The Sun.

WILLIAM M. LAFFAN.

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The Labor Day Parade.

There was an engaging gayety in the parade of yesterday. Rank followed rank to many a lively and familiar tune, and it is hard to believe that there are as many brass bands in the world as marched and blew for them. We Americans have not had much gift for pageants, and are apt to feel a little shamefaced in procession or costume. The Labor Day parade is the best survival we have of the old guild festivals; and much of the spirit of associated good fellowship lives in it. It was a good show to see. These were alert strong fellows, and something of a devil-may-care briskness that is essentially American was noticeable in the walk and look of the marchers.

They were like a lot of jolly apprentices out for a holiday. The crowds that watched them had the same appearance of good nature and contentment. They wore faces of prosperity, if we may use a word that grates upon Mr. BRYAN'S nerves.

It was a brave show; yet remember that it represents but a few regiments of the great army of American labor. Wherever these few assume the privileges of a superior caste and seek to monopolize by violence the right to work, there tyranny drives out freedom. All working days are labor days; and the union laborer and the non-union laborer are equals.

How Fraud is Increasing in England.

In a volume of observations and reflections lately published by Mr. HERBERT SPENCER under the name of "Facts and Comments," the attention of Englishmen was directed to the multitude of abuses brought to light in the administration of joint stock companies, and to the equally startling number of malpractices committed by solicitors, executors and trustees. Some official statistics have since been made known which testify to a remarkable increase of fraud in England during the last fifteen years, although during the same period the number of crimes other than fraud has been signally diminished.

The official record covers the years from Jan. 1, 1885, to Dec. 31, 1899. Before citing these figures we should call to mind the fact that statistics mirror the truth less accurately in the case of fraud than in that of crimes attended by violence. Many frauds are never reported, and are known only to the persons injured. There is, perhaps, no serious offence which is so much understated on official lists as is the crime of fraud. Even qualified as they must be by this consideration, the official data are sufficiently sinister. We find that in England and Wales in the first quinquennium (1885-1889) the total number of all crimes, not including fraud, was 85,024; in the third quinquennium (1895-1899) the aggregate of such crimes had fallen to 76,860. On the other hand, while the number of reported frauds during the first quinquennium was but 1,879, it had risen in the third quinquennium to 2,509. That is to say, while all crime other than fraud had lost during 1895-1899 9 6-10 per cent. of the quantity recorded during 1885-1889, the crime of fraud in the third quinquennium had added 38 3-10 per cent. to the quantity reported during the first five-year period.

The extent to which the crime of fraud has grown will be still more sharply indicated if we convert the facts just recited into crime rates per million of population and so get the proportion of crime to population during the various periods observed. During the first quinquennium there were of all crimes, not including frauds, 3,056 per million of population, whereas in the third quinquennium there were only 2,473. Of frauds, on the other hand, the number had increased from 67 per million of population in the first quinquennium to 84 per million in the third. The ominous effect of these statistics will be emphasized if we keep in view the indisputable circumstance that the baneful effect of a fraud is generally much more diffused than is that of a crime of violence. By a murderer only one person is usually killed, whereas a fraud such as that committed by JABEZ BALFOUR injured an appreciable proportion of the whole community.

The facts as above stated will seem grave enough, but their seriousness will be augmented if we consider them from another point of view. It might be supposed that the increase of fraud in a community would be accompanied by a corresponding increase of determination to bring the offenders to justice. The reverse is the case in England, however. During the first quinquennium (1885-1889) some one was brought to trial in respect of more than one-half of the frauds committed; the percentage was 54.6. On the other hand, during the third quinquennium (1895-1899) only 38.6 persons were tried in respect of every 100 frauds committed. It is, then, materially easier for perpetrators of fraud in England to-day to escape legal punishment than it was fifteen years ago. It follows that, unless rigorous measures of prevention and punishment are promptly taken, the increase of fraud will go on at an accelerated rate.

What remedies are proposed by Mr. HERBERT SPENCER? In an essay on "The Reform of Company Law," he insists that the extent to which minorities may be coerced by majorities in railway and industrial corporations should be lessened; that the powers of directors should be curbed; that the Chairman of a Board of Directors should be prohibited from acting as Chairman of a shareholders' meeting; and that the system of voting by proxy should be carefully investigated and drastically modified. In an essay on the malpractices committed by solicitors, bankers, executors and trustees, Mr. SPENCER propounds "a business principle" which, if not new, is certainly not acted upon in a large number of most important transactions. He urges that, with regard to all persons acting in fiduciary capacities, including the directors of corporations, the maxim observed by those who trust them should be: "Do not suppose things are going right till it is proved they are going wrong, but rather suppose they are going wrong till it is proved they are going right."

