The Sun

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1905.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

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

Postage to foreign countries added.

Readers who intend to leave town for the summer may have THE SUN mailed to them at the foregoing prices. The address may be changed as is desired. Order through your newsdealer or of THE SUN, 170 Nassau street.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

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

Jerome.

Activity in the District Attorney's office and the significant address of Judge FOSTER yesterday to the Grand Jury in the Court of General Sessions seem to portend another investigation of Equitable affairs, different from any that has preceded it.

The difference is important. This time the inquiry is to be of the sort for which THE SUN called nearly three months ago; namely, an investigation of the methods of life insurance financiering by an impartial and fearless public officer who cannot be suspected of subjection to the influences of the interests under examination and who is fortified with all the powers of law to inquire, to protect and to prosecute.

Such a public officer is District Attorney JEROME. His task is lighter than it would have been three months ago. Then he would have encountered resistance and obstruction within the citadel of the Equitable establishment. Now he is assured of cooperation; for the declared policy of the new management of the Equitable, with PAUL MORTON at its head, is in line with the most vigorous efforts that even Mr. JEROME is capable of putting forth for the disclosure of the whole truth and the punishment of all the guilty.

The Law of Traps and Decoys.

The recent remarks of Secretary TAFT on the safeguards surrounding criminals and the resulting delay and difficulty in sustaining convictions are met to a degree by three decisions in this State within a year, two by the Court of Appeals and the third by the Appellate Division for this department. These cases settle, for the time being at least, the law of New York that a person may be convicted of an attempt to commit a crime, under Section 34 of the Penal Code, even when tricked into the transaction by a prosecuting officer.

Section 34 defines an attempt as "an act done with intent to commit a crime, and tending but failing to effect its commission." Section 686 declares the punishment for an attempt to be not more than twenty-five years if the crime attempted is punishable by death or by imprisonment for life, and by a maximum term or fine of half the largest punishment in any other case.

Perhaps the most celebrated case of the three was People *vs.* GEORGE E. MILLS, reported in 178 N. Y., 274, in which Dr. RICHARD C. FLOWER and various Mexican mining promoters were involved. In that case an endeavor was made to bribe Mr. GARVAN of the District Attorney's office to suspend the prosecution of Dr. FLOWER. An interview was arranged between Detective Sergeant BRINDLEY and MILLS, with the result that BRINDLEY delivered to MILLS various indictments against Dr. FLOWER in return for $1,500. BRINDLEY then arrested MILLS, who was indicted for attempted grand larceny in the second degree and also for an attempt to remove and destroy a public record. The conviction on both counts was sustained through all the courts.

The conviction was attacked on the ground that as MILLS took the papers with the consent of the District Attorney the requisite criminal intent was lacking. Judge VANN, however, dismissed this contention in that "the records were the property of the State, not of the District Attorney, and that the latter could not lawfully give them away or permit them to be taken by the defendant. Purity of intention only could prevent the action of the District Attorney from being a crime on his part. This is true also as to the detective, for if either had in fact intended that the defendant should permanently remove the indictments * * * he would have come within the statute." MILLS, having coupled his felonious intent with an overt act which fell short of success, was guilty of an attempt. Judge VANN concludes his opinion as follows:

"While the courts neither adopt nor approve the action of the officers, which they hold was unauthorized, still they should not hesitate to punish the crime actually committed by the defendant. It is their duty to protect the innocent and punish the guilty. We are asked to protect the defendant not because he is innocent, but because a zealous public officer exceeded his powers and held out a bait. The courts do not look to see who held out the bait but to see who took it."

The Mills decision was followed in the recent case of People *vs.* CONRAD, decided last month. CONRAD was a physician whose questionable practises aroused the attention of the County Medical Society. The officers of that society induced CONRAD to perform a criminal operation on a woman. He was arrested when about to operate. The courts in convicting him went a step further, because in this case the idea was suggested to CONRAD, whereas in the Mills case MILLS was the instigator. But the Appellate Division, in the language of Justice HATCH, whose opinion was followed by the Court of Appeals without comment, held the culprit to the consequences of his attempted act, saying:

"He was not a passive instrument in the hands of the entrapping parties. He did the act with which he was charged voluntarily, with full knowledge of the subject and of the consequences which would flow therefrom. Under such circumstances setting a trap by which he was caught is not a defense."

