STATUETTE OF CHEOPS FOUND

PROF. PETRIE REPORTS ON THE EXCAVATIONS AT ABYDOS.

Ten Successive Temples Revealed in a Depth of Twenty Feet—Discovery of a Vase in the Royal Tombs Puts Polychrome Glazing Back Thousands of Years.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 4.—Prof. Flinders Petrie has given some account of the past season's excavations at Abydos. In the clearing of the old temple site over several acres there were revealed, in a depth of about twenty feet, ten successive temples, ranging in age from about 500 to about 5,000 B. C., thus enabling the changes from age to age through the whole Egyptian history to be seen.

At one spot the separation of these buildings was an affair of anatomy rather than spadework. The mud and brick walls were so commingled with the soil that incessant section cutting with a sharp knife was the only way to discriminate the brickwork. Often only a single course of bricks or a thin bed foundation of sand was all that told of great buildings which had existed for centuries.

The main result as regards religion is the discovery that Osiris was not the original god of Abydos. Jackai, god of Vpuaut, and then Khentamenti, god of the west, were honored here till the twelfth dynasty. The most striking change is seen about the fourth dynasty, when the temple was abolished and only a great hearth of burnt offering is found, full of votive clay substitutes for sacrifices. This exactly agrees with the account of Herodotus that Cheops had closed the temples and forbidden sacrifices.

This materializing of history is made more real by the finding of an ivory statuette of Cheops of the finest work, showing for the first time the face and character of the great builder who made Egyptian government and civilization what they were for thousands of years after.

The discoveries of civilization of the first dynasty at the beginning of the kingdom throw more light on what is already known from Prof. Petrie's works. In the royal tombs at Abydos, of Menes, the founder, there is part of a large globular vase of green glaze, with Menes's name inlaid in purple. Thus polychrome glazing is taken back thousands of years before it was previously known to exist. There are also several pieces of this age in the highest art of delicate ivory carving, especially the figure of an aged king, which, for subtlety of character, stands in the first rank of such work, and is comparable to the finest work of Greece and Italy. The earliest monarchy must now be reckoned as equal to that of any later age. Such technical fine art and pottery of forms and material quite unknown in Egypt also belongs to this remote age. It proves to be identical with that in Crete of the late Neolothic age.

This fresh connection illustrates the trade chronology of the period. A camel's head modelled in pottery takes back its relation to Egypt some four thousand years. Hitherto no trace of the camel appeared before Greek times. The ivory carving of a bear also extends the fauna of early Egypt. A great fort long known as Shunet Ez Zebib is now connected with the remains of another fort discovered between Shunet and the Coptic Deir, which is in the third fort. These buildings prove to have been the fortified residences of the kings of the second dynasty, whose sealings were found in the dwelling rooms of a later age. There are some decrees of the fifth and sixth dynasties, and also the oldest example of iron yet known, which is of the sixth dynasty.

BARS THE SALESIAN FATHERS.

France Refuses License to Another Religious Order.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 4.—The Senate, to-day, by a vote of 158 to 100, rejected the application for authorization of the Salesian fathers. This congregation owns 300 establishments throughout the world, some of which are in America.

Several newspapers state that many religious congregations are seeking to employ former Premier Waldeck-Rosseau as their advocate in their proposed lawsuits against the Government for its confiscation of property. It is said that M. Waldeck-Rosseau has agreed to take the cases.

Prime Minister Combes made a strong speech in the Senate yesterday afternoon on the bill relative to the demand for authorization of the Salesian order of Dombosco. M. Combes accused the order of carrying on cosmopolitan proselytism. He said:

"It is not for these that the order works; it is for itself. We are no longer in the age in which a monk's habit impresses a crowd as an emblem of virtue. Our sceptical age has no longer faith in spontaneous religious vocations. The State must not abandon its private undertakings or its duty to humanity. I do justice to the devotions of inspired religion, but the word charity is ill suited to define civil duties. The religious orders are an anachronism, and faith no longer justifies them. The motive underlying religious vocations is often personal interest, and we must refuse to grant authorization to institutions which partake of the character of commercial and industrial undertakings."

LONDON HOTELS CROWDED.

Visit of President Loubet This Week Will Add to the Crush.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 4.—The phenomenal overcrowding of London by visitors shows no signs of decreasing, and the hotel accommodations are expected to prove quite inadequate for the enormous number of visitors next week. Some of the principal hotels have already received hundreds of applications for rooms that they must reject.

The manager of the Hotel Cecil says he has been considering the feasibility of putting up tents on the flat roof of that building, but is afraid that a change in the weather would make this undesirable. He added: "I should regret to find some morning that my guests had been blown into the Thames during the night."

French guests, who will arrive later than to-night for the festivities in connection with the reception to President Loubet, will not be able to find accommodations in any hotels nearer than Kensington and Bayswater.

Frohman's English Manager Weds.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 4.—C. E. Hamilton, manager for Charles Frohman, was married this afternoon to Christine McGill, daughter of the late Prof. McGill, R. A.

"El Mocho" to Be Minister to Washington.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CARACAS, July 4.—Gen. Manuel Hernandez ("El Mocho"), the former revolutionary General, has been nominated as Venezuelan Minister at Washington.

AMERICAN GIRL'S SUCCESS.