It is pointed out that, while this rule of conduct is followed tacitly, if not avowedly, in ordinary matters—as, for example, when we request a receipt for money paid—it is almost always disregarded in dealing with bankers, corporation directors, solicitors, executors and trustees. In small transactions we act on the assumption that the human heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked. On the other hand, in vitally important affairs, men tacitly assume that the human heart is not at all wicked, and is quite trustworthy.

A Period of Religious Evolution.

We print to-day two letters on the question of the present religious tendency toward mediævalism, as discussed by ourselves and by a recent correspondent. One of these is from an "Anglican Catholic" and the other, apparently, from an agnostic; but they agree in their recognition of the movement as unmistakable, if not inevitable.

The fault with their letters is that they are too positive and too sweeping in their conclusions. Thus they invite a controversy which would be likely to become so angry, if we allowed it to continue, that we shall forestall it and render it unnecessary by pointing out their exaggerations and their misunderstanding of the purely philosophic position assumed by THE SUN.

The mediævalistic or ritualistic tendency, as we pointed out, begins to appear in Protestant Churches generally to a marked extent, but except by the Ritualistic or "Catholic" school in the Episcopal Church, it is not carried to the extreme, or anywhere near the extreme of the dogma and doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. Everywhere else in Churches outside the pale of the Papacy it is æsthetic rather than doctrinal; it is superficial rather than profound.

In this country the movement is coincident with a tendency toward greater formalism generally, secular no less than religious. The buttons and other regalia of all sorts of orders have become fashionable even in our democratic society. When the Society of the Cincinnati was formed by officers of the Revolution it was opposed bitterly, and not unreasonably, as contrary to our democratic theory, in its establishment of an hereditary order. Within the last generation many such societies have been formed on the same general principle without exciting any remark. They are taken now as a matter of course. High-sounding titles borrowed from the system of the Middle Ages are so frequently assumed by officers of these societies or orders, of all social conditions, that in this republic there are more "Knights," "Grand Commanders," "Worshipfuls" and what-not than any monarchical and aristocratic society can boast of. In England, the late coronation of the King was a veritable revival of mediæval pageantry, unnecessary to strengthen his title to the throne, already fully secured by authority of Parliamentary law, but carried through with unsurpassed pomp simply to impress the popular imagination and keep alive the mediævalistic spirit.

Usually, the coincident movement toward the "enrichment" of religious services once bare and severe in their simplicity is of the same character, essentially. It is not so much the expression of any change in religious faith as of an increasing and extending æstheticism which has come in to replace positive and inflexible religious conviction. Baptist and Methodist and Presbyterian churches introduce formal liturgies, vested choirs, processionals and recessionals, robes and genuflections, for theatrical effect rather than because of any regard for their symbolic character or any disposition to go back to the religious system of which they are an expression. Everywhere our modern life has become more formal and ritualistic. We see it in the staging and costuming of plays at the theatre itself.

No essential change in doctrinal convictions can be predicated from such a mediævalistic tendency, as we have called it. It does not indicate or imply any general movement of Protestantism toward Roman Catholicism, but rather suggests superficiality of religious sentiment. When the substance of faith is strong and vital the mere outward form of its expression is not made so important; the beauty is within, not without; not the outward and visible sign merely, but the inward and spiritual grace which glorifies the form.

The Ritualist school of the Episcopal Church, represented so earnestly by one of our correspondents, may be regarded and it regards itself as more purely mediævalistic, not merely in form, but in doctrine also. It resents any inclusion of it in the ranks of Protestantism, for its respect, if not its affection, goes to the Catholic Church. We allow our correspondent to defend his doctrine of the Real Presence against the argument of both the Church of Rome and of Protestantism that contradicts Anglican doctrine as it is formulated; but simply in order that he may express for the information of our readers the belief of his school. Of course, it is directly, radically, at variance with Protestant doctrine. The only suggestion we have made is that that conflict would tend to bring the Ritualists to Rome ultimately, and our Ritualist correspondent does not seem to be offended by that philosophic suggestion.

Our agnostic correspondent assumes a disruption of Protestantism of which there is no sign. Religious faith has not gone out of Protestantism, and the spirit of religious freedom which animated it in the past still gives to it vitality. "Atheism, in all its forms," is not only a disorganized and unorganizable force, but it is still a feeble force. The truth is rather that the world is passing through a period of religious evolution. Whoever seeks to array against each other the different forms in which the religious sentiment expresses itself is an enemy to society. Rather let us encourage and stimulate the fraternal tolerance which men of all phases of religious thought are cultivating at this happy time in the religious history of mankind.

A Little More Racing.

