

The Sun

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A Slight Rhetorical Difference.

The messages which passed from London to New York and from New York to London on Friday night, over the cable chartered by the Anglo-American Pilgrims, were charged at both ends with about as much friendship and good will as electricity can carry.

Yet we think that nobody who compares the phraseology of the British declarations and sentiments and pledges of brotherhood and unity with the corresponding expressions formulated on this side of the ocean can fail to observe one rather striking fact. It is this:

If there is any difference in intensity of adjectives, in effusiveness of sentiment, in apparent anxiety to be believed, in the degree of approach toward gush—if we may put it that way without offence—then the more emotional and demonstrative manner is to be found in the messages that came west, while the greater rhetorical reserve distinguishes those which went east.

This we note not as evidence of any real inequality of sentiment or sincerity, but merely as a sign of the times. The old "certain condescension in foreigners" is as absent on the one side of this interesting correspondence as on the other side the over eagerness of expression which sometimes comes from a lack of the sense of assured position.

The Constitutional Question Raised in the Senate.

On Friday the Federal Senate adopted unanimously a resolution requesting the President to state whether all the correspondence exchanged since June 28, 1902, between our State Department and the Bogota Government, in relation to an Isthmian canal, and all the correspondence between any department of the Federal Government or any of its officials and the Government at Panama, concerning the separation of the new republic from Colombia, had been sent to the Senate; and, if not, requesting him to send the remaining correspondence to the Senate in executive session. By a vote of 39 to 20 an amendment proposed by Senator CULLOM was adopted, adding the words: "If not in his judgment incompatible with the public interest."

It is a nice Constitutional question whether the President of the United States would have been bound to obey the resolution had it been passed in its original mandatory form. Even if the Constitution admitted of such a command it is a question, not to be answered without careful consideration, whether it would be expedient for the Senate to establish such a precedent. To recognize the importance of examining such questions does not, of course, involve the assumption that, in its negotiations with Colombia or the Republic of Panama, the Administration has anything to conceal. We have no doubt that in this instance every scrap of paper relating to the subjects named in the Senate's resolution will be cheerfully exhibited.

It does not follow that, by the intent of the Constitution, or by expediency, equal frankness would be imposed upon the Executive in all cases. As regards, indeed, the text of the Federal Constitution, the only reference to the subject is singularly curt. It is to be found in the second clause of the second section of the second Article, which provides that "He [the President] shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." To ascertain what this clause means, we must turn to the practice of the Federal Government. One deduction, to be sure, is obvious, namely, that the duties assigned to the President and the Senate, respectively, should be distributed as follows: The negotiation of a treaty is to be performed by the Executive; the ratification thereof, with or without amendments, is left to the upper chamber of the Federal Legislature. It is plain, too, that the Senate, in order to act intelligently, should have access to all information in the hands of the Executive which is calculated to throw light on the purpose of the treaty and the meaning attached to its terms by its signatories. Whether the Senate's right to information goes a hair's breadth further is the very question at issue. To assume that the Senate is entitled to determine for itself whether a given piece of information is calculated to promote the ends just named is, of course, to beg the question. The negotiator of a treaty has a right to be heard on that point, no less than the ratifier.

The Supreme Court of the United States has never been called upon to decide whether the Senate is Constitutionally entitled to demand the production by the Executive of all documents relating to the negotiation of a treaty. It is hard to see how a case could be made that would present the question for adjudication. Meanwhile, we must fall back on precedents. What has been the practice of the Senate and the President with reference to the issuance of such a command and to compliance therewith? In view of the fact that the relations of the majority of the Senate to the Executive have often been unfriendly, the precedents might be expected to be conflicting. The Senate's demand for the production of the correspondence between the United States and the Bogota Government, in relation to an Isthmian canal, and all the correspondence between any department of the Federal Government or any of its officials and the Government at Panama, concerning the separation of the new republic from Colombia, had been sent to the Senate; and, if not, requesting him to send the remaining correspondence to the Senate in executive session. By a vote of 39 to 20 an amendment proposed by Senator CULLOM was adopted, adding the words: "If not in his judgment incompatible with the public interest."

mands. So far, then, as the Constitutionality of the resolution originally offered by Senator CULLERSON is concerned, we must regard it as undetermined. The United States Supreme Court has not spoken, and at times the Senate has taken one view of the matter, the President another.