Rosa Samuels, Violinist, Pleases London—Others Succeed in Concerts.

LONDON, June 26.—What has been perhaps the busiest concert season on record in London is now drawing to a close. Kubelik, Ysaye, Melba, Strauss, Clara Butt, Ben Davies and many others whose names alone suffice to fill a London concert hall, have all maintained or added to their fame—and fortune. To attempt anything like a general account of the innumerable concerts given by less well-known yet highly gifted musicians would be vain. When there are as many as fifty chamber concerts in the week, all of which give at least something worthy of consideration, the musical critics are forced to retire from an unequal contest. Even if they could cope with the work, the newspapers would not have the space in which to record their verdicts. In these circumstances the musicians whose names are not yet household words, but whose work secures the admiration and favor of the overworked critics, and space in the overcrowded musical columns of the London daily press, may be considered to have proved themselves performers of a high degree.

Among these are several Americans of whom it is safe to say more will be heard in the future. There is, for instance, Rosa Samuels, a young New York violinist, who has to live up to the proud title of "the little Ysaye," given to her by her musical friends. She has studied with Ysaye in Brussels for five years, and when the great violinist gave up teaching he kept her as his only pupil. Her playing is praised for its full rich tone, exquisite technique and classic style. On hearing her play Patti at once engaged her for her American tour of thirty weeks next autumn. As Miss Samuels's appearances in London have really only been semi-public she will make her first appeal to the general public in her own country.

Another American violinist, who secured more than usually favorable notice at a successful concert, is a Californian girl, Miss Jane Reed. From the Cincinnati Musical Conservatory she went to study with Cæsar-Thomson of Brussels. Last October she played with great success through Scotland and the north of England on tour with Ellen Beach Yaw. This month she gave a concert in London which was a bona fide success. Her direct, simple style of playing, free from all trickery, and her unusually sympathetic tone are her special characteristics.

Among singers, Louise Ormsby of Nebraska, a pupil of Marchesi, has been more successful in a short time than is often the case. Two concerts brought her high praise and a number of engagements at big fashionable houses, such as Grosvenor House, the London home of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, and others. Miss Ormsby also appeared once as *Marguerite* with the Carl Rosa company and at once received the offer of a three-years engagement, which, however, she did not accept. Miss Ormsby has a fine soprano voice, eminently suited for dramatic work.

Mrs. Eleanor Cleaver's finished singing is now well known to London concertgoers. She has sung this year at the Ysaye and Busoni concerts and others of similarly high standing.

Charles W. Clark, a Chicago barytone, who went to Paris last August, has been singing constantly there all through the winter and has as many singing pupils as he has time to teach. On coming to London he was at once engaged to sing for the King and Queen at Lady de Grey's house, and has also sung at other big houses, including the Duchess of Manchester's and Mrs. Mackay's. He is entirely booked up in London till the end of July.

Kelley Cole, an American tenor, has this season increased his popularity in London. For some time now he has been quite well known in London, singing at good concerts, as well as giving one or two of his own each season. This season he has been praised not only for his singing, but for introducing new and artistic songs to which he has done full justice.

Richard Platt, composer and pianist, is also among those who have attracted attention. His playing, both of his own compositions and of Brahams, Grieg and Chopin, at his concert in St. James Hall, with the Amsterdam Orchestra, was warmly praised.

FRENCH DIVORCE LAW CHANGED.

Divorced Person May Now Legally Marry the Corespondent.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 4.—The Chamber of Deputies on Thursday repealed without discussion Article 298 of the Civil Code, which provided that a divorced person who has been proved guilty of adultery could never marry his or her accomplice. The legislators of the past feared that a license to marry would encourage illicit adventure.

Experience, however, has proved the contrary, and the prevention of the marriage of the guilty parties has in a majority of cases been conducive of irregular unions, while the number of women, says one writer on the subject, who had believed that they were merely exchanging a union that had become odious for one that was more congenial, only to find their betrayer at the end of all posing as an injured and helpless victim of Article 298, would have to be counted by thousands.

ASSAILANTS OF CARLYLE.

Reminded That It Is a Misdemeanor to Libel the Dead.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 4.—As considerable feeing has already been caused by revelations in connection with Carlyle's life, and as moreover those living persons who have been indulging in a dispute over the matter are more or less closely united one to the other by family ties, the *Law Times* reminds the people who are raking up incidents of a none too pleasant nature that it is possible they will expose themselves to serious legal consequences, more especially if, in the heat of controversy, some motives not altogether historical, should be shown to actuate them.

It is a common misdemeanor to publish defamatory matter about dead persons so as to bring them and their relatives into public contempt.

CALVE TO SING IN CONCERT.

Marcus Mayer Engages Her for a Tour This Fall.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 4.—Marcus Mayer, the impresario, sailed for New York to-day on the American Line steamship Philadelphia. He has signed a contract with Mme. Calvé for a series of concerts in the United States in the fall.

LONDON TAKES TO QUICK LUNCH.

American Plan Proves a Big Success in English Capital.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 4.—Although the American quick lunch establishment here has been in operation only a few weeks it has been so successful that the capital of £10,000 has been increased to £100,000. It is proposed now to open branches throughout London.

KING LIKES THE CAKEWALK.

