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If our friends who write us with manuscripts for publication will indicate rejected articles returned, they will avoid all delay in the pursuit.

Mr. Roosevelt's Success With the Cuban Treaty.

The satisfaction at Havana of the Cuban treaty as amended by our Senate was procured by means of a promise from President Roosevelt, through Secretary Hay, to call an extra session of Congress before December 1 to enact the enabling legislation that is required to make the reciprocity effective.

Thus by a legitimate exercise of his Constitutional power Mr. Roosevelt succeeds in bringing to the final stage one of the most meritable and not the least difficult of the undertakings. He has fulfilled to the best of his ability a moral obligation inherited from President McKinley. It was a bona fide, and he has kept it as steadily in mind as if it were a personal debt to be discharged. He has labored consistently and persistently to redeem the invention pledge of his predecessor. He has omitted no proper effort to accomplish his purpose. If the result in any respect falls short of the ideal, the fault is not President Roosevelt's.

The Administration is entitled to high credit for its record in the matter of the Cuban treaty, from first to last.

Municipal Trading in Great Britain.

In pursuance of an order of the House of Commons, a Government return has been published of the municipal corporations in England and Wales exclusive of London which on March 31, 1902, were carrying on reproductive undertakings. Although much that one would have liked to see included in the report is omitted, a good deal of light is thrown on the question whether it is expedient for municipalities to perform work which hitherto has usually been done by private corporations or individuals.

It seems that the number of municipal corporations in England and Wales which were carrying on reproductive undertakings at the date mentioned was 290; the population of the boroughs concerned was something over 21,000,000 souls. The total capital invested in the various enterprises named exceeded $905,000,000, of which $585,000,000 was borrowed money. Of the latter sum more than a seventh has been paid off, so that the existing liability amounts to about $495,000,000. Of the undertakings considered, waterworks cost the most, the sum devoted to them being nearly $285,000,000; next come gas works, upon which $120,000,000 has been expended; the expenditure on electricity supply was, in round numbers, $62,500,000, and on tramways $48,750,000. Of the last-named total, $5,750,000 is due on lines owned by municipal corporations, but not worked by them. Markets among for almost $8,000,000 of the grand total; harbors, piers, docks and quays, for more than $27,000,000; burial grounds, for nearly $12,500,000; baths and washhouses, for about $11,000,000; working-class dwellings, for $6,250,000; and other reproductive undertakings, for $3,500,000.

The average annual income for the 290 municipal undertakings amounted in the aggregate to rather more than $95,000,000, from which, however, must be deducted $62,000,000 for working and other expenses. The balance is about $33,000,000, from which again must be deducted nearly $15,000,000 for interest on money loaned, and nearly a million dollars for depreciation. If a further sum of $6,000,000 be subtracted for repayments of principal, we have a net profit of considerably less than $11,000,000. From the viewpoint of private capitalists, that would be a very poor return on the money invested, but this, according to the advocates of municipal interposition in business, is not the point of view from which public enterprises should be considered. They pronounce that the fact that any profit at all is derived from the municipal undertakings is a proof that the municipalities are providing services required by the community, and they say further that the boroughs concerned could easily double or treble the profits if they chose to regard municipal services, such as gas and electric lighting, transportation and water provision, as primarily sources of revenue. That is just where the danger lies. Having a monopoly, a municipality can at any time charge what prices it likes without any regard to the efficiency of the service rendered. Under such circumstances a municipality can hardly expect to compete with a private company, which has to satisfy its customers as regards both prices and efficiency in order to earn dividends. Moreover, industrial stagnation seems to be an inevitable outcome of municipal enterprise. If all tramways had been controlled by municipalities, it is extremely improbable that horses would have been superseded by electric traction. It is also unlikely that electric lighting would have been substituted for gas, because such substitution would have signally diminished the value of a costly gas plant.

As we have said, the Government return, being restricted to a specific inquiry by the House of Commons, covers only the undertakings to which there is the least objection. Nothing is said for instance, about the brick works which have been started by certain municipalities, at first for their own purposes, but with an increasing eye of the surplus product. Electric fittings, building materials, engines and machinery of various kinds, say, even bread and milk, have all been either produced or suggested as fitting objects for municipal factories in Great Britain. Indeed, there is scarcely any field of production which the so-called municipalists would not have tried to invade had not the London *Times* succeeded in awakening public opinion to the dangers of the movement. Just now there is a decided reaction against municipal trading in Great Britain.

Canada's Attitude Toward the Boundary Commission.

