The Sun.

WILLIAM M. LAFFAN.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1903.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month	$0 50
DAILY, Per Year	6 00
SUNDAY, Per Year	2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	8 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	70

Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS—Kiosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kiosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Life Insurance.

The summary of the reports of the life insurance companies doing business in this State as given out for publication by the State Insurance Department on Saturday is almost startling. All the large life insurance companies in the country conduct operations here and the statement as issued covers, therefore, practically the life insurance business of the United States.

The gross assets of these life insurance companies reached at the close of the year the enormous figure of $2,062,430,804, an increase during the year of $182,806,240. Their gross income was $488,736,272, an increase of $50,800,802. The disbursements for the year were $312,931,555, an increase of $25,750,510 compared with the preceding year, most of the disbursements, of course, representing the sums of money paid for insurance claims. Four hundred and ninety-five thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine policies, standing for increased insurance of $867,910,547, were issued during the year.

These figures are astounding, and there are few people who can fully comprehend what they mean. They are a monument to the wealth, power and saving instincts of our people and to the popularity of life insurance as a method of investment. There is this thought, too, that inevitably occurs in connection with the matter: Much the larger share of the increase in assets of these great corporations is in personal property rather than real estate; that is, it is in money. As these life insurance companies accumulate cash to this vast extent they must invest it, and there is annually, therefore, an investment demand for securities proceeding from the life insurance corporations which is conservatively estimated at not less than $150,000,000, focussed very largely, of course, upon the local market in Wall Street. Taking this as a basis and adding to it the demand for securities by fire insurance companies, trustees, executors, to say nothing of that of private investors, we get some idea of what Wall Street calls the country's power of financial absorption.

Christians and Jews in London.

A census of the attendance of the Jews of London on their synagogues, taken by the *Daily News* on the 12th of April, showed it to be proportionally somewhat more than that of Christians.

In London the Jewish population is computed by the official Year Book of the race to be about 104,000. In New York the number, as computed by the Federation of Churches, was about 600,000 two years ago, but since that time it must have increased by at least 10 per cent., so that if we estimated it now at 700,000 we should not be far away from the fact, probably. That is, out of the total population of the London Parliamentary boroughs, 4,519,838, the Jews are less than 2 1-3 per cent., while in New York they approach one-fifth of the whole population.

In London there are 65 synagogues, while in New York on the East Side alone there are 263 synagogues. The attendance on the London synagogues on the 12th of April, or the first day of Passover week, was counted by the *Daily News* as 26,612, or about 1 in 4 of the total Jewish population. In the boroughs so far canvassed, with an aggregate population of 3,569,118, the church attendance was enumerated as about 1 in 4½. The census of church attendance in New York last November did not extend to the synagogues, and the Jewish Year Book of this country gives no statistics as to it or as to the number of Jews on the synagogue rolls. The inference we draw from such facts as to the subject as are presented in the report of the Federation of Churches and from complaints we find in Jewish papers is that neglect of the synagogues is very extensive among the Jews of New York.

It is noteworthy that while in the Christian churches of both London and New York the women and children worshippers far exceed in number the men, in the London synagogues the majority of the attendants are men. On April 12, out of a total synagogue attendance of 26,612, the number of men was 15,157 and of women and children 11,455, 4,375 being women and 7,080 children. Of the total attendance of 451,631 on Christian churches in New York, counted last November, only 159,991 were men to 311,640 women, or only 31 per cent.

It is interesting to compare the relative church attendance in London as it is now with that of fifty-three years ago. An official census of the church attendance was taken on March 30 of the year 1851. The population of London was then 2,362,236, and the total church attendance was 504,914, made up thus: Anglican, 276,885; Nonconformist, 186,321; Roman Catholic, 36,334; other bodies, 5,374. In 1903, out of a total population in twenty-one boroughs of 3,569,118, the total attendance is 809,886, of which 358,620 is Anglican, 342,181 Nonconformist, 70,095 Roman Catholic and 38,990 other bodies.

Proportionately to the population, therefore, the church attendance in London was about the same in 1851 as it is now—slightly less; but whereas in 1851 the Anglican exceeded the non-Anglican in 1903 it is less by 92,646 in the boroughs canvassed. Anglicanism, therefore, has declined relatively in the period. Roman Catholic attendance has increased from 36,334 in 1851 to 70,095 in 1903.

The statistics of the present church census of London, however, must be taken with many allowances for possible and probable inaccuracies, since it is a private and voluntary undertaking of the *Daily News*, and much criticism has been made of it as it has proceeded. Moreover, aggregating the morning and evening attendance counts very many of the same people twice over. Even making these allowances, it is demonstrated that there has been no such decline in attention to religious observances during the last half century as has been assumed by so many generalizers from insufficient data.