WITH HIS APPROVAL, LONDON SOCIETY TAKES IT UP.

Negro Players of "In Dahomey" Start the Craze—Duke and Duchess of Connaught Led at Princess Hatzfeldt's—Mrs. Chauncey Walks for the King.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 4.—Last week reference was made to the cakewalk as a waning fashion in London. It is waning no longer, for it has been brought to life again by the negro players of "In Dahomey."

It has now made its way into and reigns supreme in the smartest drawing rooms in London. King Edward has given it his august approval, and at nearly all the parties he has recently attended has particularly asked for the cakewalk. Following its acknowledged chief, society has unanimously adopted the walk, and dignified diplomats and titled dames, young and old, have fallen victims to the craze.

Mrs. Samuel Sloan Chauncey, sister of Lady Newborough, one of the American leaders of society, has given a cakewalk half a dozen times before the King, and has received the most flattering compliments from his Majesty for her graceful execution.

At a dance recently given at the house of the Princess Hatzfeldt, during a two-step, the Marquise de Soveral, the Portuguese Minister and the King's most intimate favorite, said to his partner, Mrs. Townsend, "Let us cakewalk." The couple straightway went to the middle of the ballroom and started to walk, immediately followed by Mrs. Chauncey and Mrs. Alice Kepper. Before long the two-step was abandoned, and the cakewalkers performed to the time-keeping of clapped hands and stamped feet, led by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

With approval such as this the cakewalk is now, of course, a necessary part of the education of a society man or woman. They vie one with another in the acquisition of new steps, and the demand for tutors grows greater daily.

The services of the negroes who are performing with the Williams & Walker company are so sought after that the management of the Shaftesbury Theatre has been obliged to issue an order prohibiting them from accepting outside engagements. Manager Michaels explains that the negroes work so hard in teaching society that they are too tired to do justice to their work at the theatre. One of the negroes said, however, "Order or no order, we jus' go, jus' the same."

SNAIL NOT ALWAYS SLOW.

Times in Its Life, an Old Fisherman Says, When Its Movements Are Meteoric.

"Slow as a snail' is a common enough expression," said an old fisherman, "but the snail isn't always slow, by any means. It does one thing with a speed that we would never attempt to equal.

"In creeping up the sides of rocks or working its way up spiles, or along the bottom of boats, in search of food, the snail, attached by the projecting part of its body called its foot, certainly does move very slowly; but when it has had enough, or has got as far in that direction as it wants to go, it doesn't retrace its steps. It just lets go, wherever it may be, and drops to wherever it started from, thence to start again on its upward plodding course.

"So, you see," the old fisherman concluded, "while it may be that the snail is constitutionally and commonly slow, and I wouldn't dispute that, there are times when it lets go and drops, when its movements are actually meteoric."

The Coming Religious Conflict.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your editorials on the religious problem have helped me over an occasional puddle of disputation, and even when one differs on material grounds, the clarity of vision, poise, restraint and impartial service that they offer and display give cause for joy. You speak in to-day's issue of the coming conflict between Protestant and Catholic ideas.

Let the conflict come; it will be peaceably brought about, and intelligently conducted. To speak of a conflict partaking of the elements of peace seems odd, to say the least, but, if the signs of general cultivation of mind are reliable evidences of the modern tendency of thought, the old beliefs have not the power to rouse in one the spirit of real antagonism. Nowadays we are concerned with the culture of the individual—not with his spiritual capture. We are alive to the need of emancipating his soul, therefore priestly or clerical domination does not draw us with its old-time force. In olden time the priest or minister held the position of a kind of ruler, if not always with dignity, with power; now, if he is appealed to for advice or direction, it is only in a restricted sense, and the request is more than likely to come from the lips of a woman who feels baffled in the presence of a moral crisis or is unable to decide in regard to her spiritual sustenance.

We are learning to place more reliance on religious influences that are found outside the institutional lines—the power of example, the force of history, the strength of learning, the charm of beauty, the possibilities of art and the magic of poetry. All these things are potent forces in the rehabilitation of the world and the purification of the average mind, and they serve nobly to influence us to choose what is worthy among the world's interests. JOHN F. FARLEY

NEW YORK, June 30

Staten Island Discontented.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Although Mr. Staten Island of Richmond Borough, New York, pays into the treasury of the great city of which he is a part a few dollars or so of taxes each year it has been the experience of Mr. S. I. that he usually has to work very hard to make the great city spend some of it in improving his property. He succeeded in getting THE SUN interested in his plea for a new ferry, and—he is going to get it. He now has a new source of worry—he is not getting police service in proportion to the taxes he pays.

Long before his big sisters took him in hand, Mr. S. I. had a fine police force of his own, great, strapping fellows not afraid of anything in shoe leather. These men knew every inch of the island, which fact caused the few crooks who happened to be in Mr. S. I.'s back yard to keep mighty shady, and the crooks who swam over his brook usually went back via the Sing Sing and Crow Hill route.