This note from Mr. W. W. Twenhofel of Mount Allison College, in New Brunswick, indicates that he thinks we have misunderstood a recent communication of his to the *Spectator* of London:

"To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: In your issue of March 21 I notice an editorial reference to my recent letter in the London *Spectator* on the Alaskan boundary question. The writer has apparently not understood the purport of my letter. The opinions it were not my own or that of any group of Canadians. They were merely a summary of opinions expressed by many of the papers of the United States. In the letter I quoted an extract from *Harper's Weekly* and the comment from which it was taken was a vigorous expression of the position which I contrasted with the judicial utterances of the *Spectator*.

"This position was that the Alaskan boundary matter had no two sides, but only one, that of the United States; that the United States in agreeing to this Commission maintained that a settlement could only come if a majority of the Commission decided in favor of the contention of the United States; that it was not conceivable that an American Commission would find for the claims of Canada. These are the ideas which have been elaborated in *Harper's Weekly* and other papers. They certainly do not seem to show a judicial attitude and a wish that justice may be done and the matter settled whichever way the decision may go.

"And with all the deference to the suggestion in your editorial, is it generally regarded that there is any doubt in regard to the finding of the American Commissioners as anticipated? Are not the views of Senator Lodge, for example, well known? Would not he be disqualified from sitting as a judge on a decision on an ordinary case in regard to which he had expressed such decided opinions? Was not the favor with which President Roosevelt's appointment of a Commission was received by many due to the fact that he had not appointed a judicial commission, but men whose views were known?

"W. W. TWENHOFEL.

"SACKVILLE, N. B., March 26."

We have noticed again at Mr. TWENHOFEL's letter to the *Spectator* to see if by any possibility we wronged him by attributing to him opinions he does not entertain, or a temper he does not manifest concerning the Alaskan boundary question. We do not find that we have misunderstood him in any particular. The last paragraph of his foregoing letter to THE SUN shows with sufficient clearness that Mr. TWENHOFEL, like some other Canadians, is attempting, as we said, to discredit in advance any report adverse to Canada by assuring our friends across the water that the minds of Mr. ROOT, Mr. LODGE and Mr. TWENHOFEL are not open to conviction on this subject.

We are glad that Mr. TWENHOFEL has confidence in the judicial fairness of the London *Spectator*, for the number of that excellent journal which reaches us simultaneously with his letter printed above contains a proper rebuke of another Canadian disparager of the American Commissioners, Mr. ANGUS MACMURCHY of Toronto. The *Spectator* says:

"We print our correspondent's letter, but we hold that the known high character of the American Commissioners is a guarantee that they will apply their minds to the matter before them in spite of any previous or party statements they may have made. We are glad that the Imperial Government have been able to name two Canadians as British Commissioners and one Englishman. We may point out that it is in the interests of Canada that we desire to see a settlement effected of this vexatious question. It is Canada, not Great Britain, that is injured by the present uncertainty. It would also be Canada, and not these islands, that would suffer most if, owing to an settlement being found, the Empire and America drifted into a quarrel."

Mr. TWENHOFEL as well as Mr. MACMURCHY may find instruction in the *Spectator's* temperate, just and sensible view of the situation.

Exercise for the Lazy.

"Culture" has been cultivated until many people are a little sick of it. At present "physical culture" is producing or supposed to be producing a great crop. There are many varieties of both species. In these easy times you can be indoctrinated in both cultures by mail. It must be admitted that the physical kind seems to be pursued with the more enthusiasm. Thousands of well-to-do persons use the Turkish bath and "physical culture" as a sort of penance for their sins of high living. Fat men seek to recover the waist of youth. Lean and hungry Cassiuses would they were fatter and rush into wild exercise. Gilded men try to nourish up their muscles and soften their arteries. Most of us want by proxy and show our sound athletic instinct by yelling at football and baseball games or betting on horses. But we have our periods of strenuous and fanatical. We plan seasons of diet. We formulate punch and take up the punching bag. We join athletic clubs. We have instructors in athletics. We forswear smoking for weeks, so eager are we to encourage our lungs. We buy tickets to a course of boxing lessons and usually tire of them after we have been knocked into our original turpentine a few times.

We throw out our chests and take deep breaths with a solemnity that makes the beholders grin. With little wands in our hands we take or start on long walks, not without paltry comment from adventurous small boys. We pledge ourselves to exercise a half hour before breakfast and a half hour before going to bed, and the strongest-willed of us sometimes keep that pledge for a whole month. We subscribe to gymnasiums and soon learn to keep away from them. We clutter our rooms with mysterious and complicated apparatus which we are always falling over. The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak. In the end the sluggishness of the remote unicellular organisms we are thought to spring from asserts its sway. Relax knocks out the good resolutions. There is a place for a sling or glass in many comfortable modern lounging chairs in athletic clubs. Smoking is the stress of the philosophic mind. There is no joy but calm. Who wants to be a great, building athlete, a gladiator? So fadies our dream.

