The Sun.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

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The Chamber of Commerce.

The dedication to-day of the new and imposing home of the Chamber of Commerce will be also in the nature of a celebration of the marvellous commercial and financial development of New York since the granting of the original charter of the institution by GEORGE III. in 1770.

From small beginnings that development has proceeded until now New York may be said to have become the financial capital of the world, and the Chamber of Commerce has risen to worldwide influence. It contains in its membership an aggregate of business ability which gives to it foremost distinction among the commercial associations at present existing or which have existed at any past time.

The Chamber of Commerce deserves, therefore, the grandeur of the new building it dedicates to-day. The splendor of that material structure only typifies the magnificence of the interests it represents.

Dr. HILLIS's Sermon.

The Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, of Brooklyn's Plymouth Church, presented a pitiful picture of the non-union man, particularly in the anthracite regions, in the sermon he delivered on Sunday, and a picture likely to arouse in the general public still more indignation than pity. Dr. HILLIS describes instances of wrong sufficient almost to crush out the belief in American law and justice. But his disgust with the things he has seen carried him too far when he accused the anthracite operators of deserting the non-union men that have taken employment with them. "The rich operators have deserted them," said Dr. HILLIS. "The non-union men have been shamefully deserted by the operators."

We call Dr. HILLIS's attention to the condition on which the operators submitted to pressure from the White House to come to terms with JOHN MITCHELL. Driven from the stand they had taken by official treachery and coercion, they held their ground when it came to providing that the rights of non-union employees should not be compromised before the President's commission or assailed by the members of the United Mine Workers returning to the mines. For the crimes committed upon non-union men since the appointment of the Gray Commission or for the added burden brought upon the public by the official condonation of lawlessness inseparable from MITCHELL's exaltation, responsibility does not belong to the operators.

Dr. HILLIS's address, however, is to be commended to the country as the most worthy of consideration among all public utterances heard during an extremely troubled and bewildering time.

Two Sunflower Celibates.

The Kansas girls have a grievance. Not less renowned for their personal charms than for their enthusiastic interest in politics, they are now forced to submit to a personal and political affront. It irks us to have to say that two Republican politicians, of whom we should have expected better things, are the guilty men. Before the Republican State Convention at Wichita, the Hon. D. J. HANNA, conscious of the incompleteness of a bachelor, promised that if he were nominated and elected Governor he would take to himself a Kansas wife before inauguration day. The Hon. J. W. BAILEY made the same promise.

Kansas still cherishes something of the ideals of the frontier. Rich and cultivated as she is, her heart is still true to the political economy of the pioneers, the founders and early settlers. There is no place for the unmarried man in a new Commonwealth. Kansas expects every man to do his duty. The Republican managers had to bow to public opinion. By nominating unmarried candidates who promised to get married, they had the additional merit of seeming to pluck brands from the burning. They won the women to the Republican side.

Mr. HANNA was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor and elected. He is trying to sneak out of the spirit of his solemn covenant by pleading the letter of it. He says that if he had been nominated for Governor, he would have taken to himself a party of the second part. As he was obliged to content himself with the Lieutenant-Governorship, he affects to regard himself as released from his obligation. But why was he elected? Because the Kansas girls and women wanted to turn him from the error of his ways, reform him, convert him from a half to a whole. Virtually he promised to elect a Lieutenant-Governor for himself before January next. There is time enough yet. If he clings to a petty and literal construction of his contract, the day of retribution will come, and feminine Kansas will be avenged. Some one of those masterful female characters that abound in Kansas will make a grim resolve, annex him, willy-nilly, and rule him with a rod of iron. The Lieutenant-Governor will be governed by a stern Governor. We see his fate and chuckle at it.

And how does the Hon. J. W. BAILEY, the Governor that is to be, the husband that promised to be—how does he seek to crawl out of his deliberate engagement to become engaged? How does he strive to divorce himself from his word? Why, he avers that he has used all due diligence in looking for a wife, but can't find one. The inference is that amid the hundreds of thousands of Kansas beauties there is none to his taste. Will they swallow such an insult?

Kansas has an almost new "Executive Mansion." The Legislature never meant that this building should be the gloomy fortress of a solitary, the prison of a misogynist. Mr. BAILEY should be wise in time. Even now NEMESIS may be heard clattering along those polished floors. Is she the housekeeper? Is she the cook?

In the January morning what head is this, dishevelled, timorous, that peeps out of the bedclothes while a tremendous summoning knock is heard on the door, a door whose double locks cannot bring courage to that jumping heart? That would be Governor BAILEY'S head, if he wore one; and that is NEMESIS who is shouting her shrill warning at the keyhole. She goes, but another will come, Governor. You will be bullied; your coffee will be dishwater, your beefsteak will be calcined; your linen and your temper frayed. With demon-laughter NEMESIS shrieks and bangs the flatiron in the laundry. NEMESIS sweeps dust into the Governor's eyes and burns up his papers; NEMESIS merrily snips the buttons off his shirts, beards him to his face and demands a "character" and two weeks' wages when he is sitting at the council board.