We deem it fortunate that no precedent rendering compliance with a mandatory resolution on the part of the Senate unavoidable has been established in the past, and we think it would be inexpedient to begin the establishment of one. The President, in his negotiation with foreign Powers, might find himself seriously cramped if it were known to the other party that every line of its correspondence might have, at a given moment, to be divulged to ninety Senators. No doubt the Senate would examine the correspondence in secret session and might agree that it should not be spread upon the Senate's records. Experience has shown, however, that what is made known to ninety Senators cannot, as a matter of fact, be withheld from the public ear. Nothing, on the other hand, is more plain than that such revelations might, under certain circumstances, be detrimental to the public welfare, for the extent to which the interests of a third Power would be affected by a projected treaty might be the subject of careful inquiry in the correspondence. Suppose, for instance, that Secretary SEWARD during our civil war had entered into a negotiation with the St. Petersburg Government concerning a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and the United States. The effect of such an agreement on the attitude of France and England toward the Confederacy must inevitably have been considered in the notes exchanged. Would it have been compatible with the public interest that such correspondence should be produced in extenso in the Senate, whether the session of that body was or was not ostensibly secret? The question answers itself.

As regards, therefore, the expediency of making a request for papers mandatory, we concur with Senator SPOONER and Senator CULLOM, rather than with Senator COCKRELL, Senator GORMAN and Senator McLAUGHLIN. At the same time, we are convinced that, so far as the case before the Senate was concerned, the discussion was academic, as we have no reason to believe that the State Department, or any other Department, has any wish to withhold a scrap of the correspondence relating to the Panama affair.

The Geographical Distribution of Our Exports.

Analysis of the recently published statistics of our export trade discloses facts which are important. Among these is the comparative fixity of the geographical distribution of our exports. It is perhaps natural that Europe should be our best customer and remain so. That area presents the largest developed market. Large quantities of food products beyond the power of local supply are required for Europe's many centres of consumption. A demand exists for our abundant surplus of alimentary substances. In the department of manufactured wares, the United States produce much that is required by a developed civilization. For these and other reasons, Europe is a heavy customer.

The geographical distribution of our exports is shown in the following table of percentages of total export, and attention is called to the comparative fixity of these percentages during the last decade, the period of our remarkable increase in foreign trade. The total value of exports for the years quoted was:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Value. 1903: \$67,719,414; 1902: \$67,719,414; 1901: \$67,719,414; 1900: \$67,719,414.

The Percentage Taken by the Different Geographical Areas during those Years was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Europe, and Other. 1903: Europe 78.00, Other 22.00; 1902: Europe 77.96, Other 22.04; 1901: Europe 78.00, Other 22.00; 1900: Europe 78.00, Other 22.00.

The increase in total value for the decade to each of these areas is shown by the following table of exports:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Europe, and Other. 1903: Europe \$67,719,414, Other \$15,000,000; 1902: Europe \$67,719,414, Other \$15,000,000; 1901: Europe \$67,719,414, Other \$15,000,000; 1900: Europe \$67,719,414, Other \$15,000,000.

Our trade with Europe furnishes a basis for some highly interesting comparisons. Our sales to Europe for the single year 1903 were five times the total of our entire sales to the continent of Africa for the last eleven years. They were more than double the entire sales to Asia and were greater than the total of our entire sales to Asia and South America combined for the same period. They amounted to more than one-half of the quantity taken by our North American neighbors from 1893 to 1903 inclusive.

In 1903 we sold to Europe alone more than we have sold to Africa, Asia and South America combined since the close of the year 1893, and one-third as much as we have sold to Africa, Asia, North and South America, and Oceania since the same date. Our trade with Europe must be regarded as a very gratifying situation. Our trade with the rest of the world cannot be contemplated with the same satisfaction.

An assumption that our sales in the various world areas outside of Europe are limited because the total imports of those areas are small is not properly justified. No exact figures can be given, but the use of such import figures as are available, though estimate for the remainder, make \$2,500,000,000 of imports for such countries, a fairly conservative estimate. It is true that our present share of that trade makes a fair

contribution, but there still remains a potential market for \$2,000,000,000 worth of American wares and merchandise. Probably there is much of this which, for various reasons, is beyond American control. But enough of it is within our reach to make a very handsome addition to our export figures.