The same Justice proceeds to quote with approval the language of Judge CULLEN in another case, as follows:

"The question of what overt act is sufficient to constitute an attempt to commit a crime has been the subject of much discussion by both text writers and courts, and of some conflict in the decisions. In the early English cases the view seems to have been adopted that to constitute an attempt the overt act must be the final one toward the completion of the offense and of such a character that, unless it had been interrupted, the offense itself would have been committed. * * * This extreme doctrine has not been accepted in this country, certainly not in this State. * * * The question whether an attempt to commit a crime has been made is determinable solely by the condition of the actor's mind and his conduct in the attempted consummation of his design."

On the same day that the Court of Appeals affirmed the Conrad judgment the Appellate Division for this department handed down its third decision sustaining such convictions, in the case of People *vs.* DUVEAU. This was a case of attempted robbery, frustrated by the disclosure of the secret to an officer of the law. The court was once more unanimous.

Whatever the disciples of the "square deal" doctrine even for criminals may think of such extraofficial acts of prosecuting attorneys, the decisions referred to above indicate that the New York courts, while they may "neither adopt nor approve the action of the officers," will in all probability continue to believe that these practises are not sufficiently pernicious to justify the acquittal of deliberately scheming criminals.

Is Dr. Briggs Tending to Rome?

The Rev. Dr. CHARLES A. BRIGGS, whose "higher criticism" of the Bible caused his withdrawal from the Presbyterian Church and his entrance into the ministry of the Episcopal Church, seems to be preparing to go a step further in his search for authority and to render adhesion to the Pope.

In the last *North American Review* Dr. BRIGGS has a significant paper on "Reform in the Roman Catholic Church." The present Pope he, looks on as essentially a "reformer." "Great reforms are in his mind, which ere long will become evident in fact"; and the "fundamental principle of reform" with PIUS X. is "to make JESUS CHRIST Himself the center and mainspring of reform," and as "this is exactly what the most enlightened Protestants desire for their own Churches, what more," asks Dr. BRIGGS, "can they ask for the Church of Rome?" Then comes this significant paragraph:

"The more advanced Protestant scholars have been working for half a century and more to lead Christians back to JESUS CHRIST, and have only partially succeeded. If now the Pope, as the head of the Roman Catholic Church, owing to the reverence and obedience given him by that whole Church as the successor of St. PETER and the living representative of our Lord, can succeed in raising up Catholics throughout the world to this exalted position of reforming everything in CHRIST, there will be ere long the greatest revival and reformation known to history, and the Protestant Churches will have to bestir themselves to keep pace with it."

Here are other remarks by Dr. BRIGGS which seem to indicate his drift Romeward:

"There are many Protestant theologians who think it [the dogma of the Immaculate Conception] an inevitable consequence of the doctrine of original sin."

"It was a purely academic question whether infallibility is to be lodged in the Council or the Pope."

"The infallibility of the Pope, as defined by the Vatican Council, limits infallibility and so hedges it with conditions that infallible decisions in the past are hard to find, and not likely to occur in the future except in great emergencies."

"The Roman Catholic Church made an important reform in dogma when LEO XIII. directed that THOMAS AQUINAS should be used as the standard authority in all Roman Catholic colleges and seminaries."

"It is doubtful, to say the least, if there would have been such an antithesis between Protestant and Roman Catholic dogma if THOMAS AQUINAS had been the universal standard of doctrine in the sixteenth century."

"A more thorough study of the Bible has shown that the Reformers were, all of them, greatly mistaken in their interpretations. Protestant theology has, for the most part, abandoned the high Augustinianism of the Reformers. The common doctrine of the present Protestant theologians would not be recognized by any of the Reformers. The dogmatic differences with Rome either no longer really exist or are in different forms, and concerned with different questions."

