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WILLIAM M. LAFFAN.

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## Predestination and Free Will in the Fusion Conference.

Mayor Low announced to Mr. Cutting his readiness to run for another term in a letter which is excellent in the main. The tone is modest and frank, and the recital of facts intelligent, particularly as to the weight of the reasons for choosing an independent Democrat this year instead of Mr. Low.

Yet we think we should have liked Mayor Low's letter a little better if it had not contained this passage:

"The conference * * * must itself take the responsibility, if it wishes me to stand, of summoning me into the field on its own motion. The office to be filled is too lofty, the honor of a renomination at the hand of the fusion forces is too great and the responsibilities that follow an election are too heavy to make any other attitude on my part possible."

The responsibility of acceptance rests in part upon Mayor Low, and he cannot entirely divest himself of the same. In one sense the conference is a free agent; in another sense predestination enters into the affair.

Perhaps a more exact statement of the case would have been expressed to Mr. Cutting if the Mayor had written:

"I understand fully that to a certain extent the choice of the conference is influenced, although not constrained, by considerations personally concerning myself. A failure to renominate me would be, under the circumstances, in some degree a condemnation of my administration, and would, of course, be so regarded publicly. I appreciate this fact, but at the same time firmly believe not only that the best interests of the city require me to stand again, but also that we can win the election again. Therefore I divide with my friends of the conference the responsibility for the experiment, cheerfully assuming my proper share of the same."

Would anybody have thought less of Mayor Low if he had written that? Does anybody think more highly of him because of the conventional phrases in which he thrusts the undivided responsibility upon the conference?

## The Merchants' Association Report.

The amount of suffering that New Yorkers have endured on account of the ditch system of construction employed in building the underground railway was brought vividly to the attention of the Merchants' Association by the report of its committee on engineering and sanitation, dealing with the passenger transportation service in New York. Among the causes that prevent the cars of the surface railways from making good time the committee found that the subway obstructions were not inconsiderable. Of this it said in the report:

"The delays to travel of all kinds on many of the city streets caused by the construction of the subway have been and continue to be very great. To a large extent these are unavoidable, but the committee believes they could be materially reduced by the enforcement of proper restrictions and remedies by the Rapid Transit Commission. The subway is rapidly approaching completion, however, and this source of trouble and delay will soon disappear. In any future work of this character that may be undertaken better provision should be insisted upon for keeping important streets free for vehicular and street car travel."

Now the ditchers want to turn Broadway in its most active section, where more surface cars are run than in any other street in the city, into an open cañon, to delay the hundreds of thousands of men and women who use the Metropolitan company's cars.

The street car traffic is heavier below Twenty-third street, in Broadway, than on any other street in the city. Three hundred cars meet and pass at Twenty-first street in the hour between 5 and 6 o'clock. Four important lines use the tracks between Sixteenth and Fourteenth streets. Hundreds of thousands of persons use these cars for pleasure or business, and a blockade on the line affects every part of Manhattan from the Battery to the Harlem River. The countless blockades on the Fourth avenue line due to the subway ditch show what would happen if a Parsons ditch were to be dug in Broadway.

Well may the Merchants' Association pray for better provision for keeping important streets free for vehicular and street car travel.

## The Municipal Campaign.

The first definite step in the municipal campaign of this fall was the action of the anti-Tammany conference on Wednesday evening in deciding to recommend the renomination of the entire city ticket elected in 1901. By taking this action the leaders of the fusion factions gave practical force to their indorsement of Mayor Low's administration by resolutions adopted at a previous meeting and they committed themselves to a contest in which the record of the last two years, contrasted with the previous administration, must be the main issue. The question before the voters will be whether Mayor Low's system of municipal administration, in which no political organization is responsible for the acts of the city's chief executive, is better than the Tammany system, under which the personal responsibility of the Mayor is reduced to the smallest practical limit and the responsibility of the organization putting him forward is increased correspondingly.

Mayor Low will have a defensive fight to make, instead of the offensive campaigns he conducted in 1897 and 1901. [illegible] would [illegible] Tammany [illegible] management and attitude under the [illegible]ged conditions will be interesting, but the spectacular features of the contest of 1901 will be eliminated practically from this fall's struggle. The bold campaign of Mr. Jerome in 1901 earned thousands of votes for the anti-Tammany ticket and stirred up the voters amazingly. This year there will be nothing that can compare with it in popular interest, for the existence of the practices which furnished Mr. Jerome's ammunition cannot be admitted now by the men who found them so effective in 1901.

Tammany is in a position to take advantage of every error and mistake that the Low administration has made. Relieved from the burden of defending the acts of any public officers, it is at liberty to attack whom it pleases. The Mayor is supreme in the city government under the present Charter and responsible for the acts of all of his subordinates. Mr. Croker believes firmly that Tammany on the aggressive is far stronger than Tammany on the defensive. Certainly, its organization in New York county is as compact and effective now as it was two years ago. This is true also of the Kings county Democratic organization.