Since the retirement of Capt. Daniel Blake, who had command of the police for many years, there have been numerous changes. During the reign of the "Best Chief," captains were sent down on vacations of a couple of months apiece. With reform came Capt. James Nally, who had served as sergeant on Staten Island and knew so much about its geography that after a time Mr. S. I. began to rub his hands together and congratulate himself on getting such a fine cop, and Capt. Nally began to think that Mr. S. I. was a fine fellow, not at all deserving of the reputation Manhattan gave him of being a "farmer." However, after about six months, when Mr. S. I. and the captain were beginning to call each other by their first names and Mr. S. I. commenced to leave his latch on the outside, Nally was transferred.

Then they sent him Capt. Michael Naughton, newly promoted and with a large sense of his own importance. When he landed from Mr. S. I.'s now famous ferry, it marked the first time in his life that they "had visited" together. The newcomer verbally instructed Mr. S. I.'s cops that they were to do "po-lace dooty," thereby creating the impression that their time previous to his arrival had been devoted to agricultural pursuits. They are now obeying his instructions with a vengeance. Where in former times a cop would watch more closely the dangerous part of his two mile beat, he now as steadfastly watches the uninhabited portion, and the result is hold-ups, robberies and, within the last fortnight, a couple of prizefights, all of which, figuratively speaking, "got away with the goods."

All this is not very pleasing to Mr. S. I., who is beginning to wonder when his cops will quit "po-lace dooty" and make some arrests. Ordinarily the most hospitable of mortals, he is beginning to think that the present captain has worn out his welcome, as it is said that he does not approve of S. I.'s people or of his preservers of the peace. The summer, with its inrush of people to S. I.'s country seat, is coming, and he looks forward to it with dread. He wants a captain who approves of his good people and knows his little back yard, and if he doesn't get him he will be very likely to forget his manners and slap "Miss Reform" very hard at a later date. Meanwhile he has double bolted his door and has taken out his gun and club from under the bed, where he threw them during the reign of Capts. "Dan" Blake and "Jim" Nally.

A FRIEND OF S. I.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 27.

ODELL OFF ON HIS TRIP.

Gen. Greene With Him—Higgins Is Now Acting Governor.

BUFFALO, July 4.—Frank W. Higgins is acting Governor of the State, for Mr. Odell sailed on the steamer Northwest at 10 o'clock to-night, not to return to New York until Aug. 1.

Gen. Greene arrived this morning and met the Governor when he returned from Lockport with ex-Senator Ellsworth.

"I am as tickled as a small boy to get away on a vacation," said Gen. Greene.

No such joyous expression came from the Governor, who has not appeared very affable on this visit.

LOCKPORT, July 4.—Gov. Odell arrived here on the New York Central at noon and was taken in Senator Ellsworth's carriage to the latter's beautiful home on Locust street on the hill. The Governor's two sons and their classmate, A. R. Clark of Columbia, accompanied them.

After luncheon they strolled about the grounds. Senator Ellsworth said he had invited no Lockport politicians to meet the Governor to-day, as this was a purely social visit. They were making their final plans, he said, for their trip to the Yellowstone Park

DR. FURMAN FOR MAYOR.

Early Nominations of the Social Democratic Party.

The Social Democratic party, which like the Prohibitionists, believes in early conventions, held its city convention yesterday at the Labor Lyceum at 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, and nominated as the party's candidate for Mayor Dr. Charles L. Furman, a Brooklyn dentist. Dr. Furman is a young man and has run a lot of times in Brooklyn for the Senate and Assembly on the party ticket. He said he didn't cherish any great hopes of being elected Mayor, but he did hope to get out a bigger vote than last year, when the party polled 17,000 votes. Morris Brown, a cigarmaker, was nominated for Comptroller and Peter Flanagan, a printer, for president of the Board of Aldermen.

In a tentative platform drawn up to be revised later, besides the usual criticisms regarding each of the two big parties, the present administration was attacked because of failure to incorporate in the Pennsylvania franchise the prevailing rate of wage clause and for the hostile attitude shown by the police toward the laboring man.

The platform makers said that the latter criticism was made because under the reform administration the police had interfered unnecessarily in strikes and at meetings of workingmen. More criticisms of the Low administration are to be added by the platform committee later.

OLGA NETHERSOLE SUES.

Wants to Restrain English Manager From Producing "Sapho."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 4.—Olga Nethersole, through counsel, to-day applied for an injunction to restrain Theatrical Manager Bell from producing Espinasse's version of "Sapho," on the ground that it has been plagiarized from Clyde Fitch's version of the book.

The Judge, after hearing the evidence, expressed surprise that the police allowed the sale of such a repulsive novel in England. He decided to refer the dispute to Sir Squire Bancroft as referee.

The Ritualistic Churches.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* When the Rev. Mr. Fillingham, the English rector of Hexton, called on Bishop Potter to interfere with the Ritualistic practices at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, he overlooked the fact that while in England liturgical usages of the Church can be regulated and enforced by "the Act of Uniformity," taken in connection with the decisions of the ecclesiastical courts during the last fifty years, in the United States the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church have no such power. There is no act or canon of uniformity in the Digest of the Canons of the Church. Ministers merely undertake to use the Book of Common Prayer, but there have been no ecclesiastical courts constituted to give an interpretation of its doubtful rubrics.