The Kansas women may trust NEMESIS. She is a woman of great humor and hath unfeeling iteration.

A New York Parish.

The great and complicated organization a populous and energetic New York parish has become is illustrated in the "year books" or annual reports of Episcopal churches like Grace, St. Bartholomew's and St. George's. It has developed into a machine, religious, philanthropic and social, in the running of which is steadily engaged an army of workers, clerical and lay, and the expenditure of money required to keep it going is as great as that which is laid out on the government of a considerable town.

Take, for example, the last "Year Book" of St. George's Church in Stuyvesant Square. Besides the rector, the Rev. Dr. RAINSFORD, the clerical staff includes four assistants. Then come deaconesses and a large body of volunteer lay workers. So vast is the volume of details that the rector requires the aid of a skilful and industrious secretary, for he is like the president or superintendent of a great railroad company or trust. The number of "souls who claim union with this church," the rector reports, is 8,290, and they are "scattered all over Manhattan Island and outlying districts." The majority of them, however, are residents within the bounds of the parish or in the neighborhood of it, for 3,468 live between East Eleventh and East Twentieth streets, St. George's being situated at East Sixteenth street.

It is a district of the town which seemed unfavorable to the growth of a great Protestant parish. When Dr. RAINSFORD came to St. George's in 1883 the parish was falling away. "There was only a handful of people in attendance on the old church." The character of the neighborhood had changed from a fashionable district and the population of it had increased accordingly. A like transformation has taken place in the character of the parishioners during Dr. RAINSFORD's rectorship. Out of more than eight thousand of them, less than six hundred live in private houses, while more than five thousand are inhabitants of tenements, about one thousand live in boarding houses and another thousand in flats, apartments and hotels.

In the twenty years of Dr. RAINSFORD'S rectorship the aggregate of the collections and contributions of money for conducting the parish and its activities and for building and endowment has been $2,254,543. The total of these was last year nearly one hundred thousand dollars. But Dr. RAINSFORD is not satisfied. He wants the endowment to be increased so as to yield at least $40,000 a year in addition, "to help meet fixed charges and provide repairs, &c., in our church and extensive plant."

St. George's Church is open daily for meditation and private prayer from 8 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon, and there are services every day, at all of which the seats are free. The Communion is celebrated on Sunday at 8 in the morning, on Thursday at noon, on the first Sunday of each month at 11 and on saints' days at 9 in the morning, and on the third Sunday of the month at 9 in the evening. During the last year there were 163 baptisms, 25 adults and 138 children; 84 marriages and 98 burials. The whole number of regular communicants was about 2,500, and the average attendance at the 154 celebrations of Holy Communion was 107, by far the greatest average number being at the monthly Communion, 327. The total number of confirmations was 206, about equally divided between males and females. There were 2,312 scholars on the books of the Sunday school.

To show the multiplicity of the activities of this parish we will give a list of them:

Choir Committee,
Chancel Committee,
Church Decoration Committee,
Deaconess House,
Memorial House, erected in memory of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES TRACY,
Brotherhood of St. Andrew,
Men's Club,
Women's Missionary Association,
Young People's Missionary Association,
Church Periodical Club,
Girls' Friendly Society,
Kings' Daughters,
St. Augustine League,
Poor Fund,
Care of the Sick,
Grocery Department,
Clothing and Tailoring Department,
Employment Society,
Helping Hand,
Mothers' Meeting,
Seaside Work,
Free Circulating Library,
Young Married Women's Society,
Battalion Club,
Boys' Industrial Trade School,
Sewing School,
Golden G.,
Dramatic Society,
Kindergarten,
Gymnasium,
Calisthenic Class,
Cooking Class,
Basket-Weaving Class,
Drawn-Work Class,
Dressmaking Class,
Millinery Class,
Recreation Class,
Penny Provident Fund,
Mothers' Class.

St. George's, in this multiplicity of its religious and philanthropic activities, is only a type of a great Episcopal parish of New York at this time. It is a marvellous development and it has taken place almost wholly during the last twenty years. A New York Episcopal rector has become the director, the superintending engineer of a complicated system of machinery, a man of affairs and not a man of the cloister. He must have the qualification of remarkable administrative ability, and he must be supported, first, by a clerical staff assiduous in their labors under his direction, and, second, by a large body of lay workers and contributors upon whom he can rely for self-sacrificing services or liberal pecuniary contributions. They must all show their faith by their works.