It matters little what action Mr. John C. Sheehan's organization and Mr. Herman Ridder's much overestimated following take. Neither of them can swing enough votes to affect the result, unless the margin is narrow. Mayor Low and his ticket will win or lose on the record his administration has made and on the opinion of Democrats as to the effect on next year's national and State elections of a continuance of the present political conditions in New York city.

## The New Better Than the Old.

The remark of Macaulay, quoted by a correspondent a few days ago, that no one who has an accurate knowledge of the past will take a desponding view of the present, seems to be justified by the observations made and recorded by the Rev. John Miller in the New York of 1695, in a book recently reviewed by us. That English clergyman found that drunkenness prevailed, that the moral tone of the community was desperately low, that marriage was lightly regarded and divorces were frequent.

As New York had at that time a population of only about 4,000 souls, the wickedness must have been proportionately very great and frequent to produce so sad an impression of general depravity on the English clergyman. At a later period Dr. Timothy Dwight, travelling from Connecticut, recorded somewhat similar impressions of the social condition of New York. But New England itself was not free from the same reproach. In the second generation of the Puritan settlers there was much moral decadence, and when Whitefield visited New England toward the middle of the eighteenth century he was appalled by the depth and extent of it.

We print to-day a letter from a clergyman, which is pertinent as suggesting an explanation of these social conditions. In it he refers to a deplorable episode of our early history, or the white servitude of the "redemptioners," so-called, and "indentured servants." He recalls remarks made in Congress in May, 1789, by James Jackson, Representative from Georgia, when a motion was made to insert in the Impost bill a duty of $10 each on the importation of slaves. If ever such a motion comes forward again, said Representative Jackson, "I hope it will comprehend the white slaves as well as the black; the white slaves imported from all the jails of Europe. Wretches convicted of the most flagrant crimes," he went on, "are brought here and sold without any duty whatever."

Two years afterward, during a debate on the Rule of Naturalization bill, he spoke of the grievous injury done to the good name of the new country by the "common class of vagrants, paupers and other outcasts from Europe," and advocated that before being admitted to American citizenship "something more than a mere residence among us" be required. The immigrant, said the Georgia Representative, "ought to pass some time in a state of probation and at the end of the time be able to bring testimonials of a proper and decent behavior"; and he suggested that power might be vested in the grand jury or district courts "to determine on the character of the man, as they should find it."

The subject of the "white servitude" in this country, to which Jackson referred, is very interesting and very significant, and it deserves much more thorough treatment than it has yet received. A late discussion of this system of white bondage, or "redemption servitude" in the American Colonies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, is in a paper read before the Monmouth County Historical Association, last October, by Mr. Alfred M. Heston of Atlantic City. It is a very creditable historical study, from which we gather some facts that will probably be novel to very many people.

"Redemptioners" were persons whose services were bought for a stipulated number of years, seldom more than seven years. The system was introduced by the English. These white bond servants were increased by criminals, vagabonds and other obnoxious persons transported by order of the English courts subsequent to 1618 and by persons, usually children, kidnapped in the streets of London and Liverpool and sold by ship captains to American planters. The demand for servants here was urgent, and, accordingly, the trade became lucrative, for they could be transported for from six to eight pounds and sold for from forty to sixty pounds. English speculators consigned cargoes of them to American merchants on a venture. So bad a lot of people were sent over that Dr. Johnson, in 1769, spoke contemptuously of Americans as "a race of convicts" who "ought to be content with anything we may allow them, short of hanging." According to a note in the last edition of Boswell, "convicts were sent to nine of the American settlements," and "Dr. Lang, after comparing various estimates, concluded that the number sent might be about 50,000 altogether." The *American Historical Register* represents Bancroft as saying, in 1887, that, in speaking of felons among the settlers, he had been very economical in dispensing the truths he had discovered.

It is frequently contended that these transported convicts were usually political offenders, but Mr. Heston finds that probably a majority of them were not. In 1670 cattle killers and burners of corn stacks became liable to transportation to the "plantations," and when the provincial authorities of Virginia in the same year prohibited the importation of convicts their act was overruled by the King. An English statute of 1718 provided that persons convicted of clergyable offences, such as burglary, robbery, perjury, forgery and theft, after being sentenced to death, might, if their crimes did not seem too heinous, "at the discretion of the Court, be transported to America for at least seven years."

Convicts, however, did not make up all of the "redemptioners." Besides convicts and the kidnapped, or "spirited," of lowly birth, came many of a better origin, teachers, for example; and "many ministers were imported on conditions almost parallel with those of indentured servants." That some of the teachers, however, were objectionable is indicated by the lament of Parke Custis in 1773, that "two-thirds of the Maryland schoolmasters were convicts." George Washington, he said, "was taught by a convict servant whom his father had bought for a schoolmaster."