For example, there is no law regarding the vesting of the choir, there is no distinct law regarding the vestments of the ministers, nor are there any distinct rubrics enjoining or restricting the singing of hymns and anthems, with the exception of a canon which provides that the anthems shall be in the words of Holy Scripture, the violation of which in almost every church is an encouragement to law breaking in the sanctuary. Consequently, the rector of St. Mary the Virgin or the rector of St. Ignatius's Church is at perfect liberty to conduct his services as he believes them to be in harmony with the Book of Common Prayer. He can celebrate the holy sacrament just as it was celebrated in the year 1552, or he can celebrate it after the style and manner of the late Dr. Stephen Tyng of St. George's or the Rev. Heber Newton, formerly of All Souls'. There is no law to touch him.

At one time Bishop Potter refused to hold confirmations in the Church of St. Ignatius until certain Ritualistic practices had ceased, but the rector intimated that he would present the Bishop for trial under the canon for neglect of duty. Observe Father Ritchie did not threaten to send a policeman after the Bishop to "throw him out of the church," but he merely turned to the law, and it is a great pity that Bishop Potter did not make the same reference to the zealous Mr. Fillingham.

For the information of any one of your correspondents who might want to proceed against the Rev. Dr. Christian, I will explain that he must formulate his charges under Canon 3 of Title 2 on "Discipline," and make them constitute an offence under Section 5 as a breach of ordination vows. He may, for example, take the use of incense, the practice of confession, and the eucharistic robes, and affirm that in adopting these Romish practices Dr. Christian violates his ordination vows. These charges could be made either by three clergymen or three communicants of the Church, and they should be sent to the Bishop. The Bishop would then, according to the canons of the diocese of New York, appoint a committee consisting of three clergymen and two laymen to consider these charges.

If this committee reported that there was a cause for a formal trial, Bishop Potter would submit to Dr. Christian the names of twelve clergymen of the diocese from whom the accused rector would select five, and, naturally, Dr. Christian could select clergymen with certain "High Church" proclivities. A formal trial would then take place. A prosecutor would be selected from among the learned clergy. Dr. Christian would probably defend himself, assisted by a counsellor at law.

Now, assuming that the three charges were those to which I have referred, the five learned and unbiassed clergy would soon discover that the Book of Common Prayer has absolutely no rubric which would prevent the use of incense, eucharistic vestments and the practice of confession. All the rulings of the ecclesiastical courts in England for the last fifty years, which have inspired the zeal of the Rev. Mr. Fillingham, would be ruled out, as they have no legal bearing in the practices of a non-established Church.

The trial would be a mere flasco, but it would demonstrate a fact, which even Bishop Potter seems to ignore, that a clergyman has just as much power to put his interpretation on a rubric of the Prayer Book as the Bishop. The Bishop could express a wish that such practices should be discontinued, but only "loyalty" to the Bishop would induce a clergyman to comply with the request of his Diocesan.

Then it is not generally known that the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States has no court of appeal nor any uniform system of jurisprudence. Suppose, for example, a court constituted as I have indicated for the trial of the Ritualistic rector condemns the three practices, this would only be a law for the diocese of New York, and not a law of Oklahoma or Honolulu.

Your correspondents may rest assured that Bishop Potter has absolutely no intention of initiating a trial on ritualism. It seems to me that it was the Bishop's duty to explain this very carefully to the rector of Hexton before he left these shores, and then Mr. Fillingham would have returned to his native land a wiser man.

In a word, a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church has absolutely no authority to interfere with a rector in his interpretation of the rubrics of the Prayer Book, for they have never been interpreted by any ecclesiastical court within the Church.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN CLERGYMAN.

NEW YORK, July 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "E. H. S.," in to-day's SUN, asks in reference to the services of St. Mary the Virgin, "is it not an incontrovertible fact that these laws" (those of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America) "are openly violated and defied"? It is not. During the last twenty years I have attended a great many services at the church in question and have never seen any of these laws, as far as I am acquainted with them, violated or defied.

F. O. C.

NEW YORK, July 2.

GUGGENHEIMER FOR MAYOR.

LONDON VERSION OF SAVOY CONFERENCE WITH CROKER.

It Does Not Yet Wake the Echoes in Tammany Hall—Maurice Untermyer Left Carroll's Club Recently, Which Was Taken to Show Loyalty to Murphy.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 4.—The likelihood of Randolph Guggenheimer being the Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York is current talk among New Yorkers now in London. The conference with Richard Croker at the Savoy Hotel is now said to have had reference to this ambition on the part of Mr. Guggenheimer, who, it is reported, is very anxious to head the ticket. It has been urged upon Mr. Croker in Mr. Guggenheimer's behalf that he would be a very strong candidate both with the Jews and the Germans. Mr. Guggenheimer is now at Carlsbad.

On the day Maurice Untermyer sailed for Europe recently he sent his resignation to the Jackson Club, which is the Democratic club in the Twenty-ninth Assembly district made up of the followers of John F. Carroll and Joseph Mulqueen, who acts as leader for Mr. Carroll. A short time before the club had taken a new house and Edward M. Shepard and Thomas C. O'Sullivan were among the speakers. But Leader Charles F. Murphy had made it known that he favored Thomas E. Rush, who fought it out with Mr. Carroll last year and who has formed his followers into the Osceola Club.