Mr. JOHN A. DRAKE'S challenge to all owners of two-year-olds to come and race against his colt, Savable, is worthy of a victory in the Futurity. All owners who, since their entries were beaten by DRAKE'S, have bewailed what might have been, and argued that but for bad luck the prize would have been theirs, can now put their theories to the test. We hope that more than one will accept the Drake challenge, particularly the owners of Irish Lad.

In our opinion the turf would be more interesting for a little more of the individual rivalry that makes matches.

McJimsey's Breakfast.

The Hon. MONTICELLO MCJIMSEY, editor of our esteemed Missouri contemporary, the *Marysville Tribune*, was married a few weeks ago. Married to "one of the prettiest and most fashionable young women in Marysville," the *Kansas City Journal* assures us. Thereupon Mr. MCJIMSEY sets up a chair of domestic and culinary science and delivers this lecture:

"How many Marysville girls—those of the fashionable set—could get up a decent breakfast for a man if they had one? There isn't one in ten that could get up a simple meal of coffee and poached eggs on toast."

The implied compliment to Mrs. MCJIMSEY is great and doubtless deserved. It is good to believe that her coffee is more fragrant than the roses of Gulistan and more refreshing to the palate than the apples of paradise. None the less, Prof. MCJIMSEY is swimming out of his depth. The "simple" meal is always the hardest to make perfect; and a good "light" breakfast is the hardest meal to find. There are unquestioning muscular appetites that are satisfied with hog and hominy, a pile of pork and a pile of Johnny cake; but most men folks are a little squeamish in the morning, prepared to find fault and sure to look at the table with the air of persons full of protesting livers and in the habit of getting out of bed with the wrong foot foremost. To console such irritated spirits by a breakfast not too robust of matter and exquisite of form and art, is the task of many devoted housekeepers and accomplished servants. There are men who will gnash their teeth if the muskmelon is one-half of a degree above what they regard as the just temperature for it; and rage almost to apoplexy if the color of Tuesday's coffee is one-sixteenth of the shadow of a penumbra different from its Monday hue.

It is no easy job to prepare a simple breakfast, to make a cup of really worthy coffee, to poach an egg with distinction. This town is full of good restaurants for which the hens on a hundred thousand nests are working overtime; and yet we dare say that not a hundred, not fifty, artistically poached eggs are served in those places in a week. The "simple" things are the most complicated; and, outside of your own house and a few other fortunate places, a roc's egg is easier to come by than a properly boiled potato.

The Hon. MONTICELLO MCJIMSEY needs "taking down." He is too elate. He has yet to learn the rudiments of household science. The Marysville girls can cook breakfasts, simple or compound, that are good enough for him and too good. Mrs. MCJIMSEY should cut off his coffee and eggs. They are bad for his liver and puff him up. Let him cook his own breakfast or eat canned things for a while.

Bread upon the waters. A Delaware machinist has heard good news. In 1889 he was a passenger on a boat going to Philadelphia. An elderly passenger fell ill. The mechanic took care of him, steered him to a hotel in Philadelphia, got him a doctor. Now that elderly man has left the volunteer nurse $50,000. This anecdote teaches travellers that it is well to be on the lookout for prosperous ailing fellow passengers; also that the number 13 is steeped in good luck.

Is it the cool summer that makes the young old fellows so bright? The Hon. JOHN M. DENNISON of Callao, Kan., was 89 last week. The day before his birthday a swarm of bees settled on a limb of a sky-scraping tree in his front yard. Mr. DENNISON hoisted the longest ladder he could find, took his hatchet and went bee hunting. The ladder was too short by fifteen feet. The eighty-niner "shinned" up the tree fifteen feet, chopped off the limb and made that swarm of strangers his own. How is that for an old honey of Hybla?

At the Freedman's Hospital in Washington, Friday, the Hon. EDWARD MIDDLETON, a twenty-five-year-old of patrician Palmetto name but poor judgment, made the mistake of "talking politics" to the Hon. JAMES HUGHES, a boy of a round 100. Beaten in argument Mr. MIDDLETON threw a bench at Mr. HUGHES. That sprightly infant smashed Mr. MIDDLETON "on the jaw," knocked him down and hammered him until he bellowed. The bench thrower was taken to the calaboose. The child "said he could whip his opponent again without any trouble." This anecdote teaches us that it is never safe to assume that a pugilist in the hundred-class is not handy with his hands. Old age ne'er cools the Douglas blood.

If Prince HENRY hadn't come to the United States, Mrs. BERNARD FRIEDMAN of Pawnee, Oklahoma, would have remained Mrs. CARRIE LICHERMAN of Milwaukee still. Mr. FRIEDMAN had a million or so and believed that he was able to support a wife. He was impressed by HENRY'S assertion that the Milwaukee women are the prettiest women in the country; and he went to Milwaukee and began to look for a suitable partner. He wanted the prettiest woman in the town. He spent a week in his search, but the material was so ample that he couldn't come to a choice. He went back to Oklahoma and fitted up a home for his bride. Then he returned to the Beer City and resumed the quest. Fate steered him into a dry goods shop. At the ribbon counter stood the unmatchable she of his dreams. It was Thursday; Sunday Mrs. LICHERMAN changed her name.