A Negro's Questions About His Vote.

We reply with pleasure to certain questions put to us by a colored citizen of Brooklyn who signs himself "The Son of a Black Soldier," but communicates his name and address. His numbered questions are printed separately below in order that the answer may immediately follow each of them for the convenience of the reader:

"1. Why do you characterize as 'hasty' the 'policy which invested the emancipated males of African descent with the full right of suffrage'?"

Because that seems to be the right word for the sudden and wholesale extension of the suffrage, less than four years after the end of the Civil War, to millions of people whose capacity for the responsibilities of the ballot was untried then, exceedingly problematical in view of race characteristics, and by a generation's experience since then absolutely demonstrated not to have existed.

"2. Give details of the 'direful consequences of this error of national judgment.'"

The story of the horrible conditions in the prostrate States in the early days of reconstruction, first adequately told in the case of South Carolina by that veteran Republican, abolitionist and old *Tribune* writer, the Hon. JAMES S. PIKE of Maine; the destinies of men, women and children of the superior race at the mercy of ignorance and irresponsibility in these Commonwealths where the black vote was numerically predominant; the evils of lawlessness growing out of the inevitable efforts of the superior race to protect itself against negro domination at any hazard; the delay in the perfect reassimilation of a whole section of the restored Union of States; the political hatreds kept alive for years by the North's misunderstanding of the necessity of the South's struggle for self-preservation; the demoralizing effect of a condition of law, organic and statutory, impossible of reconcilement with actual conditions of society. These are some of the consequences of which the adjective direful is mildly descriptive.

"3. Would 'the boy of fifteen or the woman of fifty' ever be called upon to bear arms in defence of the country, as the emancipated males of African descent have been?"

Probably not. Fitness to fight may exist with or without fitness to vote. Fitness to vote may exist with or without fitness to fight. Neither capability excludes or implies the other.

"4. At any time have white females and white children ever been counted in the apportionment each as three-fifths of a person? If not, why were those of African descent represented and the others not?"

Our correspondent misunderstands the fact. Previously to the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, under the old provision of the Constitution referring to slavery, when the enslaved blacks counted each as three-fifths of a person, for the purposes of apportionment, white women and children, like all other free persons except Indians not taxed, counted as whole persons.

"5. Was the recent decision of the Supreme Court, to which there is reference in your editorial, a unanimous decision? We might easily draw the inference from the reference that it was."

The declination of the Supreme Court to interfere for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment in Alabama was not a unanimous decision. Few far-reaching decisions of that tribunal are unanimous. Three Justices, HARLAN, BREWER and BROWN, dissented in the Alabama case.

"6. Why is the system of suffrage as illustrated in the Fifteenth Amendment 'impossible of application with safety to the vital interests of the States chiefly concerned'?"

Because, to put the unpleasant fact squarely, the experience of a third of a century has shown that the most hopeful path of elevation for the black race toward fitness to exercise the suffrage has been miscegenation.

We print our Brooklyn correspondent's concluding remarks:

"There is much talked and written in these days about the negro, and by every one but the negro. But the negro knows the franchise is legally his, and, I believe, he will know what to do when other Americans so far betray loyalty and degrade honor as to attempt to legally deprive him of it. The sooner the country fairly and squarely faces the question the better."

There is no bar to the legal correction of a State or national mistake in the matter of the extension of the suffrage in any direction whatever. An educational or property qualification that has been removed can be reimposed. A race extension by the Federal Constitution can be withdrawn by the same process of Constitutional amendment. That would not necessarily abolish negro suffrage, or take away our correspondent's vote. It would leave each State Constitutionally free to decide the question for itself.

The Retirement of Signor Moretti.

MORETTI'S restaurant closed for good yesterday. The increase of the excise fee and an illegal deficiency in the number of bedrooms in his hotel forced the old gentleman to throw up the sponge. But he was born to be unlucky. From East Fourteenth street to Twenty-first street, to Thirty-fourth street, Fate has pursued him. Many of his old clients are dead. Most of the rest have forgotten him. He swam beyond their ken when he departed from Fourteenth street, so long his home and the lyric capital of the town. More than forty-five years he has been an artist. Many of us who now live on the memories of our stomachs and have long forsworn the mystery and the peril of table d'hôte dinners and foreign messes, will salute MORETTI with sympathy and regret. So disappears another old friend, another monument of simpler and homelier times. In his golden prime the lobster palaces had not arisen and the hotels had not learned to sacrifice comfort to splendor.