Such is the Episcopal parish at the beginning of the twentieth century. To what further development will it be brought twenty years hence? Dr. RAINSFORD speaks as if the work of St. George's was only in its beginning.

The New Naval Plan.

The plan for the distribution of our war vessels, reported as adopted by the General Board of the navy, will commend itself to students of strategy. It provides for the concentration of the battleships of the navy in two squadrons, one on the Atlantic coast, the other in Asiatic water. In other words it withdraws our heaviest fighters from wanderings abroad and puts them where they belong—at home.

This will give the North Atlantic squadron at once six battleships: the Alabama, the Illinois (now in the European squadron), the Kearsarge, the Iowa (from the South Atlantic squadron), the Indiana, the Massachusetts and the Texas. The Asiatic squadron's single battleship, the Kentucky, will be joined by the Oregon and the Wisconsin, the latter the flagship of the Pacific squadron. The new Maine, 98 per cent. completed, will be assigned to the North Atlantic squadron, and the Ohio, 64 per cent. completed, to the fleet in Asiatic waters. This will provide two compact and homogeneous squadrons of heavy vessels for duty along our own shores.

The squadrons from which the battleships will be taken are to be composed hereafter wholly of cruisers and gunboats. The cruiser division of the North Atlantic fleet, a revival except in name of the West Indian squadron of Civil War times, will be composed of the protected cruiser Olympia, the cruisers Montgomery, Detroit and Panther and the Marietta and Machias, gunboats. The European squadron will have the armored cruiser Brooklyn and the protected cruisers Chicago, San Francisco and Albany; and the Pacific squadron will be made up of the armored cruiser New York, the protected cruisers Philadelphia, Boston and Marblehead and the gunboat Ranger.

The South Atlantic squadron will have the protected cruisers Newark and Atlanta and the gunboat Nashville. There will also be a large cruiser squadron attached to the Asiatic fleet, as well as a gunboat division for service in strictly Philippine waters. The concentration of the cruisers into squadrons is hardly less important than that of the battleships. Our squadrons at present are piebald in their make-up, incapable of combined action even should occasion require. When the plan is in full operation each squadron and division of a squadron will be a complete tactical unit.

The new system is that adopted by the British Admiralty, which keeps battleship squadrons only in the Channel, the Mediterranean and Chinese waters, while cruisers and smaller craft compose the squadrons in other ports of the world. Germany, Russia and France follow the same plan; and our acceptance of it is merely falling into line in the adoption of what experience has shown to be worth having.

The Need of a New Street Cleaning Plant.

There is no department of the municipal government in which the public have a greater interest than that of the Department of Street Cleaning, and this is one of the very few departments of the existing administration which are worthily filled.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen this afternoon two resolutions authorizing the issue of city bonds for the immediate and urgent needs of this department will come up for consideration. One resolution authorizes the issue of bonds to the amount of $165,000 for the purchase of horses, carts and scows for the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx. The large items of this appropriation are $45,000 for horses and $100,000 for scows. The second resolution authorizes the issue of bonds to the amount of $145,000 for the purchase of horses, steel ash carts and trucks, sweeping machines and other equipment for the borough of Brooklyn. Only thirty new steel ash carts are required in this borough and The Bronx, but two hundred and fifty are needed in Brooklyn at a cost of $110 each. It is proposed to buy two hundred horses for this borough and The Bronx, and two hundred and fifty horses for the borough of Brooklyn at a cost of $225 each.

The practical and successful working of this great department is seriously hampered and crippled by the fact that many of its horses are disabled and worn out and that there are not enough carts to clean the streets properly during the coming winter months. Last winter the department was compelled to hire daily hundreds of double trucks at a cost of $6 per day. The scows now in use were built as far back as 1883, and they are practically of but little value. The whole plant of the department should be renovated and made up-to-date and nothing can be more important to the health of the whole community than that a new and full equipment should be at once provided.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has approved the proposed bond issue. The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen reported in favor of this bond issue many months ago, and yet, for some mysterious and occult reason, whenever the appropriation comes before the Board of Aldermen certain members of the board are found to be absent, or, if present, they manage to fade away and disappear. This sort of thing should not be tolerated, and the parties responsible for holding up this appropriation, vitally necessary to the well-being of the community, should be held to a strict accountability. Let the bond issue now asked for be promptly authorized at this meeting.

The pupils in two Chicago schools went on strike last week. Their grievance was the transfer of former teachers. Pickets and union labels abounded. The principal of one school had to have police protection. The strikers amused themselves by breaking the school windows. Four hundred strikers followed and hooted an objectionable principal, who was "escorted" to a car by patrolmen and detectives. Ingenuous youth learns the complete art of striking fast. A delegation of strikers waited on Alderman JOHN POWERS, a celebrated Chicago statesman, but got cold comfort. "Go back to your studies," said the Alderman unfeelingly. But studying is such poor fun, compared to striking.