We lead the world in our exports of domestic products, but that is hardly a matter for any American boasting. We ought to lead the world, and we ought to lead it not as we do, by an eyelash, but by very many lengths. We have the natural resources and the capital and the brains to make them available to their very utmost. That we do not secure a longer lead is due to our complacent satisfaction with that which we have and a widespread indifference to that which we shall assuredly need in a future which is, probably, not far distant.

Field Manoeuvres of the Army and Militia.

The War Department estimates that the joint field manoeuvres of the army and the militia to be held this fall in the Atlantic and the Pacific divisions will cost \$1,245,366. In 1905 the troops in the Northern and in the Southwestern divisions will take the field, and the expense to the Government will be \$1,255,446. Next fall's exercises are to be in the Conewago Valley, in Pennsylvania, for the Atlantic division, and in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties, California, for the Pacific division. The plans adopted by the War Department provide for manoeuvres in each of the four divisions every other year. The mock campaigns of 1903 were fought out at Fort Riley, Kan., at West Point, Ky., last fall, and on the New England coast in the summer. Lieut.-Gen. CHAFFEE is heartily in favor of the policy which aims to bring the Regulars and the National Guardsmen together under practically war conditions at frequent intervals. In a letter to Secretary ROOR he says of the manoeuvres:

"It may be truly said that the officers of the Regular Army and of the militia are all very enthusiastic about these exercises. Their very great professional value as a means of higher instruction and practical training of personnel, and as a test of equipment, transportation facilities, &c., is clearly recognized on every hand. In reports of officers of all grades who took part, officers both of the Regular Army and of the militia."

Gen. CHAFFEE points out that as each State's troops will participate in these manoeuvres in alternate years only, it will be necessary for the State instruction camps to be held in the intervening years. These might be abandoned if the troops were called out at Government expense every year, and their maintenance is regarded as important.

The success of the manoeuvres has convinced the army officers of the advisability of extending their scope hereafter. It is proposed to prolong the field service of the militia from twelve days to fifteen each year, and to increase from about 10,000 to about 40,000 the number of men employed.

The unfortunate effects of suddenly concentrating large numbers of amateur soldiers under command of inexperienced officers was demonstrated time and again during the Spanish war. The good results of field manoeuvres on a large scale are already apparent.

The Position of Dr. Briggs.

The text of the address of the Rev. Dr. Briggs before the Church Club, of which so much criticism has been made, is printed in the Independent, and nothing appears in it which justifies any presentation of him for heresy or makes possible his conviction on such an accusation. So far as Anglicanism and the theory of the apostolical succession are concerned, he says nothing which is not sustained by Anglican authority itself, as expressed by many leading churchmen of the past and the present.

Dr. Briggs's address is in substance a plea for Christian unity and catholicity, and he illustrates their possibility by picturing the divisions of opinion and of practice in the early days of Christianity and the triumph of the organization of the Church over them. So now "we must rise above the present low level of doctrine and institutions into higher and more comprehensive positions, and then some Reformer, called of God, will discern some simple principle which will become the first link across the chasm, and then the bridge will follow in due time." His argument seems to be that the very diversity so distinctive of the period of religious thought affords the best reason for the expectation of a coming catholic consensus, since it is in superficial opinion rather than essential Christian sentiment.

Surely, no ground for angry controversy is afforded in such a presentation of the case. Nor can it be doubted that in making it Dr. Briggs expresses the tone and represents the drift of present religious sentiment. Outside of a relatively small part of the Christian world, people are becoming tired of the discords produced by mere pride of opinion. Dissensions between different divisions, once angry, have given place to indifference as to the causes of them.

A new school of thought looks on them as childish quarrels over exploded theories. Whether the conflicting religious positions are sustained or refuted by apostolic teaching and practice it does not even stop to investigate, for it recognizes no authority in the Apostles, in Scripture or in tradition to settle any question of the sort. It throws overboard the whole as evidences of an inferior intellectual development and a palpably false conception of the universe. To such a school Dr. BRIGGS seems to be struggling vainly to dodge the irresistible conclusions of his critical method because they would land him where they themselves are and where eventually he must come if he has honesty and courage of mind.

