The Sun.

WILLIAM M. LAFFAN.

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The Case of Foreman Miller.

Whether Foreman MILLER retains his position in the Government Printing Office or is discharged on the ground of "moral turpitude," one important end appears to have been served by the Miller incident. That lies in the reported purpose to put our public printing on a new and more economical basis.

That establishment is run at a total annual cost which probably exceeds rather than falls below $7,000,000. The reported figures are somewhat below that amount, but it is doubtful if they include all that is properly chargeable to such an establishment. While exact figures are not given to the public, if they are even known at all, it may be said that a conviction prevails in the various departments whose printing is done in the national establishment that the work could and would be done by private establishments for a general average of about 30 per cent. less than its cost in the Government office. Should that or anything like that be the fact, it means that from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 a year is now made a needless charge upon the public for the maintenance of an establishment which is admittedly out of date in its equipment and is apparently operated according to the rules of labor unionism rather than according to the rules of a commercial establishment run in the interests of its proprietors—the general public.

Should it prove that Foreman MILLER has been instrumental in effecting this much needed reform and very considerable economy, it might well be in order to recompense him by giving him a place where his differences with his union would be of no consideration, and where his alleged but unproved "moral turpitude" would not interfere with his efficiency as a public servant. If he can reduce the cost of public printing, he might be put in charge of the department. If that would not do, he might be made a Major-General in the army.

At all events, it is interesting to learn that a commission has been appointed "to revise the list of charges, so that all cause of complaint in respect to Government work in the office will be obviated." If this is really done, the people of the United States will stand to save a million or two million dollars a year on their printing bill.

The Tammany Cow.

This rather heated and undiplomatic remark is attributed, doubtless erroneously, to the Hon. HUGH MCLAUGHLIN:

"Remember what I'm telling you, this fellow MURPHY will be milking cows in the Isle of Wight before two years are past."

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN is too well acquainted with the rich returns of Tammany dairy farming to make such an assertion. He knows that, no matter how succulent the grass on the Isle of Wight or how plump its cattle, Mr. MURPHY will not be tempted to go thither so long as he has any chance of milking Greater New York.

That is the Tammany cow. Would the profits of two years justify a professional dairy farmer in taking up amateur bucolic existence far away from the richest of pastures?

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN must have been misquoted. Besides, Tammany has yet to catch the cow.

A Diocesan Convention To-day.

The meeting to-day of the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York will be made interesting by the discussion of the question of providing assistance for Bishop POTTER in the administration of the diocese and in discharging the spiritual functions of his office. The direction such discussion is to take will be indicated by the sentiment on the general subject which may be expressed by the Bishop in his address to the convention.

Next to the Roman Catholic, the Episcopal Church is numerically the strongest in New York, and without injustice it may be said to exercise here the most powerful influence, social and religious, of any religious communion other than that at the head of which is Archbishop FARLEY. The number of communicants in the Episcopal Church affords by no means a measure of its strength and influence, for at this time its service attracts and holds worshippers from all the Protestant Churches who are not directly affiliated with it, not having been confirmed in its membership. This large outside element in the attendance on its churches is made manifest when the congregation is called to Communion, for usually a majority of those present withdraw.

Except the Roman Catholic, the Episcopal is also the best organized Church in New York, not merely ecclesiastically, but also in its charitable and philanthropic enterprises. Its parish system is not carried out so perfectly as in the Roman Catholic Church, nor is it as much regarded by the adherents. Instead of going for their devotions to the church of their own parish or neighborhood, many Episcopalians pass far beyond to seek some other because of interest in a special clergyman or attachment to a special church. The roll of membership of St. George's, for example, includes hundreds from outside the boundaries of its special parish, from miles away, even from other boroughs of the town. This tendency results in great strength for some churches and actual, or at least comparative, feebleness for others, even some in populous neighborhoods.

Another noticeable feature of the development of the Episcopal Church in New York since the period of Bishop POTTER'S elevation to the episcopal bench, in 1883, has been the steady and great growth of the "High Church" party in the diocese. We suppose that the Bishop himself may be classed with the "Broad," or liberal, party, the party of the "New Theology," but that very liberality seems to have been exhibited by him in giving a free course to the school whose doctrines and usages have given it the title of "Ritualistic." In the philosophic view of the "Broad" churchman, this tendency to appropriate Roman doctrine and ritual is only an expression of a commendable depth and sincerity of religious conviction with which it is both policy and religious duty not to interfere. And, undoubtedly, Dr. CHRISTIAN of St. Mary the Virgin's is a clergyman of the Episcopal Church in as good and as assured standing as the lowest of the "Low" rectors. When the English rector from Hitchin called on Bishop POTTER to interfere with the "Popish" teachings and ceremonies of the extreme Ritualists of the diocese he was sharply rebuked for his impertinence and practically told to mind his own business. If he undertook to disturb the services to which he objected, Bishop POTTER'S advice was that he be turned over to the police as a violator of the public order.