The Democrats hold in their hands the election of 1904.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Then those hands may be expected to tire. Two years is a long time to hold anything so heavy.

All our boys of the Junior class voted last Tuesday, and they would have voted even if it had rained cats, dogs and thunderlizards. The Hon. SMITH MEAD, 93, of Greenwich, who cast his maiden ballot for ANDREW JACKSON, was at the polls, bright and early. Another Connecticut Junior is Dr. CHAUNCEY AYRES, 94, who is also one of our Oldest Living Graduate class. Thursday two more of our boys took a little gentle exercise in Mount Holly. The Hon. P. STEEKER BODINE, 85, and the Hon. EDWARD GROOM, 94, had a lively little conversation about politics. Mr. BODINE said something sharp about the Democratic ticket. Mr. GROOM replied with a very neat "solid right-hand swing on BODINE'S upper jaw." Old age ne'er cools, &c.

Republican City Management.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: It is true that the Republican party in the Greater City was handicapped by that good Tammany Indian. Low, and others of the present sickly administration, but theirs is not all the blame for the size of the Democratic vote cast here. The party management in New York county should shoulder a little of it.

The methods of the Republican party managers in this county are a beautiful combination of the methods of '65, and the methods practical possibly in 1965: a combination of old fogeyism and idealism. Their hardest labor is the labor of passing work along. The campaign committee of the Republican Club this year consisted of six men, seventy-four names and a hundred and forty-eight pairs of kid gloves. But there were given by these same seventy-four names to the press enough views and interviews to satisfy even a Lequeux. What the sub-committee on literature did they alone know. I made a fairly earnest search for Republican reading matter and found only a small handcard.

The fault is that no effort is made to make those Republicans who cannot afford to join the Republican Club feel that they are a part of the organization. Between elections the party managers are not interested in the voters, and it is not strange that the voters lack interest in the party. No one invites a stranger in the district to join the local organization, as for pressing him to it would be undignified. A captain of an election district uptown confessed to me that he was ignorant of the politics of four families of voters later moved into his street. Probably he will remain in ignorance until they come to him with the information. There seems to be a prejudice against enrolling Republicans on the ground, presumably, that strolling cast reflections upon the intelligence of the primary delegates selected by a committee no one knows and fewer care about. That the voter is a Republican the leader of the district or election captain is glad to know, if he learns of it; that he will remain a Republican he trusts to Heaven and the Democratic Tammany.

Why the gentlemen whose names appear shortly before election time in print are called leaders is a mystery. Their claims to leadership are probably based upon some benevolent statute of limitations. Usually he is mature. Diogeneses crawl out from under their tubs only to gather plums. The claims of a man like Quigg to power are stranger still. They seem to be founded on his ability to make mischief and the cynicism of those highest up. His record as a political hoodoo places him in a class only slightly lower than Woodruff of the knickabout waistcoats. To expect decent men to continue to stomach these two much longer, or, frenzier still, to expect them to rouse enthusiasm for the party! well, let us thank God for the farmers that know them not. The organization seems to think the voter a fool. But he isn't. Ask Judge Gray.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8. B. B. B.

Another View of the Stenographic Situation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: The average employer of to-day desires education, ability, experience, in a young man not over 25, and offers in return the munificent salary of $15 per week. He tries one man after another, expresses his disgust at the lack of "competent stenographers," but keeps on looking for all the cardinal virtues with years of experience at the figure named.

No matter what the attainments or experience of the stenographer, the average employer deems the ability to write shorthand the chief essential for which he should pay. The typewriter agencies tell him that he cannot get competent and experienced stenographers for $15 per week, but he insists that he can, and when he does not succeed complains of the dearth of competent stenographers. Here in New York one can get anything he is willing and able to pay for, the man who complains that he cannot get what he wants at his own figure is entitled to no sympathy.

The writer has had fifteen years' practical experience as a stenographer, is still in his thirties, and can furnish as gilt-edged references as could be desired, but after a recent experience his opinion is that of D. McV., given in THE SUN of to-day. The employer who is willing to pay for ability, education and experience is hard to find, the other kind is very much in evidence, and continually complain of the lack of competent stenographers. W.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: Ancient stenographers will join in justice to those who contemplate learning that business allow me to say that there is not a worse-paid profession, barring none, in the United States to-day? It is all very well for teachers and publishers of shorthand books to talk about large salaries. They lie and they know it. No business man is going to pay $25 or $30 a week to a stenographer when he can get five or six typewriters with a knowledge of stenography for the same money. Learning stenography and typewriting is simply a waste of good time, and you will be doing an act of charity if you will undeceive foolish boys and girls in regard to it.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8. AN OLD TIMER.

