation "the cocked hat" itself.

I hope this information will satisfy my fair inquirer that she is really not entitled to use a cockade in the headdress of her liveried servants, but she may be consoled by the news that she is only one of many hundreds of thousands who do likewise, without knowing or caring that they are transgressing an old rule.

Vegetarianism and Divorce.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Judge Halsey granted Mrs. Louise Koss a divorce from Theodore Koss, a Grove street seed merchant, on ground of cruel treatment, the defendant having withdrawn his answer and permitted the case to go by default. One of the charges involved in this case is the husband's insistence that his wife should live the life of a vegetarian.

"My husband objected seriously to my eating meat," said Mrs. Koss, "and when I went out to visit friends, sometimes to see my own family, he suspected that I would eat meat while I was away. He insisted on my getting home at 7 o'clock under penalty of being locked out. I never was home later than 8, and I was locked out two or three times. I was not a believer in vegetarianism."

Won a Wife in a Shell Game.

From the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

FINDLAY, Ohio, April 10.—Harry Hartman left yesterday for the East to claim as a bride a young woman whom he has never seen. Hartman is a produce dealer in Rawson. Last September he wrote his name on an egg, which he packed and sent to a New York commission house. From there the crate was sent to Boston and then to Charlestown, Mass., where it fell into the hands of a grocer. The dozen in which this was contained was purchased by Miss Leora Barnhast, who keeps house for her father in a very respectable part of the city. She saw the name on the egg, and thereupon wrote a letter to its owner and an answer followed. A correspondence was begun in earnest, and the engagement was the result.

Omaha Municipal Matrimonial Bureau.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

OMAHA, April 13.—Mayor Moores is to establish an official matrimonial bureau. Several days ago he received a letter from a bureau of statistics at Cleveland calling his attention to the deficiency of women in Nebraska as compared to the male population and a surplus of young unmarried women in the East. The letter suggested the plan of book albums, containing photographs of young men throughout the State who are matrimonially inclined, together with descriptions of their prospects. These are to be circulated through the manufacturing establishments of the Eastern cities where women are employed. The Mayor is much pleased with the idea.

Thompson's Mule Growing a New Hoof.

From the Indianapolis News.

SULLIVAN, Ind., April 10.—Some time ago a mule belonging to John Thompson, a stock dealer, accidently tore its left hind foot entirely off. The leg was placed in a sling and the mule is now growing a new hoof. It is about an inch long.

"Nigger" Britain.

From the Sydney Bulletin.

The alliance with Japan marks a further move in the process of converting the British Empire into a nigger State. Somewhere about nine-tenths of the Empire's population is already black, brown or yellow. It has already threatened, in Disraeli's time, to bring an avalanche of black soldiers down on white Europe. It now makes alliance with a colored nation against white Europe. Its interests are becoming every day less white and more black, brown and yellow. And this is where further trouble for white Australia looms ahead. To Britain it doesn't matter a straw if Australia is overrun by Asiatics, and turns black or brown.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Near Scarborough, England, there is a farm for raising butterflies and moths. The output is 20,000 a season.

Spectacles will be allowed henceforth in the British Army, as the War Office has issued orders permitting officers and soldiers to wear glasses on and off duty.

Travellers in Belgium this summer will find at Bruges a big exhibition of early Flemish painters. The pictures have been brought together from collections throughout the country.

M. Mounet Sully's readings of sermons by Bossuet and other great French preachers have been so successful that he intends to hire a large concert hall in Lent of next year in which to repeat them.

Newgate Prison is to go at last. After discussing its demolition for many years the authorities concerned have finally agreed and provided the money, and a new Court House and jail will be erected on the old site.

It turns out that Johannes Brahms left only one musical manuscript, a set of eleven preludes for the organ, an instrument for which he wrote very little. The work will be published in the fall by Simrock of Berlin.

Westminster Abbey was closed at Easter to the public until after the coronation. It has been transferred for the time from the charge of the dean and canons to that of the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, who is a Roman Catholic.

A cinematograph for the blind has been invented by Dr. Dussaud, a French physician, according to the *St. James's Gazette*. The successive stages of the picture are embossed on sheets of [illegible] made to revolve rapidly between the fingers of the blind person.

[illegible]