"There is authority in the ancient Church for bishops, parochial, diocesan and provincial, and even for the Pope, in the judgment of many historians."

"The intrusion of the Curia into civil affairs, which was the chief occasion of the Reformation, has been rendered more and more impossible by the Providence of GOD in History."

"It is of the highest importance that the reform movement has been renewed with so much promise under a Pope of such spirituality, simplicity and openmindedness: a man who impresses those admitted to his presence and converse as being possessed of unusual grasp of mind, insight and real moral power."

Utterances like these seem to suggest that the Rev. CHARLES A. BRIGGS, now of the Episcopal Church, is turning his thought in the direction of the Church of which the Pope is the head on earth. All along it has appeared evident that if he did not follow the lead of his teachings into square rationalism he was bound to fetch up at Rome.

The Grave Situation in Hungary.

It has for years been taken for granted that the friction between the Hungarian and the Cisleithan moieties of the dual Hapsburg realm, though serious, would not lead to actual rupture during the lifetime of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, who is 75 years old. Even the persistent refusal of the Hungarian Diet to sanction a renewal of the Ausgleich of 1867—the organic law by which the Hungarian and Cisleithan monarchies are connected—or the accompanying compact by which their commercial relations were regulated, has not caused a dissolution of the union, because his subjects have acquiesced in the perpetuation of those agreements from year to year by imperial and royal fiat. At present, however, the prorogation of the Diet and the installation at Budapest of a Ministry *ad interim* which does not possess the confidence of the people's representatives have placed the Crown in a position where it can scarcely avoid violations of the Hungarian Constitution, and should these occur a national uprising of the Magyars may be expected.

Although the political organization of the heterogeneous possessions of the Hapsburgs is complicated, the particular question which lies at the root of the existing crisis is simple. Last January Premier TISZA, the head of the so called Liberal party, after trying to suppress parliamentary obstruction in the Chamber of Deputies by the application of the closure, a proceeding denounced by his opponents as an infringement of Hungary's constitutional liberties, dissolved the Diet and appealed to the constituencies. The result was an unexpected and overwhelming defeat of the Liberal party. It is true that the Opposition was by no means homogeneous, but all of its elements, Conservative as well as Radical, combined to form a so called "Independence party," the platform of which is for the moment limited to three demands. The first of these, that a separate Hungarian customs district shall be established, the Emperor-King has evinced a willingness to grant, but he has inflexibly refused the other two demands, namely, that in the Hungarian army the Hungarian flag shall be used, and that the Hungarian language shall be employed for the words of command by all officers holding the command of Major or lower, the retention of German by officers of a rank higher than that of Major being conceded.

In order to appreciate the vital importance attributed at Budapest to the two last named demands, it is needful to keep in mind that, even in Hungary, the Magyars constitute only a minority of the people, and that the employment of the Magyar language for the words of command in the national army would contribute materially to the maintenance of Magyar ascendency over the alien and unsympathetic majority.

For a time after the outcome of the general election on Jan. 26 had become known it was thought possible that some accommodation of the conflicting views of the Crown and the Magyars could be reached. On Feb. 2 Premier TISZA resigned, and ten days later FRANCIS KOSSUTH, who had been temporarily accepted as leader by all or most of the elements of the Opposition, was received in audience by FRANCIS JOSEPH at Vienna. The Emperor-King was willing, as we have said, to yield on a fiscal point, but insisted that German should continue to be used for the words of military command in the Hungarian as well as in the Cisleithan monarchy. Otherwise, he said, the Hapsburg army would lose its fundamental bond of unity considered as a fighting machine. Touching this matter KOSSUTH, on his part, was equally intractable, and his accession to the Premiership was consequently out of the question. TISZA and his friends returned to office, but as they notoriously lacked the confidence of the new Chamber of Deputies they have been unable to procure the assent of the Diet to the annual budget or to the calling out of Hungary's yearly quota of soldiers for the standing army of the dual realm.