Mr. Untermyer had not been accepted by the new domination in Tammany as he was under Croker, and he thought it wise to make a demonstration of his alliance with the Rush forces by resigning from the Carroll club. This came at a time when the Tammany men were saying that it was part of Mr. Murphy's plan not only to put down the district leaders who had opposed him, but to put out Untermyer, Andrew Freedman and others who had sat in the kitchen cabinet when Croker ruled from the Democratic Club.

There appears to be no doubt that Mr. Guggenheimer would be pleased to run for Mayor and that his partners, the Untermyers, would go loyally to work for him. Not a Tammany leader could be found last night who thought that Mr. Guggenheimer had a chance in a thousand for that place although they said he might be put on the ticket for President of the Board of Aldermen.

The Real Presence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I believe one Catholic and Apostolic Church, and I believe that Church has given me, in the words of institution at Holy Communion—the translated words of our Lord Himself—the all-sufficient ground of my deep-seated belief in His "Real Presence" in the sacrament of the altar.

"In the night on which he was betrayed, He took bread, and when He had given thanks he brake it and gave it to his disciples, saying, Take, eat; this is my body, which is given for you; do this in remembrance of me." (That is, for my memorial.) "Likewise, after supper, he took the cup, and when he had given thanks, He gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of this; for this is my blood of the New Testament, which is shed for you, and for many, for the remission of sins; do this, as oft as ye shall drink it, in remembrance of me."

Upon one little word, "is," hangs the controversy; and, fortunately, science, unbeknown to herself, to speak figuratively, has settled it, so that no unprejudiced twentieth century thinker can come to but one belief, and that in the Real Presence.

It is recorded of our Lord's boyhood that He "increased in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man." How could Jesus increase in favor with God? Here is another point upon which modern science is giving us great light, the belief of thoughtful people in the reality of matter is being slowly but surely undermined, and that from two causes, the discoveries of science and the spiritual teachings of inspiration.

Now, St. Paul teaches us that Christ, who knew no sin, was made "to be sin, on our behalf, that we might become the righteousness of God, in Him." Suffering is the consequence of sin, and Christ's sufferings were the consequence of His having been made to be sin on our behalf. That is, the full knowledge of His own divinity and consequent inability to sin was acquired gradually, and, consequently, He overcame sin, as man, not as God; for God not only cannot sin, but can have no knowledge of sin. Now, this limitation, to which Christ is made subject, on our behalf necessarily included, in His early years, at least imperfect knowledge concerning the real substance of His body. When, however, He taught that, to obtain, or rather to realize, everlasting life, His flesh must be eaten and His blood drank, we perceive a development which it has taken nineteen centuries of Christian thought, guided by the Holy Ghost, to comprehend in the limited degree in which we are permitted to comprehend it.

The real, and consequently eternal, human substance of Jesus Christ is manifest divine love and divine wisdom. These are His real body and blood, respectively.

At the last supper "Jesus took bread." It was not ordinary bread that He took. It had been prepared in a prescribed manner for a special religious purpose.

The Passover lamb was to be killed between the evenings of the 14th day of the first month and was to be eaten with unleavened bread. Why with unleavened bread? Because the yeast plant, interesting and useful as it may be to students and housekeepers, has been recognized, from very early human historic times, as an enemy to spirituality.

When Jesus took this unleavened bread on this most interesting occasion, He gave thanks; and for what? He was at this time a profound metaphysician. He knew that the unleavened bread he held in his hand, materially considered, had no real, that is no eternal, being. It had only a phenomenal, temporary existence. But He knew also, that its real, eternal substance, was, yes, is, manifest divine love; and, therefore, He said: "This is my body." He did not say this is something by which you can call my body to mind. He said, "This is my body." This triumph of His over the false concept of materialism was and is a cause for devout thanksgiving.

And so, when He took the cup of blessing—the cup of "unleavened" wine used at the Passover, beholding nothing material, He gave thanks, saying, "This is my blood."

And so the Christian priest may stand at God's altar and bless the Eucharistic emblems in the use of our blessed Lord's words of institution, beholding nothing material in sacrifice, altar or worshippers, nor yet in himself; and, by these spiritual acts, may "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

The words of consecration make no change in the Eucharistic emblems; they are a glad thanksgiving, by which we solemnly, yet joyfully, acknowledge Christ's "Real Presence."

REV. W. R. CALLENDER.

FISHKILL, N. Y., July 2.

The Weather.

There was cloudy and showery weather yesterday morning over the Lake regions and the Middle Atlantic and New England States with considerably lower temperature in the latter section. The change of conditions was due to the passing of the high pressure area from the Lake regions, out the St. Lawrence Valley and the movement of the low pressure from the Northwest into the Lake regions. The low pressure from the Southwest moved northeastward and caused cloudy and showery weather in the Southwest and Central States.

It was cooler in the Northwest and Rocky Mountain States and warmer in the Southern States.

In this city the day was cloudy, with a few sprinkles of rain in the morning and fair in the afternoon; cooler, winds fresh and shifting from northeast to south. Average humidity, 63 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.02; 3 P. M., 30.06.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	1903.	1902.		1903.	1902.
9 A. M.	72°	73°	6 P. M.	79°	78°
12 M.	78°	79°	9 P. M.	71°	73°
3 P. M.	76°	82°	12 Mid.	71°	71°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, showers to-day; fair to-morrow, light variable winds, becoming southwest.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, showers to-day; fair, light variable winds to-morrow.