There comes to the nostrils the peculiar, musty odor of MORETTI's, up dingy stairs on the south side of East Fourteenth street. Every table d'hôte place used to have a bouquet of its own. A blind man could tell a French from an Italian restaurant, and MORETTI's from all. He was a patriot, and many an Italian exile and revolutionist tasted his food and bounty. Of the pictures on the walls we now recall only the Gentleman King, with his inexpressibly bristling and ferocious mustachios. GARIBALDI must have been there, but VICTOR EMMANUEL is stamped upon the memory, so many other Italian gentlemen, tremendous of mustachio, used to frequent the place, twirl the spaghetti with incredible dexterity and toss it in, past those hirsute hedges. Spaghetti and powdered cheese! Were there ever anywhere else such vast platters of spaghetti, tender as first love, sweet beyond comparison, a dream and a delight forever? Certain old dodderers talk about the spaghetti that is, or was, served at a certain tavern in Hoboken. We have taken the ocean voyage to that beer-girdled city, but the spaghetti was only meritorious. Spaghetti like MORETTI's will never be found again on earth. As for those agreeable men of straw, the flasks of Chianti—ah, youth, youth! all heart and still unconscious of a liver, why art thou gone? For our own satisfaction we must here set down that Time is an imbecile and a jackass.

MORETTI used to say that he never made a cent on the dinner which he served for a dollar. To recompense himself he depended upon his wines and cordials; but his diners were largely Latin and frugal, and the characteristic odor of his rooms was not that of burning money. He gave too much for dinner, and everything was good. He gave you a real succulent half chicken, for instance, not the mummy-and-haircloth of the ordinary ordinary. He prepared kidneys in many excellent fashions, and especially a miraculous sauté. Most table d'hôte dinners have their uses as a means of chastening and disciplining. They teach humble resignation and faith in the unknown. MORETTI's dinner was acceptable from start to finish. In those days people did not feed upon upholstery, orchestras, marble and onyx.

JENNY LIND, little PATTI and broad PAREPA were assets of that modest establishment. Tenors with all their music in them, copious sopranos, impresarios, managers, sub-managers, a whole world of song and box-office played the knife and fork, especially the former, in MORETTI's. In those days a tour in Fourteenth street reached all the way from La Scala to Covent Garden. Did they pay as well as they ate, those melodious customers? Who knows? MORETTI never seemed to care. He never cared for anything. If you were satisfied, all right. If you were not, so much the worse for you. Don't trouble yourself to come again.

There were all sorts of customers, but we choose to remember MORETTI'S operatic friends. Most of them are gone. There will be as good to take their places, but MORETTI'S spaghetti will remain sole and unmatchable. We can see him in his shirtsleeves, smiling in his happy-go-lucky way, greeting his friends at the tables, taking a little glass of maraschino, perhaps. If he likes you, he may sit down with you; and then he will be pretty sure to send out for mushrooms, asparagus, strawberries, something utterly out of season and likely to cost more than you will pay for the dinner. "Old" MORETTI? What the mischief right has MORETTI to be old? We don't believe it.

Whether or not Fireman JAMES MCAVOY wins a department medal for the heroic rescue of his comrade, WILLIAM MCNALLY, at the fire at Fifteenth street and First avenue on Sunday, is a matter for the future determination of those who have such business in charge. It is of no great importance, anyway, for no bit of metal can emphasize the splendid character of his feat. For the intrepid fireman it is enough to know that his fellows in the department, used as they are to daily acts of bravery, willingly and ungrudgingly concede to him the right to wear now, and for so long as he lives, the flame-forged badge of courage. MCNALLY may die as the result of the injuries he received before his comrade could get to him, but the deed of MCAVOY will live and brighten the record of the department, so rich in the achievements of its heroes.

From the days of HUAIS, the Irish king, the MCAVOYS have been a great sept in doing the strenuous things of life. Never, however, was there a MCAVOY in Queens or Westmeath a finer broth of a lad than the MCAVOY of Truck 3, County New York. To the whole line of them, long life and more power.

To-day the municipal election in Baltimore takes place, and the candidates in nomination are ROBERT M. MCLANE, Democrat; FRANK C. WACHTER, Republican; WILLIAM GISTIEL, Prohibitionist, and FRANK MARECK, Socialist. Baltimore has a colored voting population of 16,000 and 90,000 white voters, and in only one of the twenty-four wards of the city do colored men predominate. In the election of 1899 HAYES, the present Mayor, received as the Democratic candidate 55,851 votes, and Mayor MALSTER, Republican, a candidate for reélection, 49,028. At the preceding election, the vote was: MALSTER 54,624 and WILLIAMS, Democrat, 47,705.

In Baltimore the rival candidates were chosen by direct primary nomination this year.

Col. MILLS, Superintendent of the Military Academy, has introduced a new feature into the curriculum of the national military school, which has proved so successful that it will probably be made permanent. He has taken the senior class on excursions, to give them ideas of the application to practical matters of the theory taught by books and drills at West Point.