If we have a little more persistence, and do exercise ourselves into good trim, we fall just as surely in time. The aquatic life is tiresome. We relapse into lazifness and softness. Our exercise is usually spasmodic. We rush into too much and soon fall away into little. But no amount of experience cools our ardor. Next summer or next fall at the latest, we are going to take a course of "systematic" exercise. We mean it in earnest, this time. Lawn tennis is for boys. Golf grows wearisome. We must and will have a system of exercise and improve immeasurably our own system thereby.

The perennial seeker of exercise will find comfort in an article written for *American Medicine* by a physician to whose intelligence that journal certifies. He has convinced himself by "prolonged observation" that the mighty muscles of the professional athlete or blacksmith "are not only unnecessary to men whose occupation requires no high degree of muscular development, but are absolutely injurious." The athlete is adding to the capacity and demands of his stomach when he is piling up muscle. When he leaves off exercise, he ought to cut off the increased allowance of food which has been necessary to him, but he doesn't, and so he gets "visceral degeneracy," which is a good deal worse for him than "muscular degeneracy." Often he cannot endure a sedentary life. Thus:

"One of the greatest pugilists that America ever produced, John Dwyer, of Brooklyn, quit the regular occupation to enter a counting room—he died within a year of tuberculosis. The explanation of this case was simple enough: the immense lungs which were necessarily an advantage in the prize ring fell into disuse in the counting room. Disease meant degeneration, and degeneration meant a lack of resistance of which tuberculosis was not slow to take advantage. I have had under my professional observation several lesser lights among professional athletes, in whom a similar result occurred from the cessation of training."

The training habit is as hard to break, if the physician is to be believed, as the alcohol habit:

"On several occasions when I have been compelled to cease training for one reason or another, it has required many months for my system to become adapted to the new conditions."

Let the would-be athlete who has no perseverance remember the case of John Dwyer and be consoled a little. It is considerably better to be lazy than to be dead; and understanding is more comfortable than overtraining. What kind of exercise shall we take? "Moderate," says the writer in *American Medicine*. The prescription is not very valuable. Most of us are constitutionally incapable of taking exercise regularly or of beginning it moderately. We begin violently and end quickly. And what is "moderate" exercise? We know a philosopher who for thirty years has tried to take "moderate" exercise. After many experiments he has come to this conclusion: "Keep a pair of dumb bells and a pair of Indian clubs in a conspicuous position in your bedroom. Exercise by their suggestion." This seems to be a hypnotic or Christian Science method. At any rate, it has the merit of moderation.

Changes in the Army and Navy.

Orders issued during the past week by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, though apparently dealing with routine matters, are of great importance to the two services, and of much public interest.

In one order, the Secretary of War convenes a board to recommend officers for detail to the General Staff, when, in accordance with the act of last month, it will be organized next August. Major-Gen. YOUNG is president of the board, the other members of which are Major-Gens. BATES and CHAFFEE, Brig.-Gens. CARTER, BLISS and RANSDELL, the last named being Chief of Artillery, and Major GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General. These officers will meet on Monday next to make their recommendations, and will choose officers "from the army at large, including the existing staff corps and departments and the line." They are to be sworn to perform their duties "impartially and without favor or affection," and are to be governed by the probable efficiency of officers as established by their military histories. The board will have access to all records, papers and evidence; and that personal influence may be minimized, it is specifically forbidden to consider any applications, recommendations or letters except those submitted through the proper military channels.

An important clause in the order directs that the board recommend what proportion of officers in each grade represented on the General Staff shall be relieved at the end of two, three and four years, thus as to prevent the staff having to be reorganized every four years, as would be necessary if all of the original details ended at the same time. The staff will thus become a continuing body, vacancies occurring after its first organization being filled on the recommendation of a permanent board, consisting of the Chief of the General Staff and the three senior officers of the staff corps on duty in Washington.

The act creating the staff is well drawn, the new order of the Secretary completes it, and should procure for the army a capable body of men, prepared to do a work never yet done in this country.

The Secretary of the Navy, who is also considering the feasibility of creating a Naval General Staff, has directed various changes in our warship commands. The increase of recruiting and the change in the work of enlistment caused by modern developments in marine construction have rendered the old training-ship system inadequate. To improve it ships of various types have been put to use as training ships, and hereafter there will be constituted a training squadron, under a Rear Admiral, who will be responsible for the work performed on them.

The training squadron, as it will be organized, will consist of the cruiser Columbia, now receiving ship at the New York Navy Yard, which will take men training for firemen, machinists and artificers; the gunboat Topeka and the converted cruisers Buffalo and Prairie, training ships for landsmen; the sailing ships Alliance, Monongahela and Essex, apprentice training ships; and in time the landsmen's training ships Hartford, Vandalia and Dixie will be added. The importance of the order lies not in creating a training squadron, for the sailing powers of the ships as well as their types vary so much that it is not likely that they will ever cruise in squadron formation; it lies in the centralizing of the education of our seamen, and in placing the matter under one responsible head. The new plan should produce valuable results.