Under Bishop POTTER'S administration of the diocese, therefore, Ritualism has flourished, though we question if its feeling toward him is not critical rather than grateful. It may not be that Dr. CHRISTIAN will be proposed as a Coadjutor Bishop, and it is altogether improbable that he would be elected even if he was put up as a candidate; but that he typifies in his "Anglo-Catholicity" perhaps the most earnest and most aggressive sentiment among the New York clergy is unquestionable. At any rate, the dominant clerical sentiment is now "High Church" to a degree which would have provoked bitter opposition at the time of Bishop POTTER'S elevation to the episcopal bench only twenty years ago. A clergyman, writing in THE SUN to-day, significantly commends one of the rectors of New York for election as Coadjutor on the ground that he has given a more ritualistic character to the services of a "Low" church, to the pastorship of which he succeeded, following a brother of the late Bishop PHILLIPS BROOKS of Massachusetts.

It may be assumed, therefore, that the Diocesan Convention which begins its meeting to-day at the Church of the Heavenly Rest in Fifth avenue will be free from disputation and harmonious in the conclusions it reaches.

President Finley and the College of the City of New York.

Yesterday's installation of Dr. JOHN HUSTON FINLEY as president of the College of the City of New York may be said to mark the beginning of a progressive development of that institution which will place it eventually among the very great colleges of this country.

This college, originally the Free Academy, is the summit of the system of free public education in New York, of which the elementary school is the base. From it has come a long procession of graduates who have achieved distinction in politics, in the professions and in the world of affairs, but it is no unjust disparagement of the institution to say that never yet has it ranked with the foremost schools of the higher learning in this country, or attained the place in that sphere which ought to be held by a college bearing the name of New York. It has not even received the consideration from educators of the highest class to which it is justly entitled, for it has done much good work in a quiet way, and in its faculty have been men of distinction in various fields of learning.

With the installation of President FINLEY this obscuration will pass away. He is a man of a high order of ability, both as a scholar and as an administrator, and he will command for the College of the City of New York the most respectful attention of the world of education. Under his presidency its degrees will have a far higher value.

Moreover, the institution is to be taken from its present narrow and unimpressive quarters to a new building adequate in its magnitude and its architectural proportions for a college properly representative of the grandeur of the second city of the world. This new structure is to occupy a spacious site at 138th street, and its cornerstone was laid yesterday as an incident of the installation of President FINLEY.

Gifts and Bequests.

The late WILLIAM EARL DODGE had many opportunities to observe the fate of well intended bequests to worthy public and semi-public objects. He saw that in numerous cases the purposes of charitably inclined persons were not carried out practically. As a sensible man, therefore, he made up his mind that he could do much more good by direct gifts during his lifetime to whatever institutions he believed worthy of assistance than by testamentary bequests to be paid after his death.

Acting on this principle, he gave what he believed to be just while he lived, and in his will provided for no public bequests of any kind. The statement of his ideas on the subject of charitable gifts is in these words:

"Acting from a judgment deliberately formed and based upon observation of the inexpediency of testamentary bequests to religious and charitable objects, and believing it better and wiser to give liberally during my life to such objects, I make no bequests of that character."

This opinion of Mr. DODGE'S seems to be held more and more by men who are rich enough to make large gifts to benevolent or charitable institutions. Mr. CARNEGIE is scattering his wealth wherever he can get communities to accept it on his terms. Mr. SCHWAB is building churches, schools and playgrounds wherever he has an interest. The roll of living givers to universities, colleges, charity organizations and humanitarian enterprises of all sorts and conditions is a constantly growing one, already creditably long.

Unquestionably some of the gifts which have been made by living men would not have become effective had they been in the form of bequests. It is easier to prove that a testator was insane in a will contest than it is to lock up a mildly eccentric character possessed of a fortune of sufficient size to be worth fighting over. Besides knowing that his money is going where he wants it to go, the charitable donor who gives before his death can watch the development of the idea in which he is interested, and can modify the conditions upon which his property is to be used as the requirements of the enterprise may seem to him to demand.

It may be said that personal vanity and desire for applause influence some men in not waiting until they die to make their benefactions, but a man who gives away much advertises himself as munificent and subjects himself to endless impositions. It is more charitable and perhaps more reasonable to infer that the feeling so clearly expressed by Mr. DODGE is in the minds of a great many other men, and that, like him, they conclude that they can do more good by their fellows by giving their money in their lifetime.

President Palma and the Protestants.

The Cuban papers give currency to a report of an interview recently given by President PALMA at Jiguani, in Santiago Province. Among other things Mr. PALMA is reported to have said appears the following:

"Cuba is a Catholic country and should take steps to avoid the advent of Protestants."

We feel entirely confident that Mr. PALMA has been misquoted, and we hold that position for two reasons. One is that it is an inconsistent attitude for the Cuban President. Nothing in his previous record or words has marked him as either a religious bigot or a strong sectarian partisan. Even if he was such a partisan, Mr. PALMA knows very well that a remark of that kind would carry no small offence to the millions of Protestants of America, and he has every possible reason to avoid doing or saying anything which could give such offence to people of the United States. It must be borne in mind that there are many in Cuba who privately and even publicly charge their President with an undue desire to defer to American opinion in all matters.