On Monday, April 20, the cadets of the first class, which graduates next month, went to Gettysburg and studied the scene of one of the great battles of modern times, spending two days on the battlefield under the direction of the instructors in engineering and undoubtedly getting a better idea of the relation of theoretical strategy to practical results than they could hope to obtain ordinarily for many years.

On Saturday last, the class was taken to the Proving Ground at Sandy Hook, where, under the supervision of the instructor in ordnance and gunnery, the cadets inspected the guns, which range in size from the one pounder to the great 16-inch rifle, studied their mechanism and watched them fired.

These visits are experiments, but have been so successful that they will probably become fixtures in the list of West Point happenings.

The declaration made by the Democratic National Committeeman from New York, Mr. NORMAN E. MACK, that the Democratic party will be reorganized next year, is worth noticing. The Empire State has had no more aggressive Bryanite and no more unreorganizable Democrat than Mr. MACK.

The Philadelphia *Press* discourses softly about the improved aspect of baseball:

"Visitors to baseball grounds this year are impressed with an evident change in the class of spectators attending and with the order and quietude prevailing on the field. The crowds are more thickly sprinkled with middle-aged men who have come with their wives and daughters to enjoy an afternoon of out-of-door sports. The players go about their task with greater precision, and there is less disposition to dispute points with the umpire or among themselves."

But why is there any kicking at all? Why do the managers of the game, both leagues, permit their rule declaring the umpire to be the sole judge of play to be made idle chatter at every single contest?

BATTLEFIELD OF SAN JUAN.

Santiago Calls for American Subscriptions to Make It a Park.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The committee appointed by the city to devise the best means to transform the San Juan battlefield into a memorial park has decided to make a call, through your valuable paper, to the patriotism and generosity of the American people, for their support to a work that will be the symbol of the everlasting friendship and gratitude of Cuba to the great North American Republic.

The magnitude of the work we have undertaken is such that we do not need to emphasize the glory which will reflect upon those who will contribute in any station to carry on the scheme to the success it deserves.

D. ANT. REYES LAMON, M. D., President.
Address: S. Barilio 427.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 22.

The $50,000 Golden Treasury of Thought.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Befuddled as was the remarkable speech delivered by Governor Odell at St. Louis on May 2, there were some gems in the way of platitudes that you failed to point out in holding up this crazy quilt of verbiage by the Governor of the Empire State for all to see. Here are some:

"The future is before us." Where did Governor Odell expect to find it?

"A patriotic people is possible only where there exists love of country." Wonderful discovery.

"The greatest solvent for political heresies is education." Publish it to the four corners of the earth: it's new.

"Success will always follow perseverance." Witness Governor Odell's own career, if you doubt it.

"Promise without fulfilment is barren." Only a great mind could have thought of that.

"To work, to labor is man's bounden duty." How that Biblical quotation about the sweat of one's brow sinks into insignificance compared with that deliverance!

"The battles of the past have been for freedom and liberty." Historical Discoveries by Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Vol. 1, Chapter 1.

"Capital and labor are the two great elements upon which the prosperity and happiness of our people rest." Economical Studies by Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chapter 1; first heavy thought.

Why should any college or other institution of learning and philosophy be searching around for a president who is a thoughtful thinker when so profound a genius in history and economics and literary expression as Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., is in the field?

NEW YORK, May 5. CORNELL.

Galileo Again.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Now that the smoke has had time to lift from the scene of the recent skirmish around Galileo in the columns of THE SUN, we are in a position to call the muster roll of the survivors and then to bury the dead.

1. The impression, once so common, that Galileo as a scientist had proved the movement of the earth around the sun, and that the Congregation in opposing him was opposing real, certified science—that is dead, and, I think, can never rise again. The real proof of the heliocentric system was discovered about a century after Galileo himself was both dead and buried.

2. The impression that the Church was unwilling to have scientists study the question and try to discover strictly scientific proofs for the Copernican system—that is also dead. There was never any injunction against scientific research, or any impediment put in its way. Thus, the Jesuit astronomer, Father Secchi, in a book entitled "Astronomy in Rome," writes as follows: "Toward the close of Galileo's time the Jesuit Fathers Asclepich, Boscovich and others occupied themselves in confirming Galileo's statements. They gloried in explaining them in their different publications." This was after Galileo's condemnation.

3. Cardinal Bellarmine, Jesuit, begged Galileo to maintain the motion of the earth as a purely scientific theory and not to enter on the Biblical question. "But," writes the impartial witness, Guicciardini, "Galileo demanded that the Pope should declare the Copernican system to be founded on the Bible." This statement still answers to the roll-call of the living.

4. Copernicus was never condemned personally, as Galileo was. This statement still lives and breathes.

5. The books placed on the Index were books that taught scientific falsehood—that is, they expounded as scientific truth what all scientists admit was only an unproved theory. This statement is among the survivors of the skirmish.