The trade of bringing over these people had been almost abandoned at the time of the debate in the Congress of 1789, but the last sale of a "redemptioner" was not made till as late as 1811, at Philadelphia. When the term of service of the "redemptioners" was over they were mostly merged into the mass of the white population without any special taint of servitude. Mr. Heston quotes a remark from a manuscript letter of Jonathan Dickinson of Pennsylvania, dated 1722, that "many who have come over under covenants for four years are now masters of great estates." We are told in "White Servitude in the Colony of Virginia" that "intermarriage of free persons and servants was very common." "There are families in New Jersey to-day, reputable and rich," says Mr. Heston, "whose ancestry goes back to the days of servitude; whose progenitors were bond servants."

It will have been seen that the complaints which are made of the present immigration as "from the slums of Europe" might be applied to a large part of the immigration of the Colonies. Leaving out the people who came over at the first European settlement here, it may be questioned if, on the whole, the best immigration to the United States has not been in the period since the middle of the last century.

Our Troy correspondent of to-day blames the Southern States for not inviting a large part of the immigrants who are now arriving at the rate of about a million a year, but he omits from consideration the complication caused by the negro labor of the South.

## A Labor Day Parade Minus Parks.

The Chicago newspapers of Tuesday morning contained accounts of the Labor Day parade in that town with slightly varying estimates of the number of men who walked in the procession. Some of these estimates of the unions represented and of the men marching are reproduced in the subjoined table:

| | Unions. | Men. |
|---|---|---|
| *Inter Ocean* | 282 | 76,310 |
| *Tribune* | ... | 75,347 |
| *Daily News* | ... | 72,125 |
| *Record-Herald* | ... | 100,000 |

The totals of the first three separate and independent counts in Chicago are so nearly alike as to leave no doubt that more than seventy thousand workingmen marched in Chicago last Monday under the banners of organized labor. It was an impressive demonstration of a mighty power.

New York is a greater city than Chicago in population, in industries and in the numerical strength of its workingmen. It is the one city in the land where a larger parade might reasonably be expected on that particular holiday.

Estimates of the size of the New York parade on Monday last ranged from 8,640 to 25,000. The most liberal estimate of all, that which approached most nearly to the conjectural figures claimed by the organizers of the demonstration, was recorded in a spirit of fairness by The Sun. An average of seven counts or estimates by different journals in New York gives a total of 11,578 men in the procession.

The comparison with Chicago at once engages impartial attention. In Chicago there was no Sam Parks. In New York Labor marched behind the walking delegate who is under conviction on charges of extorting $200 from a contractor for calling off a strike, but who is now out of Sing Sing by reason of a stay of proceedings pending appeal.

## Eggs and Yacht Models.

Mr. George C. Benson must have given much time and close study to the models of Reliance and Shamrock III. in order to discover that the secret of the defender's superiority in sailing to windward was the resemblance of the central section of her body to the shape of an egg. His discovery is all his own. A writer in this month's *Outing*, making a critical comparison of the late antagonists, correctly says of Shamrock III.: "The greater part of this bulky hull is in the fore body; the centre of buoyancy is forward of the midship section."

The same writer finds that Reliance's remarkable windward work was due partly to her big fin keel and partly to the immense lateral plane furnished by her long overhangs when she heeled to the breeze. While less than 90 feet long on the water line when upright, when heeled she measures nearly 130 feet on the water. She is then about 10 feet longer on her side than Shamrock is.

Furthermore, it is the challenger that has the thinner and flatter afterbody. In short, of the two yachts the one which approaches at all to the egg shape is the one which was soundly beaten. Very few people know anything at all about the modelling of vessels or the why and wherefore of their speed.

If, however, it can be proved that the egg shape with either end forward is the right one for racing yachts, by all means let us have it employed in battleship designs, for we earnestly desire to have them get to windward of all opponents.

## The Broadway Anakim.

The glories of the Broadway Squad are to be revived. Sergt. Graham, its commander, projects into the atmosphere a distance of 78 inches. Men of his order of construction are being added to the squad. One dwarf of 5 feet 10½ inches has crept in, but he may be thin enough to give an illusion of height.

These human skyscrapers are needed. They match the modern architecture of the town. Little patrolmen may run better or fight better, but little patrolmen are lost in Broadway. Monumental peelers are wanted there, far-seen pillars and peaks of safety, sea marks visible above that ocean of folks and teams. These giants inspire drivers with obedience and timid crossers with confidence. Neptunes of that human flood, they calm the disturbed waves. And they are big enough to be calm themselves, irretrievably good-natured.

Aside from its use, the Broadway Squad is a great New York institution. The Broadway stages with their humorous and philosophical grizzled drivers are gone. Gone is the old race of car drivers, men of observation, who had time to watch the stream of things. The Broadway Squad, which used to curb the humor and guide the sometimes eccentric progress of the stages, survives, but not unimpaired. It was a mistake to put little men on it. No New Yorker worthy of the name can regard with composure a small Broadway policeman. All virtues but tall stature that policeman may have, but the want of tall stature is not to be forgiven. The Broadway Squad must be as it was in its tallest days. The town doesn't seem homelike without those star-grazing heads. There is something friendly and familiar about them. Home again from a foreign shore or his vacation, the Manhattaner doesn't feel sure that he is really home and the town is all right until he sights one of these cedars of Lebanon in blue.