On the side of faith in Christianity as a supernatural revelation it would seem that there should be only encouragement for Dr. BRIGGS in his struggles to escape from the abyss of scientific criticism. The bridge by which he would save himself and Christianity is religious evolution, thus explained by him:

"But having gone so far, have we reached the limit in our investigation of the apostolic labor."

lance? If it is true that the Apostles left a sacred deposit in the Church to be used throughout its entire history, it was not to be laid away in a napkin, to be preserved in its original integrity as a sacred treasure; it was given to be used, to be increased, developed, enriched by usage, and that not by one generation, or by the Ante-Nicene Church merely, but by the Church of all ages, each adding its increment to the apostolic inheritance—not new doctrines, not new institutions, but the development, the application to new times and circumstances and conditions of the original institutions and doctrines."

To that end he dreams of the possibility of attracting into a "Catholic Church of the future" all existing Christian divisions by the magnet of "Holy Love." This is not a new vision; it has always appeared to pious souls; but is it not a shadowy bond of union? The "great fundamental Catholic principle of Holy Love" was instilled into Christianity by its Founder, yet the passion generated by it in Christendom was hateful discord. What is "Holy Love"? Is it your "Love" or my "Love"? Christendom has been reddened with blood for centuries by wars provoked by conflicting interpretations of that "Love" and of the methods by which it should be manifested. The feeling which Dr. BRIGGS seems to have in his mind is that in the development of civilization the time has come when a truce will be called to that indecisive battle because all hands are beginning to recognize that in such a contest the fundamental principle of Christianity is torn to pieces and Hate and not Love is the victor.

He sees—and more clearly because in his own mind, trained by scientific criticism, a like struggle is going on—that supernaturalism cannot hope to make adequate resistance against natural science unless the now divided and discordant forces of religious faith are welded together into one army by a common sentiment which shall subordinate wholly every question and every consideration which has provoked past diversity. He sees that the contest now and to come is not between differences of religious faith, but between faith and denial, between the supernatural and the natural.

On which side Dr. BRIGGS himself will get eventually may be doubtful; but so far he has committed no offence against religion in indicating the line of battle which religion must take.

The Golden Age of Literature.

It appears from a case in the United States Circuit Court that a publishing firm has sold four "autograph editions" of Mr. ROOSEVELT's collected works, 1,226 "sets," for \$775,220, and that the distinguished author's royalties thereon amounted to \$155,050.

These facts are witnesses to prosperity, to the value of great literature to appreciative readers in comfortable circumstances, and most of all, to the splendid rewards of successful authorship and chirography.

For signing his name 1,226 times Mr. ROOSEVELT has received \$155,050. Can any other profession show such signal and easy remuneration? It must be especially gratifying to Mr. ROOSEVELT's pride in his literary achievements to know that his profits surpass those of two other famous politico-literary producers, the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN and the Hon. WEBSTER DAVIS.

The Sailor Lumberman From Cork.

Early in the session, the Hon. ARISTO A. WILEY of Alabama introduced into the House of Representatives a bill for a monument in Washington to JEREMIAH O'BRIEN and proposed this inscription for it:

"Erected to the memory of The heroic Irish-American, JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, who captured and sank in the first sea fight of the Revolutionary War The British schooner Margaretta."

Even Commodore JOHN BARRY is less famous than the organizer or creator of the American Navy should be; and JEREMIAH O'BRIEN is hardly a name to most of us. So swiftly does history lengthen and so impossible are the modern demands upon the memory. But for those for whom a gallery of half-forgotten or faded faces has more charm than the great stock personages that stare from more important canvases JEREMIAH O'BRIEN has a value of his own. He was a Corkonian, who became a Down Easter. The exploit which the monument, if ever it is built, will commemorate, was told, with some pardonable squibs of rhetoric, by Mr. WILEY last Thursday.

It took three weeks for the news of the battle of Lexington to trickle into Machias, Me. Not till May 10, 1775, did the fishermen and farmers, and sawmillers and shipyard men of Machias hear of that little brush with King GEORGE'S lobsters. It was a Sunday morning. Folks went to meetin' in those days. The meetin' house was the club of a scattered population. Young Machias boiled and spoiled for a fight, but the situation was scarcely alluring. An armed English schooner, the Margaretta, was anchored, square in the face of the village, waiting to escort two lumber sloops to Halifax. The villager bigwigs and beadies were Tories. Certain muskets were in good reliable hands, but the confounded Tory officials had all the powder locked up in a magazine. Jonesboro, ten miles away, had powder, but who was to get it? No man dared to leave the town. The authorities would be at his heels or on the watch for him when he came back. Machias was not populous. The disappearance of even one man would leave a gap that would be noticed. Just at this point we may say that the Machias youngsters seem to have been less resourceful and crafty than they ought to have been.