Consequently, when the Diet was prorogued, the new Ministry *ad interim*, which had been substituted for the Tisza Cabinet, found itself in the following predicament: It cannot levy taxes by force, neither can it by force compel Hungary to furnish her annual quota of soldiers. If the taxpayers choose to come forward and pay the direct imposts, and if the prescribed number of recruits voluntarily present themselves, no violent infringement of the Hungarian Constitution will be called for. Up to the end of May the Hungarian Minister of Finance was able to pay the coupons on the Government bonds as they fell due, and to get together enough money for the payment of official salaries, but the income of the State was already falling off, and it will be materially reduced if, as is expected, the taxpayers exercise their legal right of withholding the payment of the direct imposts. If, as also seems probable, Hungary's yearly quota of recruits should not volunteer, the Crown will either have to keep under the colors the men whose time expires this year or try to secure recruits by unconstitutional coercion.

This, then, is the dilemma with which the Hungarian Ministry *ad interim* is now confronted. It must choose between bankruptcy and such violations of the Hungarian Constitution as almost certainly would drive the Magyars to arms. That is the reason why the news from Budapest and Vienna will now be read with exceptional interest.

Political Discussions in Maine.

From the *Bangor News* we learn that "Dr. CROCKETTE of Thomaston and Rockland is a very charming man." He has "a case hardened biceps and a soul above guile." This is the Dr. CROCKETTE familiar to those who rejoice in his personal acquaintance. Politically, a different tale is told of him. "His imagination runs away with him." It also "runs away with his prudence, giving birth to roseate and kaleidoscopic visions that lure one from the thorny paths of duty and lead one among primroses and birdweed and other botanical exaggerations." Rambles among "botanical exaggerations," according to the *News*, do not attract Maine audiences:

"Whenever Dr. CROCKETTE has been billed to speak in any hall of late, and people have passed by when the doctor had got well under way, many of those who have heard him have mistaken his thunderous utterances for the guns of TOGO's victorious fleet, and have sought safety from harm by making an immediate retreat. In fact, the doctor's voice is a misfit, being made for a much larger man, though as yet the owner of the voice is not aware of the fact."

It is one of nature's mysteries that men of small stature are gifted with big voices. What the reason is no one has told. Perhaps it is the same that sets a big bandsman to playing the piccolo, while the smallest member of the company struggles with the biggest horn. Dr. CROCKETTE lives in Knox county, which accounts for the fact that there the Democracy is uniformly successful. Knox usually gives a plurality for the party's candidates, and Dr. CROCKETTE believes it should rule in the party's councils. The *News* declares that he would drive from the organization all except Knox county men, and, resenting this alleged desire, it says:

"As we have remarked, Dr. CROCKETTE is a delightful man to meet, and a person whose voice can be heard clear across a large hall; but, still, he at times reminds us of a chew of spruce gum which a schoolma'am has put against the windowsill to rest up from violent exercise. So long as the doctor confines himself to Knox county and keeps cool, he is thick and chunky, but when he gets hot and tries to cover a larger territory, he is prone to melt and grow sticky, and become very thin in places."

Maine is the site of spruce gum. The comparison is a homely one that will appeal to the downeasters' imaginations. But Dr. CROCKETTE may resemble the spruce gum in a way different from that pointed out by the *News*. Perhaps, like it, he is dangerous to sit on.

Publicity of Criminal Trials.

This letter asks of us a question, easily answered, the importance of which seems to be overestimated by our correspondent:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In connection with suggestions now being made relative to the reform of criminal procedure, will THE SUN answer the following question?

"Would it not be a good thing to regulate in some reasonable way the publication of the proceedings at criminal trials by newspapers?

"NEW YORK, June 28. INQUIRER."

Such trials and the proceedings at them are made public by the compulsion of the law. This is done for the protection of the accused and for the general public welfare. Secrecy in those trials led to outrages on personal rights so flagrant that one of the fundamental principles of our Government was that it should not be tolerated. "In all criminal prosecutions," provides the Constitution of the United States, "the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and *public* trial."

The great triumph of free civilization has been in securing that publicity, for the secrecy of past times served the purposes of despots.