The creation of a cruiser division, to be attired to the North Atlantic squadron, now composed entirely of battleships, is in line with the experience of all navies. Just as frigates and corvettes were needed as scouts for the old-time three-deckers, cruisers are needed with the modern battle fleet; and if they are not with that fleet in peace, they will fail to exhibit their full value when joined to it suddenly in war time.

James Smithson.

The Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution was notified by the Italian Government, some time ago, that all the bodies in the small cemetery at Genoa, where the remains of JAMES SMITHSON have reposed since his death in 1829, are to be removed, the land being about to be added to the adjoining quarry to increase the supply of stone required for the extensive harbor improvements at that port.

The board decided to have the body of SMITHSON removed to another cemetery in Genoa, but it is now likely that it will be brought to this country and placed in the grounds of the institution which was founded by his benefaction. At the meeting of the Regents this month Dr. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL moved to reconsider the previous decision, and said that he would defray the expense of bringing the body to this country if the board would take charge after its arrival here. The proposition was favorably received, but as the cemetery is not to be disturbed at present, final action was deferred until the next meeting.

SMITHSON gave his entire fortune, or over $500,000, "to the United States of America to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The money was brought from England in 105 bags, each containing 1,000 gold sovereigns. It was a splendid fortune in those days, and it was given to us by a man who had never seen our country and was perfectly unknown here. His faith that the United States would accept his commission and carry out his will has been more than justified. No influence has done more to stimulate research and widen the domain of science in home than the Smithsonian Institution, and there is not a language of civilization in which the scientific results of SMITHSON's benefaction may not be read. The fund is yielding about $50,000 a year, and the Institution has charge of an annual disbursement of $400,000.

SMITHSON's life was sad, and he died among strangers without a relative to close his eyes or follow him to the grave. He left his fortune to mankind. The seed he sowed has been richly blessed in the harvest, and it would seem to be peculiarly fitting that his remains, turned out of the grave that has held them, should find their last resting place near the institution that has been the instrument he chose for carrying out his beneficent purposes.

The proposed increase in the rates of liquor taxes, already adopted by the Senate and pending in the Assembly, will, if adopted, finally complete the effacement, begun in 1895, of the small beer shops which have been for many years almost a local institution of some of the very thickly populated wards of New York and Brooklyn. Until a few years ago, the liquor tax, which was then called a license, was only $20, and afterward $50, for saloons in cities which were comprised in the sale of beer and ale, but could not sell wine or spirits. During that same period, American wine, usually Ohio or Missouri white wine, could be sold under a license which was $50. The full license for the sale of ale, beer, wine and spirits was $200. There were then over a thousand saloons here having what was called "beer and ale" licenses, small shops maintained usually by middle-aged Germans, yielding to the proprietor and his family no more than a modest living. Such beer shops, most numerous on the East Side, will soon entirely disappear.

These small liquor beer saloons were peaceable and orderly. Their frequenters were mechanics and artisans, and although they contributed little to the public revenue, they entailed upon public authorities little expense.

This was before the imposition of the $500 State license tax which the Albany Senate has voted to increase to $1,200, which is much more than the average profit of such a beer shop in a year. It was also before the imposition of a Federal beer tax of $1 a barrel, since reduced to $0.60, and before the era of higher rents and finer fixtures.

Other unfavorable conditions have hastened the disappearance of the small beer saloons. There is now little direct immigration from Germany. There are no longer any "German neighborhoods" in New York, except on the upper East Side and in the Williamsburg district of Brooklyn, and wine and whiskey drinkers, whose patronage, it is reasonable to believe, is more profitable, are attracted to saloons which have elaborate fixtures, telephones, "spinning" chairs and reading rooms.

A still greater reason, perhaps, for the rapid disappearance of these small beer shops is the decrease observable in liquor drinking in New York. The number of places has been reduced, but in even greater proportion the number of their patrons has diminished.

Color of Negro Babies.

From the London Daily Mail.

In a contribution to the *Revue Encyclopédique* a German physician who had spent several years in Asia Minor in the African Tropics says that the shades of color through which negro babies pass in the equatorial regions are as follows:

At birth they are the same color as European infants. After two or three months the skin turns a blue color. Ten days later it is a light chocolate shade, and it is only at the end of three or four months that the skin becomes completely black.

T. T.

From the Cranford Times.

A book sermon by Mr. Tom Tucker was sung on Main street Sunday morning.

CANADA.

Two Week Filibuster—British Exclusion of Dundonald Cattle.