For New England, fair and warmer to-day, except showers in west portion; fair, light to fresh southwest winds to-morrow.

For western New York, showers to-day; fair to-morrow, warmer, fresh west winds.

FARMERS AIDED BY SCIENCE.

Practical Results of Last Year's Work at the Experiment Stations.

No book is more certain of a large circulation than the "Year Book" of the Department of Agriculture. The volume for 1902 has just appeared. A half-million copies have been printed and of these 470,000 are for distribution among the farmers of the country.

One of the most interesting articles in the new volume relates to the results of experiment station work. Our agricultural experiment stations now form the most complete system of agricultural research in the world and the results they attain are influencing our farmers to a large extent.

There are sixty of these stations, employing nearly 1,000 trained scientific and practical men; and they are in operation in every State and Territory, including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Their annual income last year was $1,328,847, of which sum $720,000 came from the Federal Government, and $608,847 from State appropriations and other sources. The stations have existed as a national enterprise for fourteen years and the outlay for agricultural investigation in that time has been at the rate of $1 for nearly $3,000 worth of farm products, which cannot be considered an extravagant outlay.

Here are some results of the work of the stations:

Our farmers spend over $50,000,000 a year for fertilizers and the stations therefor have given particular attention to this subject. Fraud and extravagant assertions about fertilizers have been largely eliminated from the business and thousands of farmers are buying fertilizers more intelligently and economically. They also know just what they are using in terms of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash with the reasons for using them.

The annual loss to our farmers from waste of barnyard manure is estimated at $7,000,000. Many of the stations have given special attention to the economic use of manure on the farm, with the result that better methods for its care and use are being employed.

The successful introduction of Mansury barley, for which the Wisconsin station is mainly responsible has increased the yield of barley over a wide region, with results worth millions of dollars.

Kaffir corn was introduced about fifteen years ago by the stations in California, Kansas and Oklahoma. It has been found specially suited to regions of scanty rainfall. The crop in Kansas alone in 1899 was valued at over $6,000,000.

A variety of oats introduced by the Department of Agriculture and tested and improved by the Wisconsin and other stations has been widely distributed and is grown with an average increased yield wherever it is sown of from three to five bushels an acre.

The various macaroni wheats which have been tested under varying conditions by a number of the stations have proved so successful that the United States will probably produce all the macaroni it consumes in the course of a few years.

The investigations of the experiment stations in the Southern States have convinced farmers that many varieties of forage plants may be more successfully grown in the South than was supposed and have laid the foundation for a wide development of the live stock and dairy industries of that region.

The Department of Agriculture and the Connecticut State station, coöperating with local tobacco growers, have within the last three years demonstrated that a fine grade of Sumatra wrapper tobacco may be grown under shade in the Connecticut Valley. Prof. Whitney says that this discovery will increase the value of the light lands of the Connecticut Valley over 200 per cent.

Speaking of the work of the Minnesota station in breeding wheat, W. S. Harwood has recently written that it is not only quite possible, but is indeed an established fact, that wheats superior to the best the world has possessed may now be produced. By the use of the new wheats the crop of the hard wheat region of the Northwest may be increased from thsee to five bushels to the acre.

The stations of the Northwestern States have extended the limits of corn culture by proving, by careful selections of varieties and modified methods of culture, that this crop may be grown in regions heretofore believed to be unsuited to corn culture.

The stations have been prominent in the investigations which have led to the new system of forcing vegetables in the field and under glass for supplying the markets with fresh vegetables at all seasons of the year. For example, the winter culture of lettuce in eastern North Carolina is now yielding over $100,000 a year. The Ohio station discovered that onions started in the greenhouse or under frames from seed and then transplanted to the open field produce larger onions and earlier and heavier crops than by the usual methods of tillage and seeding. This discovery is changing the methods of onion culture.

These are only a few of the many ways in which the experiment stations are helping agriculture. Their investigations relating to protective measures against plant diseases and injurious insects, the storage and utilization of fodder crops, breeding and dairying, the protection of farmers against fraud and many other topics have been of the utmost value.

W. J. O'BRIEN FOR MAYOR.

Recommended to the Engineers' Union, Which Promptly Votes for Him.

The Safety Association of Steam Engineers celebrated with a picnic and outing at Cosmopolitan Park in The Bronx, yesterday, and on behalf of the committee Col. Frederick K. Porter presented to William Sheridan, past master workman, a diamond studded watch in recognition of his services to the organization. In his speech Col. Porter recommended Sheriff William J. O'Brien for the nomination for Mayor, and O'Brien was promptly voted for.

Fighting Notes.

A Boston club has offered a purse for a fifteen-round bout between Jack Munroe and Sandy Ferguson. Ferguson is the man who lately fought Gus Ruhlin a fifteen round draw.

Billy Madden says that he knows nothing of the reported match between Al Limerick of Buffalo and Gus Ruhlin before the International A. C. of Fort Erie. "Ruhlin is satisfied to fight Limerick," Madden says, "and if Jack Herman will offer any kind of a purse a match can be made without much delay."

Jack Palmer, the English middleweight champion, is another fighter who has the travelling bee, and it would not be surprising to hear of him sailing for America at any time. Palmer has been told that there is a bright future for him in this country. If he is all that has been said of him he can make plenty of money meeting and defeating such men as Jack O'Brien, Jack Root, George Gardner and Joe Choynski.