But MARY CHANDLER was in the meetin' house. Probably MARY didn't hear the hymn "lined out," or even remember the text from which the person, if he was worth his salary, must have preached two hours or so. MARY was only 17, but she had a good head, a good constitution, well legs, feet and shoulders. We can see MARY stealing down the aisle during the long prayer or soon after the sermon was started on its weary way. It was a hard trail to Jonesboro, but MARY CHANDLER was back in Machias

that night, with twenty-five pounds of gunpowder. The captain of the Margaretta smelled trouble somehow or other. Toward midnight he made his Blue Nose crew take the schooner a few miles off to the bay. There he thought he was safe and could command Machias and its rebellious young men. Here JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, lumberman, age 35, cool as a cucumber, comes in. Mr. WILEY shall describe the little surprise party which Mr. O'BRIEN got up:

"His force consisted of thirty-five picked men, selected from among the shipbuilders and sailors of Machias. Full of mettle and ardent, young in years, keen of eye, strong of limb and compact of body; brave and generous, every sort of them, with the health of salt air in their cheeks and the love of country in their hearts; 'declaring for us,' 'beyond in hope, and proud in their own self-esteem,' such a veritable 'tormenta,' putting on the 'dauntless spirit of resolution,' 'impudent of wrong and weary of oppression,' daring to do all that mortal man could do to redress their grievances, this Spartan band, under the skillful leadership of the gallant O'BRIEN, rushed, as it were, from the very summit of the mount of defiance and quickly seized and unloaded one of the lumber-laden sloops and equipped her for battle, arming her with the old muskets dragged from their owners' attics, and steering away in her hull the powder which MARY CHANDLER had brought to them through the mass of a thick forest."

"Sailing into the bay as the rays of the early morning light gilded the eastern sky, 'drew was the clang' as the two craft raged alongside one another and exchanged dreadful broadside shots. Soon the schooner's foremast rattled to the deck and all was over with her, JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, at the head of his thirty-five 'Down Easters,' boarded, captured and sank her."

As Mr. WILEY says, "this insignificant little sloop was the babe" which has grown into the American Navy. JEREMIAH O'BRIEN was the precursor of our "Admirals all," the great race of sea-dogs that boys will never tire of reading about or men of women of admiring. His sloop, as Mr. WILEY might have mentioned and the inscription should record, was called the Liberty. O'BRIEN was made a Captain in the navy, after taking the crews of two English cruisers that he captured to the Provincial Congress. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, his brother, was his first Lieutenant. Another brother, JOHN, raked the seas in a privateer. JEREMIAH cruised in the Liberty two years, and then roamed about, taking prizes in the Hannibal, a twenty-ton letter of marque. At last the British nabbed him and he spent six months in the prison ship Jersey and a year more in Mill Prison. He took French leave of the latter. He died, Collector of Customs at Machias, in 1818; and there is a good, rattling novel in his life.

JEREMIAH O'BRIEN earned his monument, whether he gets it or not. Has Machias built one to MARY CHANDLER?

Representative GORDON RUSSELL, the successor in Congress of the Hon. R. C. DE GRAPPELLE of the Third Texas district, has introduced a joint resolution in the House providing for an amendment to the Constitution under which all United States District, Circuit and District of Attorney shall be elected by the voters of the districts in which they are to serve, under laws enacted by the State Legislatures. It is also provided that Supreme Court Justices shall hold office for terms of twelve years, Circuit Court Judges for eight years, and District Court Judges for six years. The experience of the nation with judicial officers appointed to serve during good behavior has been thoroughly satisfactory so far. The Supreme Court offering no pecuniary inducements to a successful lawyer, has attracted the highest talent in the land in honorable competition for preferment to it, and the subordinate courts have been manned generally by men of the highest standing in their profession.

The State having elective judiciaries have not obtained the services of better men for Judges than those in which the appointive system prevails, nor is the independence of the bench increased by limiting the term of office. Why should the United States be asked to abandon a judicial system that has given splendid results?

A Mother's Complaint of the Schools. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—My little son, 9 years old, has just started for school through snow several inches deep and still falling heavily. He is compelled to pass a commodious school building, with vacant classrooms, 1200 street and Avenue, where he has still not attended school, and struggle on to another school, three-quarters of a mile further away, at 165th street and St. Nicholas avenue.