"Whoever loved that loved not at first sight!"

Young women at ribbon counters will please take notice; but Oklahoma bachelor millionaires should come to New York before making their selections.

The time for bringing charges against Fire Chief CROKER in good faith has gone by. It has been proven to the satisfaction of nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of a thousand that no fault on CROKER'S part as a member of the Fire Department could have inspired the effort to get him out of it.

Princeton University is putting in an electric light and steam heating plant; and the dormitories are to be enriched with bathrooms and shower baths. We wonder what the sturdy old Nassau Presbyterians of the eighteenth century would have thought of such soft Campanian devices. A man need not be more than mediæval to remember when a bathroom in a college building was unknown and the sanitary accommodations, if there were any, were primitive. Where did JOHN ADAMS and his contemporaries in Massachusetts Hall at Cambridge wash themselves? At the pump? Or did they break the ice every morning in a bucket or the wash basin, a custom to which, perhaps, should be attributed JOHN QUINCY ADAMS'S habit of bathing in the Potomac in the dead of winter. The shabbiest poorhouse is a palace compared with the college buildings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; indeed with those of the first sixty or seventy years of the nineteenth century.

A symposium on the coal strike by some Indiana Mayors, printed in the *Indianapolis News*, reveals the fact that SCHUYLER COLFAX is Mayor of South Bend.

We have been more than generous in praising the sons of song who have not the happiness to live in New York. Our bill for bay wreaths, silver chaplets and gold laurels is enormous. Have we been neglecting the native crop of poets, the indigenous Manhattan bards? We fear so, and hereby crave the pardon of that prince of poets, the laureate of the Hon. Big TOM FOLEY of the Second district. The song written by the Hon. JERE WHOOLEY for Mr. FOLEY'S annual Foleyfest puts its author miles ahead of all competitors. Hear the resounding chorus:

"It's TOM FOLEY, Big TOM FOLEY,
He's the man we follow and obey.
He's diplomatic—he's democratic—
Is FOLEY—oley—oley—oley—ay."

We cannot and we would not take an inch or an ounce from the highness and the greatness of Big TOM FOLEY; but his matchless minstrel is greater and bigger still. It's JERE WHOOLEY, Sweet JERE WHOOLEY, he's the man we holler for all day; he's poematic—he's choice and Attic—is WHOOLEY—ooley—ooley—ooley—ay.

The country is pre minently the lover of sport and sports. But how fortunate it is that only after public holidays do THE SUN'S columns contain the enormous mass of details of contests of this and that kind that are to be found this morning. All play and no work would make JACK a dull boy.

Ping-pong is accounted a gentle game, and robustious characters like the Hon. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE DEVERY affect to despise it as a rather effeminate diversion. In China it is a word of war. The Hon. QUIN SANG and the Hon. PETER TONG were passengers on a Sound steamer Thursday. The Hon. JAMES DONOHUE, an Anglo-Saxon, happened to mention "ping-pong." The word was a rock of offence. The gentlemen from Cathay complained in vain of the supposed "insult" to an officer of the boat. Finally hostilities broke out. The Anglo-Saxon was obliged to knock the Chinese down. Chinese voyaging or sojourning in this country should familiarize themselves with its institutions, of which the game of ping-pong is one of the most important at present.

The Clan-na-Gael.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* THE SUN has noted the letter of Patrick Egan, tendering his resignation to the Irish revolutionary or physical force society known as the Clan-na-Gael, because of its refusal to countenance any Parliamentary movement in Ireland's behalf. I am glad to be able to say that I have reached the same conclusion, in some aspects of the case, as Mr. Egan, because an experience of thirty years has proved to my satisfaction that a secret, sworn, permanent, physical force organization is about as perfect a machine as England could possibly invent whereby to control and manipulate the patriotic Irishman, either at home or abroad.

After all these years of constant experience, after watching the ease with which British Secret Service agents can follow every so-called attempt at "doing something," I have come to feel that such a permanent society gives the enemy an opportunity to have its agents join the ranks, gradually work up, and, finally, control it. Especially is this so when the cardinal principle of the society seems to be "No work, but constant preparation, if it takes years." While this "preparation" is going on, we have found that British agents have been assisting materially in filling Scotland Yard records with descriptions and photographs of men who may become "active workers" at some time. In fact, as Mr. Egan intimates, these agents may be the very men who are preparing the "work."