The other reason for doubt of the accuracy of this report lies in the fact that the remark attributed to President PALMA is flatly contrary to the Cuban Constitution. Article XXV., section 4, of that instrument declares that the profession of all forms of religion and the exercise of all forms of worship are free, with no limitation save that demanded by respect for Christian morality and public order. It lays down the principle that the Church shall be separate from the State, which, by such separation, shall have no power of subvention in any case or to any sect.

While this measure was vigorously fought by one or two delegates in the constitutional convention, it was carried by a large majority. It may therefore be taken as indicative of the sentiment and attitude of the Cuban leaders.

That Mr. PALMA, as further indicated by the reported interview, may have expressed a regret that so many of Cuba's rural areas are without priests for the performance of the marriage ceremony with religious rites, that religious indifference prevails in such areas and that there is an absence of religious influence in public schools is entirely probable.

The Course in Novel Writing.

A Chicago despatch to the *Tribune* gives the good news that "fiction writing will be taught at the Northwestern University this year." Mr. J. SCOTT CLARK, Northwestern's accomplished professor of English, "has planned the new course, which includes the teaching of how to write novelettes and magazine articles."

It must be gratifying to practical men to see a university offer instruction in a great breadwinning business. Indeed, it is curious that none of the business colleges has anticipated Northwestern. The writing of novels is one of the most profitable branches of modern trade. The successful novelist lives in clover. His paths drop fatness. He has city houses, country houses, automobiles, yachts, safe deposit vaults. He is venerated by all, and may become a member of the Legislature when he chooses. What a glorious change from the days when Miss BURNEY wrote of novelists as a class despised by other writers and sold "Evelina" for $100!

A word of hearty praise should be given to the altruistic pedagogues who are going to teach how to write novels and novelettes and magazine articles. They could make a great deal more money by working at the trade. They scorn to do so. They don't seek wealth, but to do good. There are editors of magazines in this town who are positively heartbroken by the refusal of the Northwestern experts to furnish them with masterly "copy."

A reflection thrusts itself upon the mind of the sociologist: Does novel writing have to be taught? Can't everybody write novels? Everybody does.

Actors and the Union Label.

Delegate BARRY of the Actors' Protective Union says that, "since the horseshoers went on strike for the union label, the members of his union won't receive any baggage or costumes in wagons the horses attached to which have not union horseshoes."

Asked whether the protected actors looked at the horses' feet before permitting their trunks to be unloaded, Mr. BARRY said solemnly that "there is something about the air of a union horse that a union man cannot mistake." The union actors are horsereaders.

This laudable zeal of the union actors, however, is not directed to the point where it would have the most effect. What boots it that an actor's trunks are drawn by union shod steeds if he consents to play to "scab" auditors?

Delegate BARRY should insist that no union actor appear in theatres which consent to sell a ticket to any man, woman or child who doesn't wear a union label.

The date for the opening of tenders for the construction of the Trans-Andean Railway, which is to connect Chile with the Argentine railway system, has been altered from May 1, 1904, to December of the present year, the object being to have it completed as soon as possible. The Chilean Congress has just voted $50,000 for the preliminary surveys. The total length of the line to be built is forty-seven kilometres, of which twenty-four are comparatively easy, but the other part presents some engineering difficulties; for, besides climbing about six thousand feet, sixteen kilometres of tunnelling will have to be done.

On the Chilean side the line is built to about thirty kilometres from Los Andes, the terminus of the main line from either Santiago or Valparaiso. The Argentine part of the line is almost completed up to 8,870 feet above the sea level, at the foot of the Cumbre, which is the boundary between the two countries. The Argentine company is now waiting for the Chilean side to proceed before going on with the rest of its part of it. The line, which is to be of 3 foot 3 1-3 inch gauge, is expected to be open for traffic in 1906. Valparaiso and Santiago will then be in direct railway communication with Buenos Ayres, thus obviating the long and dangerous passage round Cape Horn or through the Straits of Magellan.

Dr. Patton and Miracles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* That the ultimate force or energy throughout the universe is sufficiently powerful to manifest itself to the human mind in ways that are inscrutable is beyond question. Every student of science in its many departments soon learns that beyond appearances there evidently exists a something that is real—a cause for all surrounding effects.

From the history of scientific investigation, it has not yet been found possible to condition that which is beyond the range of sensible knowledge or to form definite conclusions as to its nature. Within the limits of a short letter it is impracticable to quote authority, only the names of some who possessed the ablest minds in the history of the world may be mentioned. Among such, both secular and religious, are Aristotle, Locke, Hume, Kant, Stewart, Hamilton, McCook, Spencer and Lecky. No one will deny that the lifework of these and others equally competent is entitled to respect and must be respectfully considered. When they conclude that the ordinary course of nature in its manifold processes has not, from the very nature of its development, been subjected to interference, persons of lesser reasoning powers have no warrant for dogmatic assertions.

The immediate predecessor of Dr. Patton as president of Princeton has written: "The result at which we have arrived is that the question of the occurrence of miracles is to be determined by the ordinary laws of evidence." The problem then seems to be not that the first cause is incompetent to act in any manner suitable to its will, but rather is there sufficient evidence to warrant the belief that the orderly development of the universe, as scientific investigation has practically proven it to have taken place (and as it is now progressing) has, from the initial moment of its commencing evolution, been subjected to change; or, in other words, has the primary energy in nature included man in its confidence and given him knowledge of his origin and destiny?