MONTREAL, March 27.—Military matters are among the most absorbing subjects of interest at Ottawa just now. Lord Dundonald is hard at work on his new scheme for raising the strength of the Canadian army, as it is now called, to 100,000 men fully equipped for war, but he has failed to convince the Government that they must at once place $10,000,000 at his disposal to render Canada safe against sudden attack.

There is a strong opposition developing against the effort to drag Canada into abnormal military expenditure after the European style, and it is currently stated that the Government at Ottawa has decided that after the termination of the period of office of Lord Dundonald, his successor shall be a native Canadian. The wording of the Militia act is to be so changed as to permit of this, the intention being to make the commander of the Dominion forces directly responsible to the Government of Canada. There is a report that Lord Dundonald may return to England at the end of the year.

Another matter which is going to give the Government some trouble is the exclusion of Canadian live stock from the British market. The subject has already been brought up in Parliament by Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Bell, the former demanding that all the correspondence between Ottawa and London be laid before the House, and the latter moving a direct vote of censure on the Government. Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, replied warmly to the accusation that the Government was not doing its duty toward the Canadian farmer, and Mr. J. I. Tarte protested very strongly against the action of the British Government in excluding the cattle of Canada on a pretext that could not be sustained. He declared that things were not described under their proper names, and that the British Government was unfairly affording protection to the British farmer against the Canadian.

More will be heard on this subject later on, as the farmers are grumbling all over the country at the want of medicine of the Ottawa Government in the matter.

As to Standing Fast.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: "Having done all to stand fast" is a good philosophy in politics, as well as religion. And THE SUN keeps right on its unswerving course, discussing the great issues and principles of human action and government from the basis of things fundamental to the welfare of the body politic and the stability of the State.

The pseudo-reformer, however, is frantic in his clamor for making things over according to the crazy-house schemes. To him the fundamental law is of no more account than the town meeting "resolved." But as time wears on one after another of the fantastic shapes in politics is relegated to "innocuous desuetude." Free silver came twice to inglorious defeat. Thus failure, however, even if it had been adopted, might not have resulted in a state of things past remedy.

Free labor shrieking, too, for its hope, has had its day. And THE SUN has been in fourfold the friend of labor in every legitimate sphere of endeavor as it has been uncompromising in upholding the paramount issue of its freedom, and that the work of THE SUN has been taken up, furthered and unquestionably informed by the President's commission in the matter of the coal miners' strike is of far-reaching significance. For if there is anything that needs to be settled once for all it is the citizen's right to labor without let or hindrance from any source whatever. It is a fundamental principle, determining, as it does, whether we are to live under constitutional government or government by the mob.

C. S. C.

BROOKLYN, March 28.

The Regents' System of Marking.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have read the article in your issue of the 26th, headed "Loss in Regents' March Examination," and I fully appreciate the good work performed by the Regents, which you explain so ably. There is one paragraph in which I make exception. You say: "The papers of all candidates who fail to pass, that is, who fail to attain a percentage of 75 marks, are returned to them so that they may see in what particulars they fell short of the requirements."

Your statement leads me to infer that the examiners are under the impression that their system of marking the papers is intelligible to those to whom they are returned. I have received papers back in some several of my friends, and it has been impossible to find out from the markings marked on them at the end of each answer how many points have been allowed or deducted, and therefore, impossible to form any idea how much of the answer lines fulfil the requirements.

If the examiners would explain what these figures mean they would confer a boon on a great number of students.

PARTICIPANT.

NEW YORK, March 28.

His Life Would Be a Twice-Told Tale.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: What would be the use of living my life over again? I should be born in the same parents, the same environments and the same mental caliber. As I have always tried to do the right thing and, by the way, nearly always failed, the result would be the same. Or I should not be better able to determine in a crisis than I was before.

R. A. F.

BROOKLYN, March 27.

Value of Patronage to Reporters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Answering "W. E." in your issue of March 26: No man should wear pajamas except the "head of the house," the natural protector of the family. He should wear them only for the specific reason that in case of fire, burglars or other night alarm, and in spread of the sudden sickness of some member of the family, he is, by their use, enabled to spring out "fully armed," perhaps, but certainly non-chafed dressed, into trousers, coat and shoes and go forth to war—or for the doctor, on the quick jump.

There is no comfort in pajamas. They are not adapted to younger men, married or single; they belong to the age when hair grows on top and a round body begins to be in evidence. Pajamas being worn only for defense or sudden alarm, should therefore be worn with the man part inside the trousers. The coat should be carefully buttoned up to the bend, and the trousers should be presumably of a tourist.

As an old newspaper reporter I wish to justify the pajamas. Mr. Hook appeared on the window ledge in the night, when the reporters arrived dressed in a suit of French Flannel pajamas, "a continuance to "spare the feelings of the family" when they see it in print to a much greater extent than if the reporter is compelled to the realistic and truthful way to say that "Mr. Hook appeared in a suit formed of linen, according to season, night shirt, that hugged closely around the ankles."