There seems to be absolutely no reason for this. In answer to my inquiries, I am told by the 165th street school that it is made "because Superintendent Stewart says so." My informant cheerfully admits that it is not necessary, and that she would not be surprised if the boys came back, adding that she thinks the walk to 165th street is altogether too long.

The city has built a school for the accommodation of the children in this locality. It is not full, yet all day long boys and girls are waiting for the little lads must go either to 20th street and Broadway, or 165th street and St. Nicholas avenue—schools rarely three miles apart.

If anything can be done to fight this unnecessary wrong, will you use your influence to help us? NEW YORK, Jan. 29. INDIGNANT PARENT.

To Save the "Man Overboard."

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—In THE SUN of some days ago I read an account of the drowning of a man who was under the bowsprit splining the bowsprit. We are so sure that the sea was running so heavy to launch a boat, and that the second mate jumped overboard with the end of a ten fathom line. He could not go any further than three fathoms from the ship's side with that rope, and he might just as well have stayed on deck.

If some of these ships that lose men overboard would send down to Gloucester and get a dory and carry it in some convenient place, and then have a couple of men that could handle her among the crew and that can get thousands of them any-where from Gloucester to Boston, they would know what kind of a sea a boat could live in.

That poor sailor who was drowned would not have been able to sit on the main yardarm in a sea dory, but he would have saved his life, for it is well known that they can and have lived in a sea when the gulls were afraid to light.

LAMPS PARADES. (Fisherman out of a Job.) GLOUCESTER, MASS., Jan. 26.

Differences in London and German Methods.

For the kind of the London and German methods, there is in London only one professional of Sanskrit, and it is unendowed, while in Germany there are twenty endowed Sanskrit chairs; and it is not that the Germans are less intelligent for the welfare of the people of India.

Or Fancy Kansas Siding Quietly as Any Time.

Come to the size of Kansas. Fancy Kansas sitting quietly and allowing Russia and Japan to come in and slip her real estate.

The Easy Passage of the Alps. Napoleon was lying his soldiers. "It will be no trouble to cross the Alps," he assured them. "We will simply go belly-aching down like we did when we were boys."

When We Sit Down. There's been too much of worrying. "I'm sitting down," says the man. "If we could fall upon the snow."

As softly as fall on the snow.

Did Life Originate in the Polar Regions?

Mr. G. R. Wieland of the Peabody Museum, Yale University, has a paper in the last number of the American Journal of Science that is attracting much attention among scientific workers. He has collected many facts, most of them revealed by geological science, to show the probability that the origin of life occurred in the polar region, and also that the climatic changes which affect life increase toward the poles; and therefore that polar influences have had much more to do with differentiating life into many forms than equatorial influences.

As the continents are grouped around the North Pole, it is reasonable to suppose that the northern circumpolar area has been, ever since time immemorial, the main centre from which animal and plant life have radiated; and Mr. Wieland adduces much evidence to show that this theory is correct. These deductions are by no means new, but they have never before been fortified in one composition by so large an array of testimony as that which Mr. Wieland has collected in his careful paper.

The fundamental idea on which this theory of the origin of life is based is not difficult to understand. Some conditions of stability must have been necessary to the beginnings and perpetuation of plant and animal life. If the globe was once molten, as physicists from Kant and Laplace to Kelvin have declared, lunar discharges of tremendous power must have been produced at the equator, though they were weak at the poles. Sufficient crustal stability to make hot water life possible must have first appeared at the poles. A great interval of time must have elapsed between the first appearance of crustal stability at the poles and similar conditions at the equator, able to resist the enormous attractive power of the moon and sun. It may have taken a million years for the temperature and stability necessary even to hot water life to move slowly from the poles to the equator. Thus the conditions favorable to life must first have appeared in the polar regions.

It is well known that the deep oceans and the continents have occupied relatively their present positions far back in geological times, and the great antiquity of the principal elements of life in the oceanic depths testifies to the difficulty of dispersing the higher types of life across ocean barriers and the almost impossibility of such dispersion of the vertebrates. The equatorial points to the former existence of wide land routes between the northern polar areas and the great land masses to the south; and the facts of vertebrate distribution in the northern hemisphere in Mesozoic and Tertiary times can be satisfactorily explained only on the hypothesis of a common polar origin of the principal ancestral stocks which constituted the landward from the polar area and spread over America and Eurasia.