The discussion of miracles by Hume, the conclusions of Mansal, the comments of Huxley, the elaborate survey of the subject by Lecky, plus the influence by workers among physical phenomena, all conclude that beyond appearances there is an existence challenging all the resources of the human mind to define.

In addition, with scarcely an exception, all scientific researches in physics point to an evolution that is beyond the possibilities of man to conceive its beginning or end. There can be no question that Dr. Patton is sincere in his statements—that they express not only his belief, but also the belief of others working along the same lines of thought.

Evidently the diversity of evidence produces adverse conclusions in equally competent minds, that can only be explained from a psychological point of view. It has been said that "those who have made the most important additions to philosophy are those who have been deeply imbued with the spirit of physical science," and this statement seems to have been a fact. A further fact will be noticed, that those men who are profuse in dogmatic assertions, and fluent in metaphysical doctrines, are the ones to whom the laboratory of the chemist and physical apparatus of the investigator are strangers. No conclusion of speculative reason can outweigh demonstrated facts, or force on the unprejudiced mind convictions not sustained by preponderance of evidence. These various opinions of theologians can only be explained by difference in construction in their mental nature to receive and digest evidence.

While there is no immediate possibility of a complete concord among those who deny or affirm a belief in miracles, there is, however, evidence—and that of no uncertain import—indicating a general agreement of opinion among scholars that the finite mind has and always will have limitations. From the very nature of a subject beyond demonstration it would seem better to cheerfully accept our inevitable environment than to let our reasoning faculties constantly dwell on what can only be hypothetical surmises.

E. J. BERGEN

WASHINGTON, N. J., Sept. 26.

Why There is a Jewish Problem.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "Why a Jewish Problem?" It is because the world has done its utmost in trying to assimilate, absorb, the Jew for the past two thousand years; but the Jew will not assimilate. No matter if you shut him up in the Ghetto or try to convert him by force, or even be there a resort to starving and massacring—as Roumania and Russia are doing—still the Jew lives. Furthermore, as in the past so in the future will he yet live to see the utter annihilation of his cruel persecutors.

Is this longevity of a people so circumstanced not miraculous? The mistake of those who doubt whether a Jewish problem really exists is that they look on the Jew as a sort of superannuated being merely struggling for existence, and ignore the ideal that the living Jew embodies, which is righteousness. They view the "Jewish problem" only from the narrow and selfish view that Herzl's and Nordau's leadership has temporarily succeeded in stamping on present day Zionism.

Herzl and his followers do their utmost to present the Jew as wretched, in order to excite the world's pity. Such a method, instead of helping, rather humiliates Israel; for it is not pity that can truly help the Jew, but justice.

In short, it is false and misleading to assume that the "Jewish problem" is only one of the Jew's trying to save himself from extinction by the possession of Palestine or Uganda, for not only Palestine but the whole earth belongs to every moral Jew, as well as it does to every morally free man. In other words, the "Jewish problem" is a world's problem.

The Chaldeans, Egyptians, Babylonians, Greeks and Romans were all powerful nations which, after bequeathing to the world some eternal good for the benefit of posterity, gradually dropped out of the march of humanity. But not so with the Jew. He is still marching on in the human procession, with blood in his veins from noble ancestry dating back almost four thousand years—so much alive that he does not think of getting off the earth, as his exceedingly proud contemporaries had to do in the past. Why? Because the Jew's contribution to this world, namely, spirituality, is the slowest growth on earth among God's eternal flowers for the good of man.

The existence of Jews and Judaism—whose excuse for being is the bringing into fulfilment the "truth and righteousness altogether"—is guaranteed, so long as its daughters in faith, Christianity and Mohammedanism, will not learn to practice every minute of the day what is now at best only practised an hour a week in church or mosque. So long as the Jew is persecuted, discriminated against, treated as an alien by people professing the Christian religion so long the Jew will live and must live, for the good of the world, as a living protest against the gentile's ungratefulness toward a people whose heroic activity produced a literature, a Jesus and his Apostles, which freed Europe from idolatrous bondage.

S. P. FRANK.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 28.

Algonquin Indian Words.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In response to Dr. Edward Everett Hale's appeal to the readers of THE SUN for Indian words intelligible to the present residents of the soil which was once inhabited by the Algonquins, permit me to suggest "supawn," the Indian name of a mush consisting mainly of boiled Indian corn meal. This nutritious and palatable dish was eaten by all the Indian tribes between the St. Lawrence and the Roanoke and from Cape Cod to the Mississippi.

Mixed with milk, it was a great favorite with the Dutch settlers of the Hudson and Mohawk valleys, and still is eaten and relished by people of Dutch descent in this ancient Dutch town.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 28. A. T. CLEARWATER.

A COADJUTOR TO BISHOP POTTER.