I sincerely hope that all physical force Irishmen will disconnect themselves from "Headquarters," form themselves into local bodies, and do away with oaths. If any man wants to join the National League let him do so, and those who do not believe in it, can wait their time and be ready to do their own thinking when the time does come for action. HUGH J. CARROLL.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 30.

Abuse of the Parks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The damage done to the parks by the public may be a possible result of poor policing. Recently the commission declared their intention of making the park a sort of police snug harbor by replacing the active men there by those grown old in the service.

I have never seen such freedom of action by the visitors to the park as of late.

They roam over the drives on foot undisturbed by the shrill whistle which in other days was heard so frequently.

A few active men from the bicycle squad might be added with benefit if the veterans are still to do the policing. D.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

An Anglo-American Episode.

From the London Globe.

Thomas Hills, an American gentleman, and his wife were yesterday charged at Wednesbury with an extraordinary assault. They had been spending a holiday in this country, and stayed with the complainant, Frederick William Perry, as his guests. Mr. Perry made a remark on their manners, whereupon they savagely assaulted him. Mrs. Hills admitted having freely used a poker, and alleged that Mr. Perry attempted to strangle her husband. As the defendants intended sailing for America yesterday the Magistrates only inflicted nominal penalties, but expressed regret that the visit to England should have been marred by acts of brutality.

FLAG DAY FOR THE MAGYARS.

A Host of Men and Women in Hungarian Dress at the Presentation.

The stage of the Grand Central Palace was kaleidoscopic with the brilliant colors of Magyar costumes and uniforms yesterday afternoon when the ceremonies incident to the presentation of the much-discussed Hungarian flag were performed. There was a large squad of policemen on hand, but their services were not required. Anthony S. Ambrose, Supreme President of the National Slavonic Society of America, has led the opposition to the acceptance of the flag on the ground that it is intended to inspire Hungarians with loyalty to their own country in opposition to the United States.

Many of the ladies on the platform were in Magyar costume, and the majority of the men who took part in the ceremonies wore the picturesque Hungarian uniform. The most conspicuous figure in the group was the venerable Gen. Figenessy, who was an aide to Kossuth and fought under Garibaldi in Italy. Joseph Zseni, the Hungarian delegate who brought the flag to this country, also wore the national uniform.

In presenting the flag Mr. Zseni said that the idea was purely a sentimental one, to commemorate the sympathy shown in this country for Kossuth and also to keep in memory the Hungarian officers who served in the Union army in the Civil War.

The flag itself, which cost $2,000 and was purchased by subscription, is surmounted by a polished steel globe, on which rests a silver eagle bearing a sword in its beak. Within the globe is soil from many battlefields on which Hungarian blood has been shed. The flag is to go in rotation to the custody of the different Hungarian societies in this country and with it goes also an American flag. Mrs. A. G. Gerster and Mrs. Theodore Kundtz dedicated and presented the Hungarian flag, and Mrs. Joseph Van Grulich the American flag.

At the opening of the exercises the "Star-Spangled Banner" was played and then the Hungarian national hymn, which the audience joined in singing.

Several thousand Hungarians of New York and neighboring cities were in the procession, which started from Progress Hall in Second avenue near Second street and marched to the Grand Central Palace before the exercises.

THE RELIGIOUS TENDENCY.

The Position as Explained by an Anglican Catholic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The letter of Mr. Hawes on the Catholic party in the Episcopal Church makes some obvious errors.

The Church is not a Protestant body, but is a true branch of the Catholic Church. The English Reformation never intended a change in doctrine, but was a revolt against the usurpation of the See of Rome, and a return to the early English Church. A glance at the bulwark of Protestant churchmen—the Thirty-nine Articles—proves this. Change in doctrine came from the zeal of John Calvin. The first prayerbook of Edward VI. is the rule of doctrine. It is the first declaration of the original purposes of the English Reformation. The Thirty-nine Articles were a compromise by the Catholic party to save as much Catholic doctrine as possible from the ruin wrought by the extreme Reformers.

As to the "superstition" in belief in the Real Presence, all the Catholic world, and a great part of the Protestant, believe in it. Mr. Hawes will scarcely accuse our Lutheran brethren of superstition, or of leaning toward Rome, yet the doctrine of consubstantiation was revised by Martin Luther and is held by all Lutherans even now. All of the best Reformers, except the Zwinglian school alone, believed in it. The whole Catholic world, Greek, Latin and Anglican, believes it now.

Protestantism may have brought forth freedom of thought and speech, but these have bred doubt of the Word God has given us; doubt of the Redeemer He has given us, and doubt of God Himself.

The Protestant says "I think." The Catholic says "I believe."

ANGLICAN CATHOLIC CHURCHMAN.

SEYMOUR, Conn., Aug. 29.