Men in the Women's Cabin.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: Referring to Edith A. Pannett's comments on the use of the women's cabin on ferryboats by men, it is evident she refers to the West Shore boats, on which the conditions are not as bad as on some other lines—the Hoboken boats, for instance—else she and her companion could not possibly have remained in the men's cabin throughout the trip.

During the rush hours the men's cabin on the Hoboken ferryboats is filled with smokers, chewers and spitters, with the consequent foul air and filthy deck. Is it any wonder then, that the man to whom these conditions are objectionable should go to the women's cabin? If not, where else can he go?

There is a rule, prominently displayed, which prohibits men from occupying seats to the exclusion of ladies, but, like many other rules, it is not enforced by the deckhands who are instructed to do so. F. T. ALBERT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10. Non Smoker.

ST. PETER CLAVER SODALITY.

Countess Ledochowska's Society for the Support of African Missions—A Letter from the Late Cardinal Ledochowski.

From Salzburg in Austria the St. Peter Claver Sodality sends us a circular letter in English explaining the way in which the society came to be founded and the object it is striving for. We take pleasure in complying with its request for publication in THE SUN.

It is a known fact that some years ago a niece of the late and much-regretted Cardinal Ledochowski, Countess Maria Theresa Ledochowska, founded a society for the support of the African missions called "St. Peter Claver Sodality," a work the development of which caused him much consolation these last years. This sodality has already three settlements in Austria and one in Rome. An unknown fact, yet perhaps of interest to many, is the way in which the Cardinal himself decided in favor of the foundation for the poor African slaves. At that time (1889) Cardinal Ledochowski was in no way connected with the Congregation of the Propaganda. A warm friendship, however, had sprung up between him and the deeply mourned Cardinal Lavigerie, the great slave apostle of the present day. Besides this he took a special interest in the "Dark Continent," and as a pastime studied its geography during his two years imprisonment at Ostrowo, his guards having deprived him of other wished-for books.

The Cardinal's niece, at that time lady-in-waiting at the court of Tuscany, greatly moved on reading a speech given by Cardinal Lavigerie in London, resolved to devote her pen and later on her whole person to the service of the anti-slavery movement. Before carrying out this resolution she had recourse to the illustrious head of her family, Cardinal Ledochowski, to get his approbation for her future plans, which step led to the foundation of the St. Peter Claver Sodality. She got the following answer:

My Dear Niece—I hasten to reply to your kind letter of the 18th inst. to free you from every misgiving and doubt regarding the great and admirable work inspired by our Holy Father and undertaken by Cardinal Lavigerie, namely the abolition of slavery.

Is there anything grander and more capable of filling us with enthusiasm than the lively interest taken by our Holy Father and the entire Church? Anything more admirable than the devotedness of the greatest apostle of our day to this cause? The doubts and raillieries of certain people which you speak of in your letter can but be the result of ignorance. They may also be a mask behind which those who are unwilling to partake in the great work cleverly conceal their personal indifference.

Our Holy Father's encyclical letters, those he wrote to Cardinal Lavigerie, the speeches of the latter given in France, England, Holland, Belgium and Italy, his numerous writings, the enthusiasm awakened by his influence, the respect which the most influential personages of all States, regardless of party and religion have shown him, all that proves to you what you have to think of the worthless objections you hear from time to time.

Dear niece, do not fear of going astray. You follow the voice of our Holy Father and that of the great Primate of Africa in devoting yourself with so many others for the abolition of slavery.

Good-by. Pray for your affectionate uncle.

M. Cardinal LEDOCHOWSKI.

Three years later, as the Countess Ledochowska, relying upon the Cardinal's word, had entirely devoted herself to the service of the Anti-Slavery Mission, the Holy Father, following the designs of Divine Providence, made the Cardinal Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, thus placing him at the head of all missions in the world. In this way the uncle became the protector and later on the highest authority for the St. Peter Claver Sodality his niece had founded.

The great man has now left us, after having obtained the highest approbation from the Holy See for this new work, thus placing it upon the surest foundation. God grant that he continue to prove himself an equally powerful protector in Heaven.

All information regarding the St. Peter Claver Sodality can be obtained by writing to Countess M. Th. Ledochowska, Superior-General of the Society of St. Peter Claver, Rome, Via Giovanni Lanza, 129.

The Hill View.

From the Poughkeepsie News Press.

Fearing the man, and seeking to thwart his success, the partisan Republican press is now turning its abuse upon David B. Hill, and there is method in its assaults upon the man who receives and wears his scars for the Democratic party. There are weak kneed Democrats here and there who allow themselves to be misled by Republican papers into talk glibly seeming to little know what is being put into their heads, and who it is being put there.