Skilful pilots, men of many acquaintances, students of human nature. The Broadway Squad helps to show the possibilities of American growth.

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American golfers have learned some salutary lessons in the course of the visit of the team representing Oxford and Cambridge. That which has provided the most substantial food for reflection has been the plain fact that a little company of university boys, by no means the fastest or most hardened set of players in England, far from being representative of the highest skill to be found in the tight little island, has with consummate ease disposed of the best teams that could be brought together in this country. If a team of amateurs of such standing in Great Britain as that held here by Travis, Douglas, Reinhart, Brokaw, the Egans, Byers, and other cracks who have met the enemy, were to come across the ocean, we should not be able to provide them with good practice. We have developed some pretty fair golfers, but we have a better chance with England at cricket.

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Capt. Bob Wringe, the plucky skipper of Shamrock III., will be a welcome immigrant to the United States. Viewing sea and land from the deck of Sir Thomas's defeated single-sticker, he has decided that the Long Island coast is a better place to live than Brightlingsea, on the coast of Essex. Thus the latest attempt to win back the America's Cup ended not only in defeat for the British challenger, but in the loss to England of her best yacht sailor. Some day Capt. Wringe may sail a defender and win an international yacht race.

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Lou Dillon, the two-minute trotting mare, will make an effort to-morrow to beat Maud S.'s record of 2:08¾, drawing a high-wheeled sulky, and under conditions approximating those that governed the exhibition in which Maud S. made her splendid mark in 1885. The opinion has been held by many breeders that the low records made since Maud S.'s day were due more to mechanical changes in the racing gear than to improvement in the horses that have lowered the time. It will probably be impossible to duplicate at the Cleveland Gentlemen's Driving Club, where Lou Dillon is to trot, all of the conditions under which Maud S. went her mile, but the trial should be conclusive enough to show how much faster this year's queen of the turf is than was the champion of eighteen years ago.

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For the first time, the Superintendent of Elections, the Police Commissioner and the District Attorney will coöperate heartily in the effort to suppress illegal voting and promote justice. The lack of harmony between these officers heretofore has served to prevent justice. I think it fair to assume that 15,000 fraudulent votes, which, under old conditions, would be cast, this year will be disqualified.—R. Fulton Cutting.

The fact is that there is no more illegal voting in this city, in proportion to its size, than there is in any other community.

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In an obituary notice of Frederick Law Olmsted, in The Sun, at the time of his recent death, it was said that he had made the plans for the improvement of Belle Isle Park in Detroit. The fact is, however, that the plans for that park prepared by Mr. Olmsted were never carried into execution, but were superseded, under a new Park Commission, by other and radically different plans which had been rejected by him. The change was made after a long and bitter controversy. The credit for the creation of Detroit's beautiful pleasure ground belongs to others. All the same, Mr. Olmsted was at the head of his profession as a landscape architect in this country.

### How Many Not in It?

To the Editor of The Sun—*Sir:* I observe in the papers various estimates of the number of workingmen in the procession on Labor Day. I should like to inquire how many workingmen were not in it. In other words, how many organized workingmen are there in New York city? Also, how many do not belong to any organizations? I want to know if the majority rules.
Ajax.
New York, Sept. 9.

### Out of Plutarch.

Damocles was sitting beneath the sword.

"But," asked Dionysius, "ain't you scared at all?"

"Not a bit," replied the brave young man, "I have been under the knife before."

Fondly patting the place where his vermiform appendix had been, he proceeded with the meal.

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Nero had ordered his famous conflagration.

"At any rate," he exclaimed, "no one can say my wife and I quarrel over who shall build the fire."

History, however, has uniformly overlooked this shining virtue of the monarch.

## THE RIGHT TO LABOR.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Recent occurrences here and elsewhere make possible a definite alignment of interests upon a point of almost vital importance in the issues between employers and organized labor. The right of employers to take on or to discharge employees as individuals, regardless of their affiliation or non-affiliation with labor organizations, is a matter of supreme importance in the present industrial agitation. Upon that issue, one of the special aims of labor unionism must stand or fall.

Unionism claims the right to dictate to the employer in the matter of his employees. It declares, in effect if not in definite terms, that non-unionism shall have no place in the field of labor. It asserts that the non-unionist secures the benefit of all that is accomplished by organization and that he pays nothing and contributes nothing for the welfare and the protection of the rights and interests of wage earners. Therefore he is a "scab" and should be deprived of even the right to earn his living. The employer believes in his right to make his own selection—in other words, to control his own business.

The findings of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission asserted clearly a recognition and indorsement of the contention of the employer. The commission declared that "no person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization." To this enunciation of a sound economic principle the President of the United States has given his unqualified indorsement in a published letter over his own signature. A second indorsement, with specific illustrations, now appears in the decisions of Umpire Carroll D. Wright in cases submitted for his determination.