A Candidate Recommended to the Diocesan Convention of To-day.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* There seems to be little doubt that Bishop Potter will ask for a coadjutor at the diocesan convention this morning, and therefore it may be necessary to explain the difference between an "Assistant Bishop" and a "Coadjutor Bishop" before entering upon the general question of the candidate to be elected. In the year 1883 Dr. Potter, then rector of Grace Church, was elected an assistant to his uncle, Bishop Horatio Potter, and the only two Bishops now living who took part in the consecration are Bishop Doane of Albany and Bishop Huntington of Central New York. In those days an "Assistant Bishop" was one who undertook to do the work of the diocesan when commissioned to act. But the "Coadjutor Bishop" has certain duties assigned to him by the diocesan, such as the supervision of part of the diocese; or distinctive duties, such as confirmations, and the oversight of the clergy, in which he will be entirely free to act. It is in this that the difference between an assistant and a coadjutor is found, and it probably accounts for the reluctance with which Bishop Potter has yielded to the desire of his clergy to have a Coadjutor Bishop who will take the oversight of outlying parishes.

As a clergyman of the diocese who will find it impossible to advocate the claims of any candidate in the convention on Wednesday or Thursday, I should like to appeal to my brother clergy of the diocese and the lay delegates of the parishes and to beg of them to lay aside all personal preference as well as all party feeling and unite in electing a thoroughly fit man to be coadjutor to Bishop Potter, and probably his successor in course of time.

There are many candidates in the field. Almost every clergyman in the diocese has his candidate, and consequently there is a danger that some clergyman entirely unfitted for the post may succeed after a number of ballots ineffectual in carrying a majority.

After giving very careful consideration to the subject, and absolutely without any personal choice or prejudice, and being entirely free from party Church feeling, I solemnly feel that the man for the position is the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, New York.

In character Dr. Grosvenor is preeminently fitted. He is a man of a distinctively religious turn of mind, he has a singular tenderness of heart, which is a very necessary qualification for a man dealing with the difficulties of his fellow men, and he has very Broad Church sympathies, which would enable him to administer the diocese in a manner calculated to win all parties in the Church. This broadness, however, is in no sense rationalistic, for Dr. Grosvenor is a devout believer in the Christian verities of our Church. Although not a very strong man physically, he is comparatively young and would doubtless find the visitation of country parishes more health giving than the arduous duties of a city rectorship. He has that modest manner which makes him very acceptable to his brother clergy, and the very fact that he has been elected a member of the standing committee, which is the diocesan court of appeal, is of itself an evidence that his brother clergy trust him. The rector of the Church of the Incarnation does not profess to be either a statesman or a politician; but he would rule a diocese in the fear of God and with the simplicity of Christ.

Dr. Grosvenor is a scholar, a man thoroughly educated for the episcopal office. He took his degree at Williams College in 1885, and then studied divinity in the Berkeley Divinity School for two years. The University of New York has honored him with the degree of doctor of divinity. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Williams in 1888, and in the following year he was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island. He began his ministerial work at Grace Church, Brooklyn, and was for five years rector of Trinity Church at Lenox in Massachusetts. In 1895 he succeeded the late Rev. Arthur Brooks as rector of the Church of the Incarnation (an extreme Low Church-man of the Puritan type), but Dr. Grosvenor in a fearless manner raised the services of that church in dignity and impressiveness, according to the intention and order of the Anglican ritual.

But above all, Dr. Grosvenor is in full sympathy with the building of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and his election to the Bishopric will probably do more than anything else toward the completion of the Cathedral for public worship, the entire erection of the building being a matter of some years.

Then it is thoroughly understood that Dr. Grosvenor is not only a personal friend of Bishop Potter, but also one who has by his consistent work won the approval of his diocesan. I have not seen or heard any statement to the effect that Bishop Potter has expressed any preference for Dr. Grosvenor; but he has been the Bishop's special selection for many ministerial offices celebrated in connection with the Bishop of New York's domestic life.

Let the clergy and laity of the convention, believing that they are assembled "in the name and presence" of Almighty God, and acting, as the convention collect puts it, "by the mighty power of the Holy Ghost," seriously lay to heart the question whether God in His goodness has not placed in the midst of them one remarkably fitted for the work and office of a Bishop in the person of the rector of the Church of the Incarnation.

A CLERGYMAN OF THE DIOCESE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

College Rank and Distinction in Life.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

There is a tradition in England—very wholesome for undergraduates—that university honors are a premonition of an eminent career. They are even associated in the popular mind with Cabinet office, and men point to Peel, Palmerston, Gladstone, Lowe, Northcote, Harcourt and many more to prove that the general impression is well founded. The list includes, indeed, most of the great figures in English public life during the Victorian era who were graduates of Oxford or of Cambridge.

Nor are we entirely without similar examples in this country. If we take the alumni of Harvard, and classify as honor men those who stood in first seventh of their class, who received honors at graduation in any special subject, or who won a Bowdoin prize, then in the honor list of Harvard there figure the President of the United States, the only Harvard men in his Cabinet and in the Supreme Court, the Ambassador to England, and the last Governor of the Commonwealth who graduated from the college. Nor would it be difficult to cite many examples among the successful professional and business men. Yet, the impression is certainly common here that high scholars rarely amount to much afterward, and that the competitive trial of life does not begin until college days are past.