6. The Church was conferring a boon on mankind by insisting that men of science should be real men of science and not commit the scientific sin of asserting more than they could prove. This is still among the living.

7. The condemnations were all to be understood "in the then state of science."

This seems to be a pretty correct list of the casualties of the skirmish.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN PARDOW, S. J.
NEW YORK, May 2.

Reckless Driving of a Fire Engine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I wish to protest against the reckless driving of Engine 22, stationed at West Fifty-eighth street. While going to a fire this morning at 8:20 o'clock, although going down a steep grade from Seventh avenue to Sixth avenue in Fifty-eighth street, the horses were driven at a maddening pace down the hill, notwithstanding the fact that the streets were wet and slippery. Both of the outside horses were continually slipping and losing their balance all the way down, but the driver only urged them on, until, as they approached Sixth avenue, the off horse fell, striking his head against the elevator post and also breaking his leg, all of which could have been avoided if the driver would have gone a little slower down the hill. From residents in the neighborhood I learn that these same horses are always slipping on wet days while going down this hill. Something ought to be done to prevent a repetition of this occurrence. AN EYEWITNESS.

NEW YORK, May 4.

Cit Inter Line Wid de Babies.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Git in de percession, believers—it's always de foremost what wins!
President's kissin' de babies—fetch on de triplets en twins!
Moses en Aaron,
En Je-hos-aphat—
Don't you be hidin'
Yo' faces lak dat!
Git inter line
Whar de babies is at—
Git inter line wid de babies!

Git in de percession, believers—don't you fall out er de track!
De hole er de country is babies—don't keer ef dey bowleg en black!
Joshua en Jonah,
En Washin'ton Jones,
Don't you be hidin'
En makin' yo' moans
Come ter de kissin'—
Lawd bless yo' sweet bones—
Git inter line wid de babies!

Den it's in de percession, believers—en bring all de babies along,
On de back er de hoss ter ole Rammery Cross, ter de nursery jubilee song!
Moses en Aaron—
Napoleon de Five,
Sho' be on han'
W'en de big train arrive!
Come ter de kissin'—
Bless God you alive!—
Git inter line with de babies!

The Philadelphia Press.

The Philadelphia *Press* discourses softly about the improved aspect of baseball:

"Visitors to baseball grounds this year are impressed with an evident change in the class of spectators attending and with the order and quietude prevailing on the field. The crowds are more thickly sprinkled with middle-aged men who have come with their wives and daughters to enjoy an afternoon of out-of-door sports. The players go about their task with greater precision, and there is less disposition to dispute points with the umpire or among themselves."

But why is there any kicking at all? Why do the managers of the game, both leagues, permit their rule declaring the umpire to be the sole judge of play to be made idle chatter at every single contest?

BATTLEFIELD OF SAN JUAN.

Santiago Calls for American Subscriptions to Make It a Park.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The committee appointed by the city to devise the best means to transform the San Juan battlefield into a memorial park has decided to make a call, through your valuable paper, to the patriotism and generosity of the American people, for their support to a work that will be the symbol of the everlasting friendship and gratitude of Cuba to the great North American Republic.

The magnitude of the work we have undertaken is such that we do not need to emphasize the glory which will reflect upon those who will contribute in any station to carry on the scheme to the success it deserves.

D. ANT. REYES LAMON, M. D., President.
Address: S. Barilio 427.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 22.

The $50,000 Golden Treasury of Thought.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Befuddled as was the remarkable speech delivered by Governor Odell at St. Louis on May 2, there were some gems in the way of platitudes that you failed to point out in holding up this crazy quilt of verbiage by the Governor of the Empire State for all to see. Here are some:

"The future is before us." Where did Governor Odell expect to find it?

"A patriotic people is possible only where there exists love of country." Wonderful discovery.

"The greatest solvent for political heresies is education." Publish it to the four corners of the earth: it's new.

"Success will always follow perseverance." Witness Governor Odell's own career, if you doubt it.

"Promise without fulfilment is barren." Only a great mind could have thought of that.

"To work, to labor is man's bounden duty." How that Biblical quotation about the sweat of one's brow sinks into insignificance compared with that deliverance!

"The battles of the past have been for freedom and liberty." Historical Discoveries by Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Vol. 1, Chapter 1.

"Capital and labor are the two great elements upon which the prosperity and happiness of our people rest." Economical Studies by Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chapter 1; first heavy thought.

Why should any college or other institution of learning and philosophy be searching around for a president who is a thoughtful thinker when so profound a genius in history and economics and literary expression as Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., is in the field?

NEW YORK, May 5. CORNELL.

Galileo Again.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Now that the smoke has had time to lift from the scene of the recent skirmish around Galileo in the columns of THE SUN, we are in a position to call the muster roll of the survivors and then to bury the dead.