Let them reflect. Two years ago there was but a fragment of the Democratic party left anywhere, and in New York it was buried under 112,000 plurality. Who had any heart left after that? Who dreamed of seeing the party revived and the organization rebuilt in two short years? And yet that is just what has happened, and New York Democrats, if they have not actually elected their entire ticket, have come within a few thousand, a mere chance, of doing it. They have elected Judge Gray. They have elected their Attorney-General. Democrats of every shade of political opinion were brought together in the fight and they waged such a battle for Democratic supremacy as to arouse the Democracy of the whole nation and wipe out nearly the whole Republican ascendancy in Congress.

So far as New York is concerned, it was David B. Hill who led the party out of the gulf of despair in which its fortunes had been wrecked two years ago, and let those who love it behold it in its almost overmastering strength. Naturally, those who fear it open their bitterest fire upon the leader whose political sagacity has brought the Democratic party back to fighting ground.

So far as all this talk about Senator Hill having prevented the nomination of Judge Parker for Governor is concerned, it is as absurd as it is venomous and false.

Col. Posey Wilson on Currency.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: Whenever I hear a wiseacre talking of the money, per capita, in any given country I know that he is talking through his hat. No reputable economist has ever given that theory a moment's entertaining. It is the same way with those that talk about an "elastic currency" as one which can be made perfunctorily, and as they pretend, comprehensively.

For the benefit of the empirics who talk about elastic currency I call their attention to Cooper's satire, The Monikins, in which, as long ago as 1832, he reduced the elastic currency, the greenback theory, and other forms of the absurd "elastic currency" theories, to the novices mean it is but a degree less absurd than the per capita theory. The metal gold is so related to the circumstances of civilization as to afford a scientific standard to which things and services may be referred as a means of comparing their values, somewhat carelessly we say, unit of value, when we mean unit of estimating. Being the most valuable of the metals which we consider fit for a pledge and agent of exchange, its mint price and bullion value are constant. An ounce of gold will coin $20.67 cents to a gnat, and conversely $20.67 will always coin an ounce of pure gold. I am aware that sometimes there is a small premium on gold bars, fine, but it is temporary and local, and arises out of special circumstances. Now, silver, at a ratio as nearly as possible to the bullion value of this cheaper metal as measured by gold, very convenient and expedient, is used as a substitute for gold, and also serves to diffuse the gold as a value. I may use the expression to supplement and ramify its functions. When both these metals are wanting credit may answer in their stead. But credit must be put to proof, and liquidation is the only effective test that it is sound.

Here then, in sound coinage systems, and guarded credit, and effective laws to protect contracts we have the promise and potentiality of every good that any elastic currency with its novices desire could serve.

The 10 per cent. tax on the obligations of certain forms of credit put out by associated capital is one of the things which injuriously affect business. There might as well be a 10 per cent. tax on butchers' bills and grocers' bills. But what the novices wish is a sort of Aladdin's lamp elastic currency. They want to stretch their own credit, and issue bills of credit when they are in need, but reverse it as to others, or when they are not in need themselves.

We are situated so as to enjoy that great desideratum of every age and land—a gold and silver currency. Whatever of credit may be necessary to supplement this must safely be left to the States where the Constitution has left it.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7. POSEY S. WILSON.

Dartmouth's Athletic Record.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: I take the liberty of calling your attention to the athletic record of Dartmouth College this fall.

To date Dartmouth has won the New England tricollegiate championship by defeating Williams 18 to 0 and by defeating Wesleyan 12 to 3. To date Dartmouth has scored 87 points to her opponents' 17. Last fall Dartmouth won ten of the eleven games on her schedule, defeating her old rival, Brown, 22 to 6, and scored twelve points on Harvard—more than all the rest of Harvard's opponents combined.

A college of Dartmouth's size, age and record, with football teams that have made such commendable records to date, is surely entitled to more attention than you have accorded it—especially in view of the large and growing number of alumni in this city. KENDALL BANNING, '02.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

HOW TO TREAT NEGROES.

Mississippi Farmers Draw Up Resolutions on the Subject.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—The resolutions adopted by the Farmers' Club of Amite county, Miss., which includes practically all the white farmers of that region, are arousing much interest throughout the State. The resolutions are:

First—That it is a bad policy to sell land to negroes.

Second—That it is unwise for capitalists to purchase lands and concentrate negroes thereon without having a white man on the land to act as guardians of the peace and quiet of the place.

Third—That supply merchants should not agree to furnish tenants without the consent of the landlord.

Fourth—That protection should be pledged to the negroes who show a disposition to elevate themselves morally.