The issue is clearly defined and concisely stated in the foregoing words of the commission. But the decision has no binding force in law even with the support given to it by the President. It remains a phrase, a precedent which may be quoted, but it is not a law which can be enforced. A non-union man who may be discharged as a result of the influence of open or covert threats made by unionists has no redress. The club of unionism is still over the head of the non-unionist and will remain a menace to our industrial peace and to individual right to labor until the declared principle is formulated into a law upon our statute books which will place legal responsibility, specifically defined, upon both employers and the unions as organized or associated bodies of individual workmen.

To labor organization as such, to organization for the purpose of improving the condition and the status of wage earners, to organization which has for its object the due conservation of the best interests of our millions of workingmen, there can be and there is no valid objection. The right to organize for legitimate purposes is fully conceded. The value of some of the achievements of organized labor is also conceded. The right to violate the fundamental principles of our Government, as expressed in the Declaration of Independence, is denied alike to the employer and to the labor union. If the position of the employer is right, if the decision of the coal commission is right, if the declaration of President Roosevelt is right, it is quite time that the principle be established in statutory law as well as in morals.

## LIFEBOATS ON OUR COAST.

### Warp the Boat Out With a Buoy, and Propel Her by Motor Power.

To the Editor of The Sun—*Sir:* Your very seasonable editorial article on "Lifeboats and Tugs," in which you call attention to the lesson that should be learned from the gallant rescue, made by the tug Navigator, of the shipwrecked crew of the schooner Henry P. Mason, should awaken interest and practical effort on the part of all nautical minds and inventive landlubbers.

Being a sort of a cross between these two classes, I have given considerable thought to the question of how to get a lifeboat through the surf; and I am convinced that the simplest and best way is to have a buoy anchored off the life-saving station, with a cable running to it from the shore. When the lifeboat is to be launched, the cable can be rove through a small snatch-block in the bow of the boat and the boat hauled through the surf, either by direct pull by the crew or by a small drum and winch set up in the boat. This plan would keep the boat's head to the sea, and she could be warped out beyond the surf, then cast adrift and propelled by the oars; or, better still, by a motor.

Of course this plan necessitates the launching of the lifeboat at the place where the buoy is, but that might be an advantage, for a pull of a mile or two along the coast would not be as hard as dragging the boat and truck through the sand would be. Besides, I cannot see why our lifeboats cannot be driven by machine motor power.

My plan would guarantee the launching of the boat through the surf into deep water, where she could be held until she had gained headway by the effort of her crew or engine.

It is humiliating to think that the time when lifeboats are most needed is the very time when they seem to be helpless. I have no doubt that there are many of our life-saving crews that would not hesitate to navigate their boats across the ocean, and who are yet unable to launch their craft a hundred yards through the surf on a sandy beach.

New York, Sept. 10. Andrew Coats.

To the Editor of The Sun—*Sir:* What you say in the editorial "Lifeboats and Tugs" this morning, may also be said of Long Island Sound. On the Long Island shore there is no port after passing Port Jefferson, going east, till you reach the extreme end of the island. There should be a life tug placed somewhere along this great stretch. Yesterday's paper printed a despatch from Port Jefferson saying that eight bodies had been brought in from wrecks along the great stretch.

New York, Sept. 9. Reader.

### New York's Foot Scrapers.

To the Editor of The Sun—*Sir:* Not above Fifty-ninth street, as far as I have observed, but occasionally at the foot of the steps of old-fashioned, brown stone stoop houses south of that street, I see a small strip of curved iron stuck up in the sidewalk, which, before the day of asphalt pavements, was useful to scrape the mud from one's feet. Nowadays these "scrapers" stand resting and rusting in the weather, with no object in being except for the careless to stumble over, but they still stand at the foot of the steps of many old houses, landmarks along the path of progress, and I fancy they will remain until the houses to which they belong come down to give place to something modern whose "scraper" is on the roof, to scrape the sky instead of the earth.
W.
New York, Sept. 10.

### The Laborious Laureate on Salisbury.

*From the London Standard.*

Lay him in this quiet spot
Shadowed by his stately home;
Pompous rite he needeth not,
Underneath cathedral dome.
Simplest, in his life, of men,
Leave him now as he was then.

Humble heart, majestic mind,
In him grew from self-same stem;
He but proffered to mankind
Weighty words to counsel them.
But who fain would learn to steer
Ancient Realm, may learn it here.

"Ayes loud and vehement"
Never were his quest or choice;
All he cared for was assent
Whispered by the still small voice,
And being loved and understood
By the just, and wise, and good.

Death hath cloistered now his lips,
Hushed his voice, and sealed his eyes.
Think of how much wisdom sleeps
In the churchyard where he lies!
Who will guide us now? * * * Alas!
One by one the Sages pass.