Prof. Edwin G. Dexter, compares the subsequent careers of the members of the Phi Beta Kappa, the society of high scholars, with the careers of other graduates, and he gives figures, taken from twenty-two colleges, to the effect that the proportion of the former who have proved to be high grade men in the world is nearly three times as large as that of the graduates taken as a whole. He examines, also, two large New England colleges, the percentage of whose living graduates that have achieved success is 2.2, and shows that the percentage among the men who ranked in the first tenth of their class is 5.4; while in the second tenth it is 2.9; in the third tenth 2.5; in the fourth and fifth, 1.8; and in the rest of the class, 1.9. In one of these colleges he considers the first four scholars in each class and finds that their percentage of success is very much larger still.

Wilhelm I. R., Dressmaker.

From London Truth.

The Empress Dowager and Empress of Russia, Queen Alexandra and Queen Wilhelmina's treasurers pay directly bills are sent, but many other Princesses take their time. The Queen of Italy has no ambition to wield the sceptre of fashion, and goes to Roman and Turin houses to replenish her wardrobe. The German Empress remains faithful to Berlin and Vienna, the Emperor designing her gowns and mantles.

When he had the Waldeck-Rousseau cruising party to dine with him on board his yacht in the Stavanger fiord, Madame W.-R. had, of course, the place of honor, and the Emperor conversed with her about the Paris fashions. When he came to ladies' dresses he expressed his preference for the robe princesse, and said that the Empress often wore it. "Yes," said Madame Waldeck-Rousseau, as if thinking aloud, "but the robe princesse requires an extremely well-made figure." "But," cried the Emperor, in an excited tone, "the Empress is of faultless shape and proportions. She is even statuesque." "I am sure of that," answered the French lady, "but had in my head the hundreds and thousands who have not the same advantages."

"Tell me," went on the Emperor, in a deeply serious tone, though in a whisper, "does not M. Waldeck-Rousseau often design your dresses?" "He design my dresses! Never, never! For whom does your Majesty take him? He would be unable to see if a new dress were *reiue*, and is not a bit the costumier." "And all the greater pity," returned the Emperor. "For my part, costumes vastly interest me, and I design all the state robes of the Empress." "And I am sure she has every reason to be satisfied, since your Majesty's genius is universal."

THE WET DURBAR.

The Military Achievements of Its Heroes Told to an Admirer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have read your editorial in the SUNDAY SUN about the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. I should like to ask if they are not a part of the militia of the State of Massachusetts and therefore liable to be called upon by the United States Government in case of foreign invasion? How can they be part of the Commissary Department of the United States Army if they are part of the militia of Massachusetts? How could they conquer England, when we have not been at war with England since 1812? Did not your printer make a mistake, and mean Mexico?

Please give a list of battles in Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican and civil wars, participated in by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. I know the City Troop of Philadelphia, an old militia organization, participated in the Revolutionary War and the Spanish war, and I suppose the Ancients have just as honorable a record; if not, why are they so noted, and why do we hear so much about them in the papers, and why are they feasted and received with such honors? They are preparing now in this city to give them a grand reception in October.

You speak of them making charges in automobiles. How can that be, when they are only experimenting with these vehicles in the German and French armies? Please let me know what branch of the service they are attached to—the cavalry, artillery or infantry—as I expect to see them for the first time when they come to Providence and would like to learn something about them.

ANTONIO FOURNIER.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 28.

The military standing of the Ancients is unique. They are an independent organization with a semi-official connection with the Bureau of Irrigation. A list of their battles would take too much space. They distinguished themselves at Medford, Jamaica, Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, in the Bourbon and Scotch campaigns, at Bola Alta, Ron Acido, Aguardiente de Grano, Vino de Champaña, Soak Creek, Whiskey Buttes, Whiskey Island, Rum River, Slugtown, Still River, Jaggs-on-Skate, Tootville, Bun Bay, Bar Harbor, Bowls Branch, Cocktail Corners, Bracer Hill, Bouzo Julep Valley, Martini and a thousand other fields. They conquered England before there was time to declare war.

Come and see 'em charge on Claremont if you don't think they have mastered the automobile movement.

You ask to what branch of the service they are attached. Principally to the bar; secondarily, to the kitchen.

Overelaboration of Our Battlefields.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* New Jersey has recently dedicated a monument at Sharpsburg to its soldiers who served on the field of Antietam. In July, 1893, when the New York State monument was dedicated at Gettysburg and when that historic field already was covered by monuments and cut up by avenues until the place was hardly recognizable by old soldiers, Antietam, except for a few trifling changes, was much as the two armies had left it in 1862.

The returning old soldier observed first that the fences had been restored, the rents in the Dunker church had been mended, and the stone figure of a soldier in the Government cemetery looked over the treetops to the left, as he came in from Hagerstown. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the familiar aspect of the old field at Antietam after the forest of monuments and markers at Gettysburg.

At that time, besides the fine cemetery with its macadamized section of the Shepardstown road, extending through the village to the station, the Government had erected black wooden tablets, or markers, with white lettering, indicating the location of the different commands. These changes were in the direction of utility and in excellent taste. The wave of sculpture had broken on the hills of Gettysburg, but Antietam up to that time had been mercifully spared. The "bloody lane" was the same obscure farm road shut off from the Hagerstown pike by a pair of bars; the old stone bridge, at the end of the winding road from the village, had been relaid in its original form, and in the masonry of the south approach was a bronze tablet bearing the names of the soldiers of a Pennsylvania regiment who fell in the assault on it.