1. The impression, once so common, that Galileo as a scientist had proved the movement of the earth around the sun, and that the Congregation in opposing him was opposing real, certified science—that is dead, and, I think, can never rise again. The real proof of the heliocentric system was discovered about a century after Galileo himself was both dead and buried.

2. The impression that the Church was unwilling to have scientists study the question and try to discover strictly scientific proofs for the Copernican system—that is also dead. There was never any injunction against scientific research, or any impediment put in its way. Thus, the Jesuit astronomer, Father Secchi, in a book entitled "Astronomy in Rome," writes as follows: "Toward the close of Galileo's time the Jesuit Fathers Asclepich, Boscovich and others occupied themselves in confirming Galileo's statements. They gloried in explaining them in their different publications." This was after Galileo's condemnation.

3. Cardinal Bellarmine, Jesuit, begged Galileo to maintain the motion of the earth as a purely scientific theory and not to enter on the Biblical question. "But," writes the impartial witness, Guicciardini, "Galileo demanded that the Pope should declare the Copernican system to be founded on the Bible." This statement still answers to the roll-call of the living.

4. Copernicus was never condemned personally, as Galileo was. This statement still lives and breathes.

5. The books placed on the Index were books that taught scientific falsehood—that is, they expounded as scientific truth what all scientists admit was only an unproved theory. This statement is among the survivors of the skirmish.

6. The Church was conferring a boon on mankind by insisting that men of science should be real men of science and not commit the scientific sin of asserting more than they could prove. This is still among the living.

7. The condemnations were all to be understood "in the then state of science."

This seems to be a pretty correct list of the casualties of the skirmish.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN PARDOW, S. J.
NEW YORK, May 2.

Reckless Driving of a Fire Engine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I wish to protest against the reckless driving of Engine 22, stationed at West Fifty-eighth street. While going to a fire this morning at 8:20 o'clock, although going down a steep grade from Seventh avenue to Sixth avenue in Fifty-eighth street, the horses were driven at a maddening pace down the hill, notwithstanding the fact that the streets were wet and slippery. Both of the outside horses were continually slipping and losing their balance all the way down, but the driver only urged them on, until, as they approached Sixth avenue, the off horse fell, striking his head against the elevator post and also breaking his leg, all of which could have been avoided if the driver would have gone a little slower down the hill. From residents in the neighborhood I learn that these same horses are always slipping on wet days while going down this hill. Something ought to be done to prevent a repetition of this occurrence. AN EYEWITNESS.

NEW YORK, May 4.

Cit Inter Line Wid de Babies.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Git in de percession, believers—it's always de foremost what wins!
President's kissin' de babies—fetch on de triplets en twins!
Moses en Aaron,
En Je-hos-aphat—
Don't you be hidin'
Yo' faces lak dat!
Git inter line
Whar de babies is at—
Git inter line wid de babies!

Git in de percession, believers—don't you fall out er de track!
De hole er de country is babies—don't keer ef dey bowleg en black!
Joshua en Jonah,
En Washin'ton Jones,
Don't you be hidin'
En makin' yo' moans
Come ter de kissin'—
Lawd bless yo' sweet bones—
Git inter line wid de babies!

Den it's in de percession, believers—en bring all de babies along,
On de back er de hoss ter ole Rammery Cross, ter de nursery jubilee song!
Moses en Aaron—
Napoleon de Five,
Sho' be on han'
W'en de big train arrive!
Come ter de kissin'—
Bless God you alive!—
Git inter line with de babies!

SHEPHERD'S BODY ARRIVES.

Washington Does Honor to His Memory—Long Funeral Procession.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Simple funeral services over the remains of the late Alexander R. Shepherd, formerly Governor of the District of Columbia, were held this afternoon at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, which he had attended when living in Washington. The Rev. S. S. Mitchell of Buffalo, N. Y., who was formerly Gov. Shepherd's pastor, pronounced the eulogy, and at the close the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, the pastor of the church, offered prayer. The remains were then borne to Rock Creek Cemetery, attended only by the immediate members of the family.

Gov. Shepherd died at Batopilas, Mexico, which he had made his home from the time he left Washington at the close of his political career. It was a long journey from Batopilas to El Paso, Tex., and for several hundred miles the body was borne on the shoulders of men. At El Paso the remains were placed in a private car and from there accompanied here by Mrs. Shepherd and other members of the family.

The funeral train reached Washington early this morning, and at 9:30 o'clock a plain, black hearse, drawn by two black horses, started from the depot with the remains. Thousands of citizens lined the streets as the funeral procession passed along Pennsylvania avenue, and hundreds of men who were closely associated with Gov. Shepherd in governing the city of Washington twenty-three years ago followed his body to the church.