("The Lutheran Cyclopedia," edited by the Dean of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, says under the heading "Consubstantiation": "A term persistently applied against the protests of all reputable Lutheran theologians to the Lutheran doctrine of the Lord's Supper. The term is offensive because it conveys the thought that the Body and Blood of Christ are present and received in the same way as bread and wine.")

No Flats in Philadelphia!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Through THE SUN'S help I entreat for the sorely afflicted middle classes of Philadelphia. We need flathouses. There are no flats in Philadelphia; that is, none worth mentioning. I believe that they are considered somewhat immoral by the hide-bound Quakers.

There are a few so-called flats, which rent at absurdly high prices, ranging from $50 upward. One may rent a better flat in New York for from $25 to $35 than can be secured here at double the price. Then, too, what flathouses there are here are located miles from the business centre. The traction company has us by the throat and transit is a slow, vexatious matter. Any man with capital who will put up flathouses within walking distance of the public buildings—which is entirely feasible, plenty of land being available at moderate prices—and rent them at from $25 to $40, can make big interest on his money and pick his own tenants. Philadelphia is a bully good town for the very poor and the wealthy. The man of moderate income, from $1,200 to $2,500, with a small family, is in a sad state. He must either rent a cheap house in an undesirable neighborhood, and put up with the miserable transportation facilities, or board. Also, there are no good medium-priced restaurants in Philadelphia.

In these two particulars Philadelphia certainly justifies its reputation for provincialism. Bespeaking consideration for this Macedonian cry, I am, EX-NEW YORKER.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.

The Outcome as It Seems to a Man of No Religious Faith.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Anent your recent editorial, "The Tendency Toward Mediævalism," and the comments made upon it, allow me to say you may call it what you like, you may note its many evidences, you may commend or discourage it, but it is a great onward, unmistakable movement toward the old faith of our fathers—the Roman Catholic Church. The creeds and the Churches are going back home. The real Protestants are the devotees of materialism and all other godless isms, who prefer hobbies to that home. The religions of the future shall be two only—atheism, in all its forms, and the Church of Rome.

This statement will grate harshly on the ears of many, it will be repelled as ridiculous, too absurd to consider, really laughable, but, nevertheless, watch the way of the people each Sunday. Pleasure-seeking and attendance on the Roman Catholic churches take the great majority. A part smaller than 20 per cent. attend divine service in Protestant churches, and three-fourths of that body attend evening service only. By their works shall ye know them.

NON-CHURCHGOER.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.

Fairburn of Dungannon Should Write.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Mr. Fairburn, who left Dungannon this year previously, on business, would confirm a favor on his wife by letting her know his present address.

MRS. MAGGIE FAIRBURN.

JOHN STREET, DUNGANNON, COUNTY TYRONE, IRELAND.

Gen. Wheeler and Lord Roberts.

From the Washington Times.

Every patriotic American, North or South, will be glad to hear that Gen. Wheeler is being made much of in London by Lord Roberts and everybody else of consequence. Joseph Wheeler is one of the unique figures in American history. Commander of the cavalry forces of the Confederacy at 26, wielding that unequalled army of rough riders into a weapon that was always hitting where least expected, he fought bravely, resourcefully, and effectively until fighting was at an end, and then he brought out his good common sense and proceeded to become a notable figure in civil life. It is rare indeed that a man has two such chances for distinguished military service as came to him, and rarer yet to find the man who can rise to the occasion. He found his way to the front in the Spanish American War as promptly as in the war between the States thirty years before, and the picture of "Fighting Joe" as he rose from a sick bed at Santiago to lead his men to victory is one which will not fade so long as the Stars and Stripes hold their color.

SULZER FOR GOVERNOR.

Judge Bulger Launches His Boom at a Labor Meeting in Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 1. Judge Charles N. Bulger to-day launched the boom of Congressman William Sulzer of New York for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Congressman Sulzer came to Oswego to-day, by invitation of Judge Bulger, to deliver an address at the Labor Day celebration and incidentally to discuss the political situation in this State. After a conference with Mr. Sulzer, Judge Bulger announced that in the interest of harmony the Democratic candidate should come from New York city. After Congressman Sulzer had delivered his address to the Trades Assembly, Judge Bulger took the platform and delivered a characteristic speech, strongly advocating the nomination of Mr. Sulzer for Governor. He said:

"Congressman Sulzer is entitled to recognition at the hands of the Democratic party for his services as leader in the lower house of the Legislature for six years and his fidelity to party principles during his eight years' service in Congress. I will support Mr. Sulzer for the nomination, and I commend him to every loyal Democrat in the State. In selecting a candidate the Democratic leaders cannot afford to ignore Mr. Sulzer's claim to the nomination."

Congressman Sulzer will join ex-Senator Hill at Watertown and accompany him to New York. In his address Mr. Sulzer scored the Administration, the trusts and President Roosevelt. He accused the President of insincerity in his arraignment of the trusts.