At the time when the pajamas may be suitably described as a night dress, or, if the item is a big enough one and the pajama wearer of sufficient importance in the community to warrant the reporter in believing that the copy matter will stand for a little extra space or padding, but there isn't a ghost of a show to ring in a description of a night shirt when worn by the head of a family—so much, that is, my experience.

EDGAR BROWNE.

BROOKLYN, March 28.

Bi-Clad Oxford.

From the Tailor and Cutter.

The vagaries of fashion seldom find more emphatic expression than are to be seen in the dress of the university men at Oxford. In these sober, no nonsense centuries, the university will have to appoint a sartorial professor to restrain the undergraduates in dressing as gentlemen.

Substituted Blessings.

Whatever misgivings a lass
Is thinking in the air
And curious fears and mentions sighs
We find them everywhere
Actually bestows cartridges
Are selling off the Salt
Who can't afford to buy them,
And that is a pity.
Sentiment seems now are grown
Of less a thousand fold.
And sentimental strangers are found
With the tags and the pack.
They tell the man the sugar
Will be changed into vinegar,
When will the vegetables be
If there's never an onion more?
The sentiment raises a tax
Of many household items
And also for the sugar
There are the precious items
Appendicitis now must go
For sentiment grapes have come
With the man and the handsome mutton.
The surgeon's years a dear
Will all sentiment blessings.
Our hearts are sore and sad,
For we hear so lately promises
Of a future bandsome chief.

DAVID J. SPENCER.

ANTARCTIC DISCOVERIES.

A List of the Records Made by Explorers in South Polar Waters.

It will be impossible to make a map showing adequately the work done by the British exploring expedition on the steamer Discovery in the Antarctic until the map material, which the relief steamer Morning is bringing home, arrives in England. A map of the new discoveries made will undoubtedly be printed in the *Geographical Journal* of the Royal Geographical Society at an early date.

Probably one of the most interesting pieces of the material that Capt. Scott, commander of the Discovery, is sending home will be found in the numerous photographs of the regions he has visited. We may soon expect to have a fine view of Mount Erebus, one of the greatest of volcanoes, of the great ice barrier which extends for hundreds of miles in front of the coast of Victoria Land to the east of Mounts Erebus and Terror, and of the lofty mountains and ranges seen inland.

Capt. James Ross, who was the first to see Victoria Land, unfortunately had no real artist in his party, and the drawings which accompanied his writings, and which have been faithfully copied in books on the Antarctic regions down to the present time, often bear the unmistakable stamp of an amateur's impressions.

A more remarkable spot could hardly be imagined than MacMurdo Bay where the Morning found the Discovery on Jan. 22 last. Towering above this broad and deep bay and on its very shores rises Mount Erebus to a height of 12,400 feet. It is therefore not only relatively but absolutely one of the loftiest volcanoes on the earth.

Its enormous mass, from the level of the sea to its crater, over two miles above the ocean, consists for the greater part of eruptive and ejected rock. It was probably in a state of comparative quiescence while the bay was sheltering the Discovery. No vessel would dare to enter MacMurdo Bay if it were in the condition of violent activity in which Ross found it in January, 1841. Eruptions were taking place about every half hour and on each occasion a cloud of steam and volcanic dust, apparently from 150 to 200 feet in diameter was hurled thousands of feet into the air. The reflection of glowing lava in the crater was distinctly perceived and some of the officers thought they could see streams of lava flowing down until they were lost under the covering of snow.

About twelve miles from the summit of Mount Erebus rises its sister mountain, Mount Terror, to a height of about 10,000 feet. It is unmistakably a volcano, though Ross did not see it in the state of eruption.

The report from Capt. Scott will also undoubtedly add to our knowledge of the great ice barrier which rises in front of the shore line to the east of the volcanoes, extends for many scores of miles and attains an elevation of from 150 to 200 feet. Capt. Scott sailed far to the east, this great ice barrier which has stirred the imagination and aroused scientific interest more than any other feature of the Antarctic world.

He found an opening through which he was able to push the Discovery in between the barrier and the coast. It is to be observed, however, that no part of this eastern extension of the coast of Victoria Land has been reached by ship. Both Scott and Borchgrevink passed within the barrier through rifts in the great ice wall but both reached the land by sledge parties. The point where Scott passed through the barrier is farther east than the break in the wall where Borchgrevink entered.

THE SUN said on Friday last that the Discovery party had proved the coast to extend over 300 miles to the east and south of the point where Ross left it. This fact shows that a great addition has been made to our knowledge of the outline of Victoria Land; but a great deal of this new coast line extends to the east and about seventy miles of it was not visited, but was seen from high mountains to extend to the south above the eighty-third parallel.