The National Guard of the District of Columbia were the first in line and were followed by the High School Cadets. The hearse was escorted by twelve members of the National Rifles of 1861, of which Gov. Shepherd was a member, and was followed by carriages containing the immediate relatives and members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association. The procession moved westward along Pennsylvania avenue to Fifteenth street, north to New York avenue and east to the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. The District of Columbia municipal buildings were all closed in respect to the memory of Gov. Shepherd, and the courts also adjourned.

The funeral services did not take place until 4 o'clock. Meanwhile, the casket had been placed in the church and banked with flowers from friends and admirers of the deceased, whose administration as Governor of the District of Columbia brought to an early end by criticism of methods that produced the beauties of Washington so much admired to-day.

Ritualism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The two prosperous and growing ritualistic churches in New York have long since put off Protestantism and clothed themselves in a coat of quasi-Catholicism as richly variegated in color as Joseph's of old. The memorable sermon by Dr. Christian at the dedication of St. Ignatius's Church, last October, has definitely settled the attitude of the "Catholic" party in the Episcopal Church toward constituted Episcopalianism. The ritualistic rectors of the diocese owe their license to perform the matrimonial rite to the Bishop who ordained them. It was an ordination according to the power conferred by Protestant Episcopal authority which they now make no secret of repudiating; per contra, glorifying the rite and rituals which their Bishop is bound to suppress.

Is not this professing one thing and doing another, and is it not an open solution of the leakage from Episcopal folds now in progress? Mr. Henry Austin Adams, Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, now in Rome preparing for the priesthood, Mr. Samuel MacPherson, now at a diocesan seminary studying for this Roman Catholic archdiocese; Mgr. Frederick Zadok Rooker, to be consecrated in a few days for the Bishopric of Nueva Caceres, and Father Clarence A. Woodman of the Paulists are among the long list of intellectual Churchmen who have transferred their religious allegiance from the Protestant Episcopal Church to the Roman Catholic faith owing to this insecurity of the Church's position.

The mission to non-Catholics is now a closing-week feature of nearly all Roman Catholic retreats and missions. The Paulist Fathers, who began the work, were alarmingly successful, and now the Jesuits have adopted the plan. May not the number of "Prayer Book" Episcopalians, who accept the Paulist exposition of the Roman Catholic claims suggest to the diocesan clergy that, with the Episcopal Church divided and the ritualist preaching sacramental teaching in the very teeth of constituted authority opposed to that, there is likelihood of such abandonment of the faith we are supposed to exemplify and make known?

HORACE W. HYDE.

NEW YORK, April 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* When Wesley started his movement within the Anglican Church, trying to awake its members from the lethargy of spiritual deadness into the vigor of a new life and fervent Christian zeal, he and his followers were first frowned upon and then driven out. How often have High Churchmen lamented the short-sightedness of the policy which lost so large a part of the English-speaking people to the Anglican communion! But now, instead of learning from the past, an effort is made to apply the policy to Rev. Spencer Jones of England, Father Paul of Garrison, N. Y., the Rev. Arthur Lloyd of Japan, and their many sympathizers and followers who long for the reunion of Christendom and are trying to find some way of healing its breach between Anglicanism and the Apostolic See of Rome, "the mother of us all." Why can they not learn from the mistakes of the past?

In the early days of the Tractarian Movement a young man who had prepared for orders in the Episcopal Church was brought to trial for his religious beliefs; he was the saintly and much-lamented Arthur Carey. I have often heard some of the very High Churchmen who now are clamoring for the prosecution of Father Paul speak of Carey as a confessor of the faith, almost a martyr; yet what was Carey's offence and wherein did it differ from that of Father Paul? Carey asserted both in public and private that he accepted in its entirety and fullness the teaching of the Council of Trent. The catechism of the Council of Trent says, in the chapter on the "Sacrament of Orders":

Superior of all these is the sovereign Pontiff, whom Cyril, Archbishop of Alexandria, denominated in the Council of Ephesus:

"The Father and Patriarch of the Whole World! Sitting in that chair in which Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, sat to the close of his life, the Catholic Church recognizes in his person the most exalted degree of dignity and a jurisdiction not based on synodal or other human constitutions, but emanating from no less an authority than God Himself. As the successor of St. Peter and the true and legitimate vicar of Jesus Christ, he, therefore, presides over the Universal Church, the father and Governor of all the faithful, of Bishops also, and of all other prelates, be their station, rank, or power what they may."

If Arthur Carey believed this and is to be considered a practical martyr for the truth as it was revived by the Oxford Movement, why is the editor of the *Lamp* a heretic for teaching the same things?