NO CROKER CHARGES YET.

One Tale Is Now That the Chief Is to Be Accused of Inefficiency.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis remained at his summer home at Babylon, L. I., yesterday and did not visit Fire Headquarters. Secretary William Leary was at Headquarters, but only for a short time. Nothing was done toward presenting charges against Chief Croker, though everybody about Fire Headquarters expects such charges to be filed any day.

Mr. Sturgis was asked at Babylon if it was true that charges would be preferred against the Chief to-morrow.

"None will be preferred to-morrow as far as I am aware," he replied.

"Will charges be preferred later?" was asked.

"Later is a long time," replied the Commissioner.

"Are there any charges framed or being framed?"

To this the Commissioner replied that he could not talk about the case until after the court proceedings to-day. He is to appear then before Justice Hall in the Supreme Court to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt in refusing to reinstate the Chief as ordered by the court last week.

A new rumor about the charges was circulated yesterday. It was that an accusation of inefficiency, growing out of the Park Avenue Hotel fire, probably would be bunched with the others. The hotel caught fire while the firemen were at work across the street at the burning Seventy-first Regiment armory.

A VICTOR HUGO RELIC.

Interesting Addition to the Exhibition at the Lenox Library.

After the print department of the New York Public Library had arranged its Victor Hugo exhibition early this summer there came an original drawing by Victor Hugo, accompanied by an autograph letter from his hand, which reads as follows:

In 1836 I was spending a day at Passy, at the house of Mr. Reynouard, author of the tragedy of the "Templars." He wore his white hair flowing on his shoulders. I said to him: "*You wear your hair the same as Franklin, and you resemble him.*" He replied, smiling: "*Perhaps that is caused by the neighborhood.*" And he showed me a house which one saw from his garden. "*It is there,*" said he to me, "*that Franklin lived in 1778.*"

I drew this house, which since then has been demolished. Here is the drawing. I believe that this picture of Franklin's house at Passy is the only one in existence. I offer it to *the United States Sanitary Commission*.

I am happy that the *Sanitary Commission*, in doing me the honor to address me, gives me an opportunity to renew the expression of my deep sympathy with the valiant men who are struggling so gloriously to deliver the great American republic from the shame of slavery. VICTOR HUGO.

HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, 19th March, 1864.

This drawing came from the collection of Samuel J. Tilden, for whom it was purchased by John Bigelow.

The exhibition, which is, of course, free to the public, may be seen at the Lenox Library Building, Fifth avenue and Seventieth street, throughout September.

BISHOP POTTER AT A CLAMBAKE.

The Guest of Simon Uhlmann, Whose Summer Home Is on Otsego Lake.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 1—Bishop Potter enjoyed the hospitality this afternoon of Simon Uhlmann of New York, whose summer home is at Three-Mile Point, on Otsego Lake. Mr. Uhlmann to-day gave a clambake at his home. Four hundred invitations were sent out and a steamer chartered to carry the guests. A band was also engaged to furnish music.

Bishop Potter went up to the Point on Mrs. Clark's yacht, the Narramattah. She did not accompany the Bishop. The clambake was given in honor of the recently organized Otsego Lake Boat Club, of which Mr. Uhlmann is an enthusiastic supporter.

ENGLISH ACTOR'S VACATION.

Charles Warner of London Spending His Seeing the Theatres Here.

Charles Warner, the English actor, is spending his vacation in this city. He came here last Wednesday on the Oceanic.

"I have no idea of acting," he said. "I have run over here to see the country and incidentally the theatres. I should like very well to play here and expect to some time. I should like to act 'At the Telephone,' a little play I appeared in before I left London. I shall make only a brief stay here."

Mr. Warner is best known perhaps for his performance of *Coupeau* in Charles Reade's adaptation of Zola's "L'Assommoir," produced in London in 1879. He has never been in this country before.

G. A. R. TO AID EX-CONFEDERATES.

Gen. Torrance Appeals for Subscriptions for the Home at Mission Creek.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 1—Gen. Torrance, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., has issued an appeal to the Grand Army Veterans asking that they contribute funds to aid in the erection of the home for ex-Confederate veterans now being built at Mission Creek, Ala. The appeal pays a high tribute to the bravery of the men who wore the gray.

Gen. Torrance says he believes such action on the part of the G. A. R. will demonstrate more strongly than anything else that all sectional feeling as a result of the great Civil War has passed away.

Sheehanites Going After Mr. Devery.

There will be a meeting of the Sheehan Democrats of the Ninth Assembly district to-morrow evening in front of the Pequod Club. William Hepburn Russell, Deputy Comptroller Phillips, John Mullaly and Simon Noot will make speeches. It was said at the Pequod Club last night that they would open the Sheehan campaign in the Ninth by skinning the Hon. William S. Devery.