Chanting then above his bier,
Under overarching sky,
Prayer and hymn he loved to hear
In ancestral sanctuary,
Bring him, for funereal crown
Reverence rather than Renown.

Both the lordly and the great
Here may learn how Virtue far
Outsoars din and dust of State,
And what tinsel Honors are.
Acclamations have their day;
Quiet Fame is fame for aye.
A. A.

## STORIES OF BISHOP CLARK.

### The Late Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

To the Editor of The Sun—*Sir:* In the death of Thomas March Clark, the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in his ninety-second year, we lose a most interesting personality, and the event marks an important epoch in the Church. Dr. Clark was a little boy of seven, residing in Newburyport, when Queen Victoria was born, and as a boy of twelve he stood in line with other schoolboys to see President Monroe ride by on a great black charger. He had entered, with his father, Gen. Lafayette's bedroom and distinctly remembered the great French General telling him to grow up a patriot and to love his country.

In later years he became, as Bishop of Rhode Island, a well-known public character, and during the civil war he resided in Washington and had occasional opportunities of visiting President Lincoln. On one occasion, in the Bishop's presence, Lincoln turned to his secretary and said, "Now, here is Stanton, who supposes that he has more weight of character than I have, but I stand much higher in society than he does," Abraham Lincoln being exceedingly tall and Stanton a short thickset figure.

When he was rector of Trinity Church, Boston, in 1847-51, Dr. Clark was known as an exceedingly eloquent preacher, although frequently misunderstood on account of his excessive love of humor. On one occasion the choirmaster entered the vestry and asked him to select a hymn to be sung before the sermon. The humorous rector replied. "Select one yourself and see that it is a Gospel hymn, for there may be very little Gospel in the sermon."

The first time I had the pleasure of meeting Bishop Clark was about seventeen years ago when he lost his beloved wife. The bereavement brought on nervous prostration and the good Bishop usually so full of fun wept like a child. I tried to divert his thoughts from his pressing sorrow by asking him to tell me something regarding President Lincoln. He said: "Abraham Lincoln was a man of singular tenderness of heart. I never saw him lose his temper but once. I was on a commission appointed to effect an exchange of prisoners. And when we were pressing him with some force he turned suddenly round and said with marked anger, 'It seems to me, gentlemen, as though you would like to run the Presidential machine yourselves. But it can't be.'" Three years afterward I met him in public when he kept his clergy in roars of laughter with an inexhaustible fund of humor.

The death of Dr. Clark at so advanced an age marks an epoch in the history of the Church, for since he became Presiding Bishop infirmities of age prevented his presiding at conventions or at the consecration of any Bishop, thus demonstrating the unwisdom of the present arrangement whereby the senior Bishop becomes the Presiding Bishop of the Church. The Presiding Bishop of the American Church ranks ecclesiastically with the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Archbishop of Sydney and all other metropolitan Bishops, but our American "Archbishop" is usually a man thoroughly incapacitated by the infirmities of age, if by no other circumstance, from taking his position as the head of the American Episcopal Church. It therefore seems probable that some action will be taken to remedy the inconvenience, not to say evil.

In order of seniority among the diocesan Bishops the rank of Presiding Bishop falls to Dr. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri, who graduated at Columbia University in 1857 and was consecrated Bishop in 1867. He was first Bishop of Montana, Idaho and Utah and after twenty years service became Bishop of Missouri. The next in order are Dr. Morris, Bishop of Oregon; Dr. Doane, Bishop of Albany; Dr. Huntington, Bishop of Central New York, and Dr. Whitaker, Bishop of Pennsylvania. There are ninety-three Bishops of the Church at the present time. Since the organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church there have been eleven Presiding Bishops: Seabury of Connecticut, Provoost of New York, White of Pennsylvania, Griswold of what was called the "Eastern Diocese," Chase of Ohio, Brownell of Connecticut, Hopkins of Vermont, Smith of Kentucky, Lee of Delaware, Williams of Connecticut and Clark of Rhode Island.

The longevity of the members of the episcopate has been notable, although Bishop Clark is the only Bishop who lived beyond 90. There were fourteen who lived beyond 80, and thirty-four beyond 70.

New York, Sept. 10. Clericus.

## EARLY AND LATER IMMIGRANTS.

### The Subject Considered With Reference to the South's Cry for More Labor.

To the Editor of The Sun—*Sir:* In discussing a bill on duties and imports in the House of Representatives, in May, 1789, Representative James Jackson of Georgia said: "If ever the bill comes forward again, I hope it will comprehend the white slaves as well as the black." Those "white slaves," he said, "were imported from all the jails of Europe, and wretches convicted of the most flagrant crimes were brought in and sold."