Fifth—That all differences should be adjusted in a legal and equitable manner, and that force should never be resorted to.

While these resolutions have the support and backing of most of the farmers in southern Mississippi, there are objections on the part of many conservative persons that the plan proposed is too radical and not fair to the negroes.

RUSH MEDICAL SCHOOL.

A Report That the University of Chicago Will Spend $8,000,000 on It.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The sum of $8,000,000 will ultimately be spent by the University of Chicago for building up Rush Medical College. This will be the result of making Rush an organic part of the university, which will be accomplished on July 1 if the Rush trustees raise $1,000,000. A general plan to this end has been adopted by the trustees of the university.

The expenditure of the enormous sum mentioned will not begin probably for the next five years, but it will be accomplished within the next decade. This statement is made on unquestioned authority.

Where the $1,000,000 to be raised by Rush trustees and later the $8,000,000 to be secured by the university trustees are coming from is not yet known by the officials. It is rumored that Marshall Field is going to give the $1,000,000 and John D. Rockefeller the $8,000,000, but this is denied. The facts are that the trustees of both the medical college and the university, considering both institutions to be part of the city of Chicago, hope that much of the money will come in gifts from citizens.

PARK'S PLAYFUL YOUNG HIPPO.

Sports With Her Keeper and Isn't Lonesome After Leaving Mamma.

Lotus, the young hippopotamus in the Central Park menagerie, has recovered from the fit of lonesomeness which came over her when she was separated from her mother a month ago, and has become as playful as a young lion cub.

The hippo is 2½ years old and weighs about 1,000 pounds. She had always been with her mother until the family was moved to their winter quarters. Then Caliph and Miss Murphy were put in one tank and the youngster in the other. She is the gentlest hippo that has ever been in the Park. When John Herlich, her keeper, goes into her tank to clean up, she catches his trousers' leg between her lips and tugs away until he turns around, and then she runs about and tries to play tag with him.

Lotus has another trick, too. She is fond of splashing the water from her tank, and soused Director Smith the other day after keeping him behind some boards for a while.

INVESTIGATE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Judge Crane Calls Grand Jury's Attention to Comptroller's Charges.

The Grand Jury for November was sworn in by Judge Crane in the county court in Brooklyn yesterday. Benjamin Whittaker of 234 Greene avenue is the foreman.

Before the jurors retired Judge Crane called their attention to the fact that Comptroller Grout had reported that certain funds received from the city by the Howard Colored Orphan Asylum had been misapplied.

Certain institutions receive funds from the city to devote to charitable purposes," said Judge Crane. "If the officials of these institutions fail to put such funds to a proper use, they must be held responsible. It is your duty to investigate the charges made by the Comptroller and if you find that the funds have been misapplied or have been used by individuals for private purposes, it will be your duty to find an indictment."

Mr. Devery.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: I have seen it stated in THE SUN several times that W. S. Devery, ex-Police Chief of this city, was still a powerful factor in the police organization and was still held in great esteem and fear by the rank and file. I was inclined to attribute the assertion by THE SUN to political prejudice, but last night I was witness to a scene that convinced me of the truth of what you affirm.

About one hundred and fifty men and boys were celebrating the victory of a Democratic candidate elected in a strong Republican district in Harlem, the old-time Republican majority having been wiped out owing to disgusted Republican voters staying at home. W. S. Devery and friends were in cabs and headed the procession. Six patrolmen and five bicycle policemen were detailed to protect about one hundred and fifty paraders. Devery was conspicuous in his orders to the police, and more homage was paid to him than would have been given to Patrridge himself. Hundreds of persons on the sidewalks commented upon it and much indignation was expressed. Bonfires of boxes and ash barrels were ablaze on the pavements, and fireworks were generously distributed to the crowds. One policeman who seemed to appreciate the impropriety of burning barrels on the sidewalks undertook to suppress it, a man sprang out of the procession and threatened the officer with Devery's resentment. That settled it, the fires remained undisturbed. Every word that I have written upon this subject is the truth and could be substantiated by hundreds. It is common talk about town that if you want anything from our present mongrel administration you must seek a Tammany man to intercede for you. The Twenty-first and Thirty-first districts, until this last election always Republican, were carried by the Democratic party, and the Low crowd are responsible for it. HENRY JUDSON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

Negroes in the Northern Cold.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: In commenting upon the question, How to get labor for the Philippines, one of your correspondents, in to-day's SUN, makes the assertion that the negroes are not adapted to the Northern and Western climates.

This is the generally accepted view, and it is erroneous. The American negro, with proper precautions, can and has become inured to the severest climate in the North, e.g., the negro Hensen who was with Peary, the Arctic explorer, and the many thousands of negroes who have lived for generations in the Northern climate.