This is a very brief statement of the hypothesis which the writer fortifies by voluminous quotations from the record the rocks have preserved. The reader is referred to Mr. Wieland's paper for the evidence that the rich vegetation of the various horizons represented within the Arctic area forms the original source of most of the plant families that we know and that as we proceed further south we find in the rocks forms of life that are now prevalent on the surface nearer the equator. The climate and the consequent life which existed in the Dakotas and Wyoming in the Eocene period were those that are now found in Florida. It is not to be commended to the perusal of all students of the distribution of life over the surface of the earth.

A Text Book Reviewer's Statement. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—School books are at present attracting attention, and "Experience" to-day adds his little mite, and it is not clear whether he is pleased or not at the "suppression" and "emasculatation" of objectionable works. Let our readers judge for themselves. The reviewer refers to, and let me also record my satisfaction at the suppressions that have occurred. There should be more.

In a recent reading of "Experience" contribution in "A Second Reading" he says that he does not like the "suppression" of books that are valuable—but whose standard do not necessarily rest on, nor is there any reason in the world why the public mind should be used to spread the use of terms offensive to any class of people, or the terms of which Hume's History of England is an example will soon be entirely barred from the public school, and the history of the world will be consulted them by the library. History is not a list of "Papist" and "Popish" and "Roman" views and deeds. In my capacity of self-appointed censor of school books, I must have had in view the principal, pointed out that those words were offensive, and declared that "Catholic" or "Roman Catholic" alone could with propriety be used in school books, and that of that Church contribute no less than others.

He had heard of those things before, and on his proper representations the publishers promptly carried out his suggestions. The books that came to us afterward—the original one was only a sample—were not so flagrantly offensive: a kind note to the authors was never answered. The book is named below.

A second reading of "Experience" contribution in "A Second Reading" he says that he does not like the "suppression" of books that are valuable—but whose standard do not necessarily rest on, nor is there any reason in the world why the public mind should be used to spread the use of terms offensive to any class of people, or the terms of which Hume's History of England is an example will soon be entirely barred from the public school, and the history of the world will be consulted them by the library. History is not a list of "Papist" and "Popish" and "Roman" views and deeds. In my capacity of self-appointed censor of school books, I must have had in view the principal, pointed out that those words were offensive, and declared that "Catholic" or "Roman Catholic" alone could with propriety be used in school books, and that of that Church contribute no less than others.

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Woman's Insufficient Knowledge.

From the Boston Transcript. Mrs. Julia Weston, a married woman, who has come into national prominence through her schemes for providing orphan girls with husbands, says that "the country is in need of wives who know the difference between Boston and New York."

The Old Fashioned Winter.

How dear to my heart is the old fashioned winter. We kind of the kind that we think that it is the best of all. It brings back the days of the sleds and the snow-balls.

Before our December got mixed up with May. The street full of coating, the park full of skating. The air full of jingling and musical noise. 'Tis an old fashioned winter, a health giving winter. A brisk, bracing winter, a health giving winter. The breezes are brisk in the unheated rooms. Where good weather is freezing our toes. The children are ailing with glee on the sidewalk. And elderly citizens ailing on their nose. The water pipes bursting, the coal bill astounding. The gas meter freezing to add to our joys. 'Tis an old fashioned winter, a health giving winter. A brisk, bracing winter, a health giving winter. The beautiful snow rises black by the roadside. With new fashioned fever germs filling the breeze. We merrily skate and are down with pneumonia. We go for a sleigh ride and come back to sneeze. We slip and we slide as we start from the doorstep. The snow is so deep that we can't see our feet. 'Tis an old fashioned winter, a health giving winter. A brisk, bracing winter, a health giving winter. The future should be a health giving winter.

Southern Opinion on Leaders and Candidates.

From the Charleston News and Courier. Cleveland is far stronger in South Carolina to-day than he was four or eight years ago. Whatever the attitude of the thick-skinned Bryan Democrats in this and other Southern States, there is no doubt that Mr. Cleveland is growing in importance every day. He would suit the conservative people of the country exactly, and would conceivably be the staunch candidate the Democrats could put in the field.

From the Nashville American.

It is now a common thing to hear Democrats who are opposed to Cleveland admit that they think he is the best man