It is a historic fact that among the first emigrants to this country were many "men of loose character, discharged soldiers, men released from prison" and exiled to this country to get rid of them, prior to 1787. Many of the streetwalkers of London, accompanied by vagrants, felons, dregs of the Continental populace, were cast by the mother country upon her colonies. This practice became so extensive that in the Province of Pennsylvania, in 1682, the Council proposed to prohibit the introduction of undesirable emigrants, such as convicts and sot-weeds, by imposing a duty of £5. Before this date, however, there were thousands of emigrants brought over from the Palatine district, Germany, by a system which is little known to the present generation. They were "redemptioner" people, without money, who permitted the owners of the vessels which brought them over to sell them into servitude for a term of years, to pay for their passage across the ocean. There were also thousands of "indentured" servants, mostly German, Irish and Scotch peasants, who signed contracts in the old country that they would work for a term of years for the parties bringing them over. Adults, both men and women, usually served from seven to twelve years, and minors would serve until they were 21.

The Provinces of Maryland, Virginia and Georgia were, to a large extent, settled by an element which was banished or exiled from the mother country; while Pennsylvania and New York were settled largely by the home-seeking class of redemptioners and indentured servants, together with a large infusion of Dunkards and Moravians.

The Rev. Gottlieb Mittelberger's little book, "Journeys to Pennsylvania," and "Rupp's Notes to Dr. Rush's Manners of Pennsylvania" give a clear insight into the conditions and causes which made the States of Pennsylvania and New York take, from the very arrival of the early immigrants, the industrial lead of all the other States in the Union. Many of the citizens whose ancestors came over in the middle and last quarters of the eighteenth century now occupy the highest walks in American life and industry.

"The cry for more labor at the South" can be obviated by the South's setting forth inducements to that worthy class of foreign emigrants who land on our shores. Minnesota received a large accession of Norwegians and Swedes, Michigan of Dutch, Missouri of Germans; the coal that is mined in Pennsylvania is practically all mined by Slavonic and Bohemian miners. But there were concentrated efforts to get these immigrants to seek homes in these various places. "The South's cry for more labor" does not seem sincere, for the South has done nothing, practically, to turn the tide of foreign emigrants into their sunny climes. Let Southern chambers of commerce, boards of trade, merchants' associations and owners of the soil be as active in inducing the flow of foreign emigration southward, and their Macedonian cry will be heard.
J. M. B.
Troy, Sept. 8.

### A Census of Homœopathic Physicians.

*From the North American Journal of Homœopathy.*

At or about the dawn of the twentieth century there were in the United States (exclusive of Alaska and other dependencies) 9,369 homœopathic practitioners, or one in 8,000 of its population; in Barbados 5, or one in 39,000; in British America (including Newfoundland and all of Labrador) 87, or one in 64,000; in Uruguay 7, or one in 133,000; in Switzerland 22, or one in 151,000; in Australasia 29, or one in 155,000; in Spain 118, or one in 163,000; in Belgium 41, or one in 164,000; in France 211, or one in 192,000; in Germany 290, or one in 194,000; in Great Britain and Ireland 201, or one in 203,000; in Holland 17, or one in 300,000; in Denmark 8, or one in 306,000; in Mexico 32, or one in 423,000; in Brazil 33, or one in 428,000; in Italy 42, or one in 772,000; in Argentina 6, or one in 809,000; in European Russia 66, or one in 1,608,000; in Portugal 3, or one in 1,674,000. There were also 41 in India, 2 in China, 1 each in Cape Colony, Sweden and Venezuela, as well as 3 in the Hawaiian Islands and 1 in Alaska.

This indicates there are not less than 10,635 disciples of Hahnemann in the world, of whom 88 per cent. reside within the limits of the United States proper.

### Addicks Poem From Philadelphia.

Of Delaware's ills, behold the radix,
The filthy lucre of persistent Addicks!
All her bad Toms, bad Harrys, bad Dicks
Booze on the boodle of auriferous Addicks.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9. C. H. G.

## CHANGES HIS CREED.

### The Rev. A. H. Bradshaw of the Marble Church to Become an Episcopalian.

The Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw, for eight years an assistant minister in the Collegiate Reformed Church, has decided to quit the Reformed Church and become a Protestant Episcopal clergyman. He will preach for the last time as a Reformed Church minister next Sunday.

He has been associated with the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, since 1898, and this summer has been the preacher there. It is in that church that he will preach his final sermon on Sunday.

Asked yesterday his reason for giving up so important a place in the Reformed Church and beginning at the bottom in another, he declined to give any reasons while still in the Reformed body, further than to say that he had studied the matter for seven years with a growing conviction in favor of the Episcopal Church.

He leaves his present place without prospects and expects to take up mission work as a lay reader, probably in the diocese of central Pennsylvania. Bishop Talbot of that diocese is his friend, and the Rev. W. R. Breed, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, Lancaster, Pa., is his brother-in-law. He does not expect to get into the Episcopal ministry under a year and a half.

The Rev. Mr. Bradshaw is a graduate of Princeton Seminary, having previously attended Franklin College at Lancaster. He came from Princeton direct to Vermilyea Chapel of the Collegiate Church in this city, and in two and a half years doubled the membership of both chapel and Sunday school.