Starter Fitzgerald Improving.

Dr. Joseph P. Murphy, the family physician of Christopher J. Fitzgerald of 16 Melbourne street, Brooklyn, the starter of the Jockey Club, said last night that his patient, who has been suffering from typhoid fever, was considerably improved.

REVENUE FROM NEW TAX LAWS.

It Exceeds the Estimate on Which It Was Decided to Abolish Direct State Tax.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—Nearly all of the revenues for the current fiscal year under the new laws taxing trust and insurance companies and savings banks have been received by the State Comptroller. It is estimated that the revenues from those sources and from the annual tax on general corporations, transportation and transmission companies and foreign banks will this year aggregate over $6,000,000. This is the first year that the insurance companies have paid the tax under the law of a year ago, and it amounts to $849,000, whereas under the old law they paid only $149,000 a year.

State Comptroller Miller at the last session of the Legislature, in making his estimates of the money now coming into the State Treasury, figured that the revenues from the tax laws above mentioned and from the organization tax law would aggregate $6,100,000. It was in part upon this estimate that it was decided that a direct State tax could be abolished, with the exception of the amount levied for the canals as required by the Constitution. It is now assured that the revenues will amount at least to three-quarters of a million dollars more. This means that the surplus in the State Treasury on Oct. 1, 1903, will be at least $4,000,000, and it is more likely to approach $5,000,000. The revenues from these new tax laws instead of decreasing will substantially increase each year.

OHIO FIRST CALL ON HAHN.

Order of Extradition to New York Suspended for Four Months.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Judge Campbell to-day handed down his decision in the case of W. M. Hahn, for whom requisition was made by New York on the charge of larceny of $39,360 from the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York. The court dismissed the habeas corpus proceedings.

In the case began by the prosecuting attorney of Richland county against Hahn on charge of larceny, the court held in him the sum of $7,000. In the case of the State of New York against Hahn the court ordered the Sheriff to deliver Hahn to Detective Brinley, New York's agent, but suspended the order for four months if the case now pending against him in Richland county is not sooner disposed of.

The court held in effect that the warrant served from the Mayor's court there was operative before that issued by Gov. Nash and that Ohio had the first right to try him.

No entries will be made in the case until Saturday, as to-day was a legal holiday. It is said that the attorney's for New York will now endeavor to have the matter of Hahn's extradition to New York taken to the Supreme Court.

A COURT FOR CHILDREN.

Juvenile Prisoners Now to Be Kept Separate From Grown-up Persons.

The new Children's Court will be opened to-day, with Justice Willard H. Olmsted of the Special Sessions Court on the bench. The court will be conducted in the old Charities Building at Third avenue and Eleventh street. The building, which was erected in 1868, has been to a large extent remodelled, while the court room itself has been so arranged as to make it look as little as possible like a place of trial.

Hereafter all children under 16 years old charged with crime will be brought up at the Children's Court instead of being taken to the police courts. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will have charge of them. If arrests are made during the day the prisoners will be taken to the court at once, while if arrests are made after court hours they will be taken to the society's quarters. The only cases which will not be dealt with by the new court will be those where it is necessary to hold children on bail and where the charge is murder.

CONGRESS TO LOSE MR. GROW.

He Is 80, Was Speaker in Civil War Times, and Is Satisfied.

The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Congressman-at-Large from Pennsylvania, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Congressman Grow, who was Speaker of the House in the Civil War, has been busy this week celebrating his eightieth birthday. Under the new apportionment adopted last year in Pennsylvania there will be no Congressman-at-Large from that State. Mr. Grow said last night that he would not be a candidate for Congress in his home district.

"I have appreciated highly the honor that has been done me in electing me Congressman-at-Large," said Mr. Grow, "and I am satisfied with the record that has been made already."

Mrs. Walton Lost Her Lectures.

While on a Brooklyn trolley car between Fulton street and Park, Carlton and Washington avenues, yesterday morning, Mrs. Helen M. Walton, mother of former Sheriff William Walton, lost a package of typewritten copies of seventeen of her lectures on labor, socialism and other subjects.

Mrs. Walton, who has been blind for nearly twenty-five years, was taking the lectures to a publisher. She has offered a liberal reward for their return to her home, 436 Carlton avenue.

Marriage of a Divorced Roman Catholic.

From the Indianapolis News.

MISHAWAKA, Ind., Aug. 27.—The wedding here to-day of Edward Joseph Farrell and Carrie Cevan Emeline Davenport was an extraordinary affair, owing to the fact that the ceremony was solemnized in a Catholic church, despite the fact that the woman has a divorced husband living. The inexorable statute of the Church