After Carey's days most determined onslaughts were made upon Dr. Ewen, upon St. Alban's Church, and upon Ritualists as a whole, in order to drive them out of the Church. Some went, but those who remained have won their right to live, yet would, in turn, persecute and drive from their fold those who have gone on a little further in the same direction.

Will the attempt succeed? I think not. The movement which those who oppose it affect to despise and call insignificant in numbers has grown constantly in strength. The recent publicity of the attempts to persecute the editor of the *Lamp* and the Rev. Arthur Lloyd have brought expressions of sympathy and recruits to the movement, not in small numbers, but literally by the hundred. The advice given long ago regarding the followers of the Nazarene may be taken to heart by the powers that be in the Episcopal Church: If this movement be not of God it will come to nought, but if it be of God ye cannot put it down lest haply ye be found fighting against God. UNUS.

ORANGE, May 1.

Queen of the May.

From the Indianapolis News.

Oh, pile on the coal with a liberal hand.
And open the registers all.
We must beat up the house all we possibly can.
Release shut the storm doors to the hall.

For now we must carefully keep out all draughts;
We close all the windows down tight.
And, just to make sure of a more even heat,
The fireplace we also will light.

And get out the quinine, some hot toddy mix,
The heaviest blankets now spread:
With a hot-water bag at her feet and her neck
We'll bundle her up in her bed.

Precautions we'll take, and we hope they're in time
To keep dread pneumonia away,
But we'll have to admit that she took a long chance,
For she has been Queen of the May.

DOCTORS AFTER AN OSTEOPATH.

Hetty Green's Niece One of the Witnesses Against Him.

VINELAND, N. J., May 4.—Deputy Sheriff Joseph H. Spencer arrested to-day Dr. Joseph C. Howell on a charge of practising osteopathy without right of law. The accusation was made by Drs. J. S. Halsey, George Cunningham, Theodore Foote, O. H. Adams, J. L. Beck, W. F. Sawyer, C. W. Wilson and J. H. Winslow, all prominent in the medical profession.

For witnesses they had a number of leading citizens, among whom were Mrs. Hussey and Miss Alice Gould. Mrs. Hussey is a niece of Hetty Green and is wealthy in her own right. Other prominent witnesses were Myron J. Kimball, a wealthy lumber dealer and president of the Vineland National Bank; Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. E. H. P. Hawkins, widow of ex-Assemblyman Thomas H. Hawkins, and Mrs. Cora Prince Howe, the musician and leader of the First Presbyterian Church choir.

Dr. Howell is a graduate of the Institute of Osteopathy at Seattle and of the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, and is now taking a post-graduate course in the Philadelphia School of Osteopathy. He waived a hearing before Justice W. S. Browne and gave bail for his appearance at court.

He urges that osteopathy was not heard of in this State when the medical law was passed, and therefore he is not amenable to the law, and further that the osteopath does not give or prescribe medicine, and is therefore not amenable to the law. He says that the osteopaths advocated a law governing licenses at the last session of the Legislature, but were unsuccessful in having it passed. The friends of the new science in the State are many, he says, and will carry his case to the highest court.

NEW PROFESSORS AT COLUMBIA.

Trustees Make Many Changes in the University's Medical Department.

The trustees of Columbia University accepted yesterday the resignations of Drs. Weir, Peabody and Tuttle of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, received a number of gifts and made 168 appointments to the teaching staff of the university.

A new chair in pharmacology and therapeutics was established in the medical school and Dr. Christian A. Herter, '85, who is connected with the Rockefeller Institute, was appointed as its first incumbent. He will have charge of the work in materia medica, formerly in the hands of Dr. Peabody. A new laboratory of experimental pharmacology will also be established soon. Dr. L. Emmett Holt, professor of the diseases of children, was assigned to a seat in the faculty.

Dr. Edward B. Cragin was assigned to take the place of Dr. Tuttle in the department of gynecology. No successor to Dr. Weir in the department of surgery was appointed. Dr. Weir was appointed professor of clinical surgery, and Drs. J. A. Blake and G. E. Brewer were made lecturers in surgery.

James Brown Scott, J. U. D., dean of the school of law at the University of Illinois, was made a full professor in the school of law to succeed Prof. W. A. Keener, and Jackson E. Reynolds of the University of California and Francis C. Huntington of Harvard were assigned to new lectureships in law.

Miss Lucy Newton presented a valuable collection of intaglios to the university, and a vote of thanks was given for the equipment of the department of mining.

Don't Like Your Mail Boxes, Sir.

Postmaster Van Cott has received a resolution from the New York Municipal Art Commission disapproving of the designs and locations of six pedestal mail boxes, which were to be erected on Broadway for experimental purposes. The commission did not give the reason for its disapproval.

Among the Igorrotes of Northern Luzon.

From a letter from Bishop Brent to the St. Stephen's Chronicle.

Two