The real reason why the present southern colored man can't stand the Northern climate is because when the colored people come North in a majority of instances they try to live fourteen days in a week. Their homes are in dark alleys, away from the actinic rays of the sun. Their hygienic surroundings are bad and are a powerful factor in lowering their vital resistance. They know not the therapeutic value of soap, towel and water, vencetaliasi is rampant among the younger element, and seldom do they attempt to use any remedial or medicinal aid for the same. All these are factors in lowering the Southern negro's vital resistance as he comes North. But the good, healthy negro of the country, who observes the laws of health, and by the, common precautions can stand it, can live in our Northern climates just as well as the English and French missionaries live and are healthy in the African's native heath, on the banks of the Congo and Niger.

The great trouble with the negroes in the North has been that they here in the North are afforetheirs. They work all day, go to a "swell affair" and stay up all night, or until 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, go back to work again, &c. The next thing they know, they are "all run down," and when their physical vitality is lowered they become a prey to diplococcus, streptococcus, staphylococcus and other pathogenic bacteria. But the normal negro, under normal conditions, can, like the blue eyed and all-conquering Aryan race, stand any climate. This is a proven and definite scientific fact that is not to be gainsaid. MEDICUS.

TROY, Nov. 3.

RARE RELICS ON VIEW.

An Interesting Loan Collection Opened in the Columbia Library.

An exhibition of rare illuminated manuscripts and archæological tablets was opened to the public yesterday in the Columbia University Library building. The exhibition is composed largely of private collections lent by Felix M. Warburg, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, V. G. Simkhovitch, James Loeb, Wouter Nijhoff and others.

One large case contains Babylonian temple records of baked clay from the excavations at Teli Loh, dating from 2700-2300 B. C. Among the rare manuscripts are the beautiful illustrated "Book of Hours," the patent of nobility of the Pinzon family, with illuminated initials executed by the Scribe Scott in 1408; Hebrew manuscripts of the twelfth century; a manuscript of the earth's globe of the fifteenth century; a vellum Latin psaltery of the fourteenth century with decorative initials; an Italian vellum manuscript written in 1240; moral savings in Arabic translated into Persian in 1610; the "Biblia Sacra Latina" on the thinnest vellum executed in the thirteenth century, besides a large number of Flemish manuscripts.

The exhibition will continue throughout the week between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. No tickets are required.

MORE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

First Assistant P. M. G. Wynne Urges Their Erection for Branch Post Offices.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—In his annual report to the Postmaster-General for the fiscal year 1902 First Assistant Postmaster-General Wynne urges the advisability of erecting public buildings for the branch post offices. He holds that the establishment and extension of the pneumatic tube service will make permanent sites necessary and would be an economy to the Department, particularly in New York city, where the rentals of branch post offices aggregate a large sum yearly.

Mr. Wynne urges that the maximum fee for a money order ($100) be reduced from 30 to 25 cents, as this would enable the Department to reduce the fees on all orders for $50 or more, which now range from 18 to 30 cents. These amounts are inconvenient, are not made use of by banks in fees for exchange, and are unsatisfactory to the public. The reduction, he says, would not materially affect the revenues.

In concluding Mr. Wynne urges the necessity of a permanent building for the Division of Post Office Supplies.

CASE OF TEACHER WHO MARRIED.

City to Appeal From Supreme Court Justice Cochrane's Decision.

The decision of Supreme Court Justice Cochrane granting a peremptory writ of mandamus directing City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell to certify to the payroll of Kate M. Murphy and to reinstate her as a teacher is to be appealed by the city of New York.

Mrs. Murphy was formerly Kate M. Hickey and was appointed a teacher in Public School 30. In January last she was married and in February returned to her duties as teacher, but Supt. Maxwell refused to certify to her payroll on the ground that her marriage was a voluntary act of resignation under the rules of the Board of Education.

Justice Cochrane held that under the Charter a teacher cannot be dismissed unless charges are brought against her for violation of the rules and this the Board of Education had not done and, therefore, Mrs. Murphy was entitled to her pay as a teacher.

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS FOR CANADA

American Company Behind a Syndicate to Build Them.

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 10.—It is definitely learned that the American Locomotive Company is behind a syndicate which purchased a large tract of land at Longue Point near this city. S. R. Callaway of New York, president of the American concern, and his associates visited the Montreal suburbs a year ago and afterward went to Kingston. It was then stated that the Kingston Locomotive Works had been purchased, but it was afterward denied.

It has now developed that the American concern recently completed the purchase and will remove the works to Longue Point, where an enormous plant will be constructed and over 1,500 men employed.

HAPPY WESTERN FARMERS.

They've Got So Much Money They Don't Know What to Do With It.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who has returned from his campaigning tour in the West,