In 1898 he went to the Marble Church, and his special work there has been in connection with strangers, especially those stopping at hotels. Indeed, the hotel work of the Marble Church is famous all over the country, and at the services there are probably more strangers in attendance than in any six other churches on Manhattan Island.

Through the efforts of Mr. Bradshaw and some young people of the Marble Church, the Sunshine Mission was established in Hell's Kitchen. It has grown under his leadership to an attendance of 3,000 persons a month.

Mr. Bradshaw's family is reputed to be well-to-do, having interests in mines in Pennsylvania.

## MAMMOTH? WELL, HARDLY.

### New Yorkers Who Know About Pleistocene Things Seem to Doubt It.

The scientists of the American Museum of Natural History do not take seriously the report from San Francisco, printed yesterday, that Dr. J. P. Frizzele, a Government employee, has found in the Arctic island of Unimak the track of a living mammoth.

They think that Dr. Frizzele spoke wisely when he said that he didn't want to appear ridiculous by stating positively that there is a mammoth still living.

"But it is a fact," he added, according to the San Francisco despatch, "that I saw comparatively fresh tracks on the island of Unimak, about four miles from the mainland."

Prof. Waldemar Jochelson and Prof. Waldemar Bogoras of the American Museum of Natural History, both members of the recent Jesup North Pacific expedition, saw the San Francisco despatch yesterday.

"Absurd!" both exclaimed.

"It might have been the track of an elk," suggested Prof. Jochelson.

"Or of an escaped elephant from Barnum's circus," added Prof. Bogoras.

Both professors said that the island referred to was a small one, and if there were a live mammoth on it everybody would know it. It's a good many thousand years since live mammoths were making tracks.

On his recent trip to the North Pacific as a member of the Jesup expedition Prof. Jochelson found at the mouth of the Lena River a mammoth tusk which belonged to the pleistocene age. It weighs 260 pounds and measures 13 feet 6 inches.

### What Mr. Ridder has to Say.

*From the Staats-Zeitung of yesterday.*

The members of the fusion organizations yesterday selected Mayor Low, Comptroller Grout and President Fornes of the City Council as their candidates. With regard to the two last named we have no criticism to advance now; and our attitude toward the renomination of the Mayor has long been known to our readers. While we freely acknowledge that the Low administration has, on the whole, been without doubt the best New York has had for decades, we know, too, that the Mayor has by grievous mistakes alienated many of his former supporters, and that in consequence he is not so strong as he was two years ago.

The fusion conference has disregarded all criticism and has followed the advice of those who were determined to renominate Seth Low at any cost. The responsibility for the adoption of this course will rest with those by whom it was introduced. We have done our part in calling attention to the dangers which will threaten the success of fusion if the course entered upon yesterday is followed.

### The Thirteen-Infested Twenty-five Cent Piece.

To the Editor of The Sun—*Sir:* Superstitious people, and there are a great many of them, always regard the number 13 as being unlucky. They will never undertake to start anything new on the 13th of the month; you couldn't pay them to spend a night in a hotel room with the number 13 on the door; likewise they wouldn't sit down to dinner if there were already twelve at the table; yet these same superstitious people will carry any number of quarter dollars in their pockets and never have the least fear.

If they will take one of their numerous quarters and look at the "tail" side, they will notice that there are 13 stars; the motto *E Pluribus Unum* contains 13 letters; the shield is made up of 13 bars; in one claw the eagle is holding 13 arrows, in the other claw there are 13 leaves on the small branch. Below all these thirteens the value of the coin is given as "Quarter Dollar;" this also contains 13 letters.

Here we have in all six thirteens on the coin. Can any of The Sun's readers tell whether this was intentional?
D. M.
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 9.

### Real Democratic Burgoo.

*From the Winchester Democrat.*

It is indigenous to the soil of Kentucky, where it only is found in its pristine purity. Weak imitations are sometimes found in other places, but they never deceive the elect. It touches the spot as nothing else does. It fills, comforts and satisfies alike the pauper and the millionaire, and thus is essentially democratic. Work has begun on the preparation for the big amount that will be in evidence here to-morrow. In its preparation will be used 400 pounds of beef, 5 dozen hens, 60 dozen ears of corn, 15 bushels tomatoes, 10 bushels potatoes, 2 bushels onions, 1 bushel salt, and 25 pounds pepper. With the soup will be served 2,500 loaves of bread.

### "Another Record Broken."

Is there no breakless record?
And can nobody make
A good, substantial record
Nobody else can break?

Each year since man's creation,
For glory or for cash,
He hits some previous record
And knocks it all to smash.

In every field of action
Man does the best he can,
And has his record broken
By some succeeding man.

His muscle, mind and money
Exert themselves to make
A record that no other
Competitor can break.

The record is a wonder,
The latest and the best,
But somehow something hits it
And breaks it like the rest.

Six thousand years of records
Stretch backward to the first,
With no one guaranteeing
A new one not to burst.

Is there no breakless record?
Is there no power to make
A record that no other
Power has power to break?
[illegible]