A despatch from Battle Creek, Mich., says that Tommy Ryan has sufficiently recovered from his recent indisposition and that he will be able to go on with his matches in the future. Ryan has had a lot of trouble with his stomach and went to a sanitarium to recuperate.

George Betts of this city, who is now matched to meet Joe Hurst in private, says that if victory perches on his banner in that scrap he will be ready to meet any 115-pounder in the ring. Betts and Hurst are to have it out on a barge. Only a limited number of spectators will be allowed to attend.

Another pugilist has broken away from his manager and will paddle his own canoe, so to speak, in the future. The fighter in question is Jack O'Keefe of Chicago. Sig Hart of that city, formerly attended to his business affairs and was instrumental in bringing him to the front. Hart says that O'Keefe is ungrateful and that he will be glad to return to him at no distant day.

Peter Maher is to return to the ring again, although the Irishman has repeatedly said that he had quit the fighting game forever. Next Wednesday night Maher is slated to box Joe Grim at Philadelphia. Grim is an Italian, and during the past six months has done good work. Jack O'Brien, Charlie McKeever and Kid Carter have tried to put him away in six rounds, but without success.

Several of the athletic clubs of Butte are dickering for a twenty-round bout between Aurelia Herrera, the "Mexican," and Willie Lewis of this city. The Butte A. C. is foremost with a large inducement, and is prepared to hold the contest some time next month.

J. J. S., New York.—He was born at Bermondsey, England, on April 1, 1871.

Jimmy Kelly of this city lost his fight with Jimmy Gardner of Boston before the Sanderville A. C., Providence, R. I., on Tuesday night, because of an accident. In the ninth round Kelly broke his right hand and was forced to quit. The mill was to have been for ten rounds.

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WHITE-CLAD FILLINGHAMS

HAD A CALL TO BREAK UP ADVENTIST MEETING.

Two Men and Four Women Taken to the Tenderloin Police Station—Led by Hedland, Who's Been Arrested Before—No More Calls for a Year.

A flock of Seventh Day Adventists were about to hold a communion service yesterday afternoon in Etris Hall, 168 West Twenty-third street, when in walked two men and four women, all dressed in white and carrying Bibles. The women took seats. One of the men walked to the platform, ascended it as though he was going to preside, and when Robert Martin, who was to lead the service, approached him questioningly, the white-clad brother began to shoulder him away and make other signs signifying that he had better depart.

"Get off," said the intruder to Martin and to Edward M. Kirby, who was on the little platform with him; "if you don't I'll consign you to eternal damnation."

Martin didn't budge and the four white-clad women and the other white-clad man came to the intruder's aid. There were about seventy members of the flock present, who resented the interference.

The invaders were not many enough to carry their point and all they could do was to make considerable noise. Martin sent for the proprietor of the hall, who went out and got Policemen Stevenson and Murphy.

"These persons are breaking up this meeting," said Martin to the policeman, "I don't want them arrested, but I do want to have them put out of here."

The leader of the invaders said that they "had a call" to come there and run the meeting, and wouldn't go; so the policeman took all six to the station.

There they said they were Frank O. Hedland, a minister living at 10 Columbia place, Brooklyn; Mrs. Alma Hedland of the same address, and Hulda Carlson, Selma Carlson, August Carlson and Annie Gustafson of 102 West 103d street. Martin said that he didn't want them locked up, but did propose to stop them from breaking up the meetings.

"Will you promise not to break up any more of these meetings?" Sergt. Place asked of Hedland.

Hedland said nothing, but appeared to be thinking hard. Not so with the women. They chimed in, in a chorus:

"Of course not."

"Well, then, you'll all be locked up," said the sergeant.

"That makes no difference to us," replied Hedland. "If the Lord moves us to break up a meeting we will break it up, and no power on earth can stop us."

"Yes it can," said the sergeant. "The police can."

"We had a call last night, so we went to the hall this afternoon," explained Hedland. If we have any more calls there will have to be trouble, but" here Hedland thought for a moment. "I don't think we'll have another call for about a year."

Martin didn't appear to be very anxious to have the disturbers locked up. The sergeant seemed to feel satisfied that there wouldn't be any more trouble, so he turned all the prisoners out.

After they had gone Martin explained that the white-robed ones had been members of the congregation, but that there had been a split over allowing any one who "had a call" to get up and lead the meeting, and they, with a man named Nelson at their head, left the flock. Nelson later, according to Martin, got a call to come to Paradise and take the place left vacant by the downfall of Lucifer.

Since the split, Martin said, Hedland and his followers have been making trouble in different parts of the country. Hedland admitted that he had caused trouble in other Seventh Day Adventist congregations and had served six days in jail in Chicago for a disturbance. He said that he had also been arrested in California.

Caught an Exploding Cannon Cracker.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 4.—Joseph Colan, drill master in the railroad yards, was seriously hurt this morning by a cannon cracker. He was on an engine when a young man in a joke threw a cracker, the fuse of which had been lighted, at him. Colan caught it, and immediately it exploded, blowing the flesh and part of the index finger off the left hand. His face was also cut in several places.

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