The same farmhouses and barns were hidden away in the ravines, where they had been built to be near the springs and where they were so wonderfully covered from the battle and so strangely convenient for hospitals. In the village of Sharpsburg there was scarcely a change, the three taverns did the business of one and envied Gettysburg making money out of its past.

It was like a dream of the most satisfactory sort to find oneself awake and alive in the very atmosphere of 1862, as though no time had elapsed, but only a change of seasons.

There was little visible to disturb such a strange hallucination. Not far from the Dunker church, ground had been broken for some State monument, but the old boys had not arrived with their company and regimental monuments sculptured in the marble yards of country cemeteries, and not a road or avenue had been laid out across the battlefield or a farmhouse disturbed.

Gen. Lee's headquarters was a crumbling old brick house overlooking the village square, and the farmhouse occupied by Gen. McClellan was miles away on a hill near Middletown. A woman was baking pies in the kitchen, and scarcely a stick of furniture had been changed since the military occupancy.

It was possible to go out to Middletown on foot and trace back through lanes and fields the approach of a battery that picked its way alongside a wood and filled its buckets from a stream and galloped into position in the dusk of the evening before the battle, when the scattering fire of the pickets was like fireflies flashing in the grass.

At Gettysburg that part of the field where the troops of the First and Eleventh corps left the Emmetsburg road and fought the battle of the first day is cut up by intersecting avenues so as to be unrecognizable by a returned soldier; and then the monuments themselves, with a few notable exceptions, are such sad perpetrations that they can only be enjoyed by remote generations when they shall have been mercifully softened by crumbling lines and a drapery of moss and lichen.

It is safe to say that within a radius of five miles from the village of Gettysburg there is more bad sculpture than can be found in a like expanse on the face of the earth.

Fine as some of the best monuments are, not the stateliest of them all is worth the old post and rail fences that enclosed the Emmetsburg road below the cemetery on the day of the battle, whose flat bars were riddled with rifle balls like the perforations in the top of a pepper box.

The greatest service that the Gettysburg commission has done to the battlefield seems to have been in the preservation of the earthworks and field gun trenches, such as extend in a quarter circle in front of the old cemetery gate.

It is so easy to overdo and overelaborate; and so American! Gettysburg has been elaborated until its topography is lost and its atmosphere is no longer its own. Farmers have sold their farms to the Government and taken to hauling visitors over the labyrinth of new avenues which make it impossible for an old soldier to find his own way. A town is guiding and finding and photographing and fleecing the perpetual tourist. The field at Gettysburg has been obscured and made grotesque, and the people have become mercenaries and extortioners under a system that has been extended to some Western fields, and that now threatens the peace and quiet of Antietam.

At Waterloo a great stone lion on a huge mound of earth overlooks the field of battle, which seems far simpler and more dignified than a forest of monuments turning a famous battlefield into a huge graveyard.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28. W. H. SHELTON

London Begins to Be Like New York.

From the Yorkshire Post.

Markets for strange foods, streets with none but alien shop names, summer tourists in alien garb, foreign restaurants, and in certain quarters a babel of strange tongues keep one in mind that London is the world's capital as well as England's. It has become more than ever so in recent years. The two jubilees, the coronation, the persecutions of Jews abroad, the increase of visitors from France as well as from America, have all amplified its ancient character of a cosmopolis.

Timely articles abound in the *North American Review* for October. Readers will find in it something about Macedonia, about lynching negroes, irrigation, the position of woman, Ireland's prospects, Japan's naval power, relations with Canada and other subjects. Mrs. Edith Wharton has an interesting essay on "The Vice of Reading." Commissioner of Navigation E. T. Chamberlain tells of the new Cunard agreement and there is a symposium on "Congress and the Currency."

SOCIAL ECONOMISTS BACK.

Dr. Tolman Says They Have Gained Much Valuable Information in Europe.

Dr. W. H. Tolman, director of the American Institute of Social Service, arrived yesterday on the steamship Rotterdam of the Holland-America Line. Dr. Tolman headed the expedition commissioned for the institute by Miss Helen Miller Gould, that since last spring has been making a tour of the cities of the old world in "a search for the good." It has been his mission to obtain first hand information regarding the social economy of Europe. This has resulted in the accumulation of much valuable information which will be installed in the institute.

"Since last spring we have searched France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, England, Scotland and Ireland," said Dr. Tolman. "In Italy we found cooperation the great movement. The cooperative societies there have handled over 643,000,000 francs, using this vast sum in cooperative movements.

"There are two great movements in England just at this time. The first is the planning of the first Garden City of the world. Thirty-eight hundred acres of land have been secured within an hour of London, and on this land is being built a model city, with resident houses, factories, workingmen's houses, schools, churches—everything to make a city that shall follow scientific lines and incorporate every benefit that can be shown by the world's experience."

A GROWLING PASTURE LOT.