The Discovery sledge party travelled 202 statute miles further toward the South Pole than the most southern point attained by Ross in 1842 and 298.65 statute miles further south than did Borchgrevink in 1900. The most southern point which they actually reached was still 382.45 statute miles from the South Pole.

These figures show that explorers are still far from reaching the southern apex of the world, and much more has been achieved in distinctive search for the pole in the Arctic regions, where Nansen attained a point of 261 miles and the Italians another point 229 miles from the North Pole.

The following table gives the records of the most important Antarctic explorers, arranged in the order of the most southerly points attained. It gives the names of the explorers, the year in which they reached their most southerly latitude, the latitude and longitude they attained, the method of reaching it, whether by sledge or ship, and the name of the vessel or vessels in their expeditions:

Lat.	Long.				
82° 17'	163° 10'	W.	Capt. Scott, 1902, sled or steamer Discovery.		
78 50	165 00	W.	Borchgrevink, 1900, sledge, steamer Southern Cross.		
78 10	166 17	W.	Capt. James Ross, 1841, ship, sailing vessels Erebus and Terror.		
74 15	150 07	W.	Capt. Wilkes, 1840, ship, sailing vessels Sulu and Seagull.		
71 30	67 30	W.	Lieut. De Gerlache, 1898, ship, steamer Belgica.		
71 30	55 00	W.	Capt. James Ross, 1841, ship, sailing vessels Erebus and Terror.		
71 10	106 16	W.	Capt. Cook, 1773, ship, sailing vessels Resolution and Adventure.		
69 52	92 13	W.	Capt. Bellingshausen, 1821, ship, sailing vessels Vostok and Mirny.		
69 51	11 00	E.	Capt. Biscoe, 1831, ship, sailing vessels Tula and Lindsay.		
69 15	1 15	W.	Capt. Bellingshausen, 1821, ship, sailing vessels Vostok and Mirny.		
69 10	79 00	W.	Capt. Enderby, 1831, ship, sailing vessel Sarah.		
68 00	172 15	E.	Capt. Balleny, 1839, ship, sailing vessels Eliza Scott and Sabrina.		
68 30	40 00	W.	Capt. Larsen, 1893, ship, sailing vessel Jason.		
67 4	167 30	E.	Lieut. Wilkes, 1840, ship, sailing vessel Vincennes.		
67 15	39 40	W.	Capt. Weddell, 1823, ship, sailing vessel Jane.		
67 15	142 14	W.	Capt. Cook, 1773, ship, sailing vessels Resolution and Adventure.		

Explanation.

FIRST TOURIST—I wonder who or what it is we are killed in the morning?

SECOND TOURIST—Don't you know the early bird gets the worm?

The Week American Review for April, like its newest predecessor, is full of timely matter. Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie discusses the work of Mrs. Humphry Ward. Mr. Benjamin Taylor considers the question of "Shipping and Subsidies." Mark Twain still indulges Mrs. Eddy and Christian Science in "A Gallery of Portraits," reviews by A. F. Pollard's life of Henry VIII., "An American Statesman Man" discusses the question "Is the Negro Destined to Live in Civilization," and answers affirmatively. There are articles on many other topics, and Mr. Henry Jackson's poem "The Ambassadors" is illustrated, a portrait of the author is introduced as a frontispiece to the number.

INFLUENZA IN A NEW FORM.

And Undeserved Credit Given to Some Physicians This Season.

Some physicians have this year acquired an entirely undeserved reputation for their skill in treating influenza, and they are frank enough to admit it.

It has been a peculiarity of influenza this season to make itself felt in quite a different form from what it has usually taken. The influenza microbe decided to visit New Yorkers in an original way. So it gripped its victims the very first day with an intensity that formerly came only after the first week.

"There was nothing gradual about the approach of the microbe. It jumped in to make itself felt at the start. And the victims suffered as former victims have suffered only after days.

After this violent visitation had continued for about thirty hours the microbe, full of jolly little surprises, disappeared as suddenly as it had arrived. The sufferer felt himself recovering rapidly. In former years he had had a very hard time for a week or ten days. Now his sufferings were intense, but hastily did not last. He was quite himself again by the end of a week.

It was then that the patient felt his heart throbbing with gratitude at the thought of the good doctor's skill. It seemed like a wonderful thing to be brought to health again so quickly.

Sometimes the physician was frank enough to admit that it was not his treatment that had done the trick, but the new form influenza took this year.

"Patients suffered extremely the first day or two," a physician said, "and it almost seemed as if the disease reached its climax within the first few hours. Then with treatment that would under ordinary circumstances have made little impression so promptly, the disease disappeared. That was pleasant for the doctor and the patient, too, and we got a lot of credit that didn't belong to us."

Massachusetts Medical Examiners.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have watched with much interest the working of your new system of investigating the cause of death in suspicious cases since the county established the Massachusetts system of medical examiners for the coroners.

The system has been in operation here since July, 1877, and I was the first appointee, having held office ever since. Your first appointee, Dr. Dunser, visited me at the inception of the system in New York and obtained such information, blank forms, &c., as I was able to give. I notice that the same system is likely to be put in operation in Greater New York.

If, however, the cases are to be investigated after the method of the Burdick case, at Buffalo, it seems to me that the State will fail to obtain one of the best benefits to be derived from the change. With no one only did we expect, but we have attained a method which does not appear to defeat justice, but operates in the only logical way. In inquiry into a case of mysterious death it is naturally and logically divided into two parts, first, medical, to determine whether the death was the result of natural causes or otherwise second, if the death was due to a act of omission or commission on the part of another to ascertain, if possible, who is responsible. The second part is one wholly within the domain of the law, and such part of the investigation is conducted by those persons skilled in the different professions, medicine and law.

But with us we have succeeded in securing what was expected to be, and which has proved to be, an almost equally great advantage, namely, the avoidance of public scandal.

While here it is optional with the presiding justice to hold the inquest in public or private, the practice is to hold them in private. The witnesses are heard one at a time, and none is allowed in the court room at a time. The district attorney, or one of his assistants, may be present and examine the witnesses, a privilege of which he occasionally avails himself, but there is no possibility of openly exploiting every feature of the case, however disturbing, or furnishing to the public and gross material which might tend to the defeat of the ends of justice.

Such proceedings as those at Buffalo would be quite out of the question here. It is impossible for me to understand what has been or is to be gained by making public the name of social outlawness which the Burdick case has shown to exist in Buffalo. So far as I can see there is not one and conclusive evidence pointing to the perpetrator of the deed, and not all the horrors which have been made are furnished with details of crime and indecency which cannot fail to affect to a greater or less degree the minds of old and young. In a trial before a traverse jury such a thing is unavoidable, but I see no necessity, at least, as the result of a preliminary inquiry. Moreover, if the subject is discussed the whole matter must be gone over and published again.

I hope very much for the success of the new system in your city, but, as I said before, a large part of the benefit of the change will be lost if inquests are to be managed after the manner of the Burdick case.

FRANCIS X. BOURNE, M. D.,
Medical Examiner for Suffolk county, Mass.

BOSTON, March 26.

Inducing Tobacco Smoke.

From the Lancet.

On the labels of some boxes of cigarettes at present being sold to the public is a statement to the effect that the cigarettes are made of the purest tobacco and paper obtainable, and that, therefore, the smoke from them may be inhaled easily and without irritating the respiratory passages. We do not hesitate to say that such a statement is highly mischievous and that the practice of inhaling smoke into the lungs is attended with considerable risk to the health of the smoker.

It is to be feared that the cigarette is responsible largely for the prevalence of this abominable habit of inhaling tobacco smoke; the pipe or cigar smoker is, as a rule, not addicted to it because primarily the smoke is too strong or too irritating. But the fact that the smoke of a cigarette may be inhaling does not minimize the evil effect of drawing the smoke into the lungs, for in this method the absorption of the poisonous constituents of tobacco smoke and of tobacco smoke is more or less poisonous is very rapid, those entering directly into the circulatory system by way of the pulmonary capillaries. Even in the mouth and nasal passages there is some amount of absorption, but this is trifling compared with that which takes place in the lungs. The practice of inhaling tobacco smoke is therefore, strongly to be discountenanced, and members of cigarette clubs refrain from printing on the boxes mischievous statements such as that to which we have alluded.

There is no reason for believing that smoking tobacco is a rational way to production of harm; on the contrary, it is the common experience that when moderately indulged in it serves to allay restlessness and irritability, but the sequel is the habit of inhalation may mitigate be dire, the heart and nervous system being quickly affected. The many cigarette smokers inhale the smoke into the lungs, as may be seen from the fact that very little of the smoke which they blow from the cigarette is afterward exhaled.

Hard Sentence.

MRS. GOSSIP—Are you really going to divorce? I thought you were well satisfied with your husband.

MRS. PUMPERNICKEL—So I am. But it is the only way to save the neighbors all the new furniture.

The Early Open Car.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: [illegible] of a poet, but if you will permit, I would like to express my feelings in the open [illegible] thereof.

On an open trolley car when freezing breezes blow
Up in front we sit alone and cold, [illegible] form of a girl.
Freezing all the outer skin, chill through and through,
As the cold and cold rain down and we cower in the wind.
Caught and shaken, first and last, [illegible]
Bringing the ill.
Freezing things [illegible]
Rolling in the outlands [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illeg