Just Tap It With a Stick and It'll Answer You Back.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—State Geologist Blatchley received a letter to-day from Joshua Leffel, a wealthy farmer living near Silver Lake, Kosciusko county, in which the writer tells of some peculiar disturbances in a pasture field, a little more than two acres in extent, which Mr. Leffel says lies "high and dry." The discovery has been made that by tapping on the ground with a stick or with the foot sound, are produced that are startling.

"One can hear a peculiar cracking noise," writes Mr. Leffel, "and it resembles the sound produced by breaking ice. Again, there may be a snapping sound like that made by throwing salt on a hot stove. The noise is so distinct that it may be heard from one to three rods away."

The strangest thing in connection with the phenomenon, according to Mr. Leffel, is the presence of an electric current in the earth. He tells the State Geologist that by placing his hand on the ground a shock is felt, the sensation resembling that received from a galvanic battery.

WON'T CARRY QUEEN'S GIFTS.

Railroads Don't Want to Assume Responsibility of Getting Them to St. Louis.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 29.—A peculiar state of affairs has arisen over the transportation of the Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee presents to St. Louis, and it is possible they may not go. Workmen have them now all packed and ready for delivery to the railway for transportation to St. Louis. When Mr. Christie, who has them in charge, opened negotiations with the American railways for their transportation, he was met by a refusal to carry such valuable freight.

A consultation was held to-day with United States Consul Gunsaulus, with a view to arranging that United States troops should guard the presents during transit, but no conclusion was arrived at. The St. Louis Fair authorities have been notified of the tangle, but nothing has resulted so far, and the presents, which were reported to have arrived at St. Louis last week, are still here.

PANAMA CANAL SOME DAY.

Opinion of Dr. Duran, Recently Governor of Panama.

Dr. E. Mutis Duran, the recently deposed Governor of Panama, is spending a few weeks in this city with his wife, who is an American. They are at the Hotel Hygeia. Last month Dr. Duran had a disagreement with Gen. Cobos, military commander of the Department of Panama, which nearly developed into an insurrection. The matter was taken to President Marroquin, who displaced Dr. Duran and appointed in his place Senator Obaldia, offering Dr. Duran another post, which he declined.

Regarding the rejection of the Panama Canal treaty by the Colombian Senate, Dr. Duran said:

"Of course, the defeat of the treaty was a keen disappointment to the people of Panama. But I think that the project will ultimately be approved. It ought to be, in my opinion, for it will not only benefit Panama, but the whole Republic of Colombia."

BAD IMPORTED FOOD.

Government Inspectors Find Adulterants and Harmful Preservatives.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, of the Department of Agriculture, said this afternoon that as a result of the inspection of imported foods by his bureau under the new law authorizing the exclusion of impure or misbranded foods, twenty samples, or about 10 per cent., of 205 invoices examined had been condemned and rejected.

Of these twenty samples five were of Rhine wine, and contained salicylic acid; two of white wine, Sauterne, and contained sulphurous acid; four of olive oil, containing cottonseed oil, and misbranded; three of frankfurter sausage, containing harmful preservatives; four of vegetables in cans with lead tops touching the food; one of vinegar, misbranded and made from distilled alcohol, and one of coloring matter for foods, in which coal tar dyes were used.

WARSHIP TO INVESTIGATE.

Nashville to Go to St. Andrews to See How Americans Are Treated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The gunboat Nashville left Pensacola, Fla., yesterday for St. Andrews to investigate the complaints made by American workmen of their treatment on the fruit plantations of the island.

This country has no consul near enough to St. Andrews who could investigate the complaints, and as their truth can be learned only by inquiry on the spot the Navy Department was requested to send a ship to St. Andrews and have the naval officers make the inquiry.

Should it develop that the local government of St. Andrews is not adequate to afford protection to the Americans nor disposed to respect their rights, protest will be made to the Colombian Government.

The Greek Catholic Church.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* As a member of the Greek Catholic Church, which is in grace and communion with the Apostolic See, let me add a few facts to the interesting letter of Mr. Locke.

We have congregations scattered throughout the United States which, while firmly agreeing with the Roman Church in doctrine, retain all our primitive rites and ceremonies. Our parochial clergy are as a rule married men, the discipline in this respect agreeing with that of the schismatic Russian Church; the laity communicate under both forms of bread and wine; leavened bread is used in the preparation of the Eucharist; baptism is given by immersion, and in the mass the old liturgy of St. John Chrysostom is employed.

Nay, more, our rite permits us the use of the vernacular in Divine worship. The churches in America, while under the jurisdiction of the Roman Bishops, have also a prefect of the Greek rite, residing at Scranton, Mgr. Hodobay. The late Pope Leo conferred great privileges on the Greek Catholic Church, establishing a college at Rome for the education of the priests.

M. G. B.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

An Illustration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Permit me to give an illustration of the benefits of a reform administration in this city. The property concerned is a house in Ninety-first street, and shows the following enlightening result:

	1901 Tammany.	1903 Low.
Assessment	$14,500.00	$19,000.00
Tax	332.90	388.00

Naturally, my clients are for "Low and economy."

NEW YORK, Sept. 28. H.