The American traveler in Europe will soon be at a loss to choose the musical Mecca he may desire to visit. Formerly this question was easily settled, for then only Bayreuth opened its exclusive gates to the summer strangers. Other cities of Germany are following the example of Munich and giving special series of performances of the Wagner operas, and these are described also as model representations. Munich has surpassed the waning glories of Bayreuth, and other cities that are to follow its example are Cologne and Frankfort. Dresden is expected to give its model performances the year after next, and by that time there will be scarcely a German city of any importance which will not hold out the attraction of a Wagner festival to the travelers from other countries. Thus the Wagner bubble continues to burst; but its explosions, like those that impel some of the automobiles, seem to carry it along at a high rate of progress.

The Richmond *News-Leader* does not overstate the case when it describes in the following terms the genius of the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW for geniality and salaries:

"Unquestionably the Doctor is genial—one of the most genial things that ever happened. His carefully trimmed and kept sideboard whiskers, familiar to the public in many published pictures, convey by their appearance and expression strong impressions of geniality. And why should he not be genial? He seems to have lived in an atmosphere of unearned salaries. He drew one salary as United States Senator, another as an officer of the New York Central Railroad, yet another as a mysterious, general, genial friend of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and nobody knows how many more."

Nobody knows, but it is a fact that the latest published statistics of the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW's activities exhibit him as director of not less than seventy-four corporations. If every corporation with which he is connected in this capacity had been as appreciative of his geniality and his legal learning as the Equitable, Dr. DEPEW would have enjoyed an income, from this source alone, of $1,480,000 a year.

Rich Men and Missionaries.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* T. J. Scott thinks our rich men would do good by giving to foreign missionaries. T. J. Scott is correct.

If money could induce Japan and some other "heathen" countries to send missionaries among us that money would probably be well spent. Maybe Mr. Scott wants to convert the Japanese to his religion. Yet, if results are worth anything, their religion is first class, and Japanese teachers among us would improve our manners, morals and intelligence.

There exists much doubt as to the value of our missionaries abroad, though there is no doubt that they are very costly. Charity begins at home. Let the foreigner have his own faith for a time, and spend the money improving ours.

MIDDLETOWN, July 3. JERSEYMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In your paper of this date I read T. J. Scott's letter urging the necessity for liberal and frequent gifts of money for missionary purposes among the heathen. It recalls to my memory a protest addressed by a Samoan chieftain, Malietoa Tanu, to the United States, Germany and Great Britain some time ago against the Samoan treaties, and published in the London *Times* and New York papers to this effect:

The missionaries who graced our country with their holy or unholy presence introduced the same religious differences and hatreds against each other as pertained at the hour in civilized States. The missionaries live in palatial concrete houses, with all the luxuries their countries can afford, and charge us for Bibles and prayerbooks which we understand are sent as free offerings.

Malietoa Tanu instances a large collection by the Wesleyan missionaries at a single meeting at Tonga, and adds that the missionaries aroused a great spirit of emulation, telling the natives that the largest givers would be the most acceptable in the sight of God, thus reversing the spirit of the widow's mite. Then the Samoan chief finishes by exclaiming: "These be thy gods, O Israel!"

NEW YORK, July 2. A READER.

The Subway Air.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* To establish circulation and purify the air in the subway punch holes in the sides of the tunnel just below the roof or ceiling and put in pipes as per size desired, the pipes to come out at the curb or center of the street. If the Health Department objects to this, the pipes may be run under the sidewalks and connected with house rain leaders to the roof.

Put on hoods, cones or caps of fair size on pipe ends in subway, with pipe hole or opening about the center. As heated air expands and ascends, perhaps the ordinary heat of the tunnel would rush out of the pipes, carrying all foul air with it.

To increase the speed of exit of foul air put under each hood, cone or cap gas jets, gas grates or electric heaters. ENGINEER.

NEW YORK, July 5.

Dogs and Children.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Our friend "West Twenty-second Street," with his "Sleep Destroying Dogs," reminded me of a conversation I recently heard between a Boston lady and one from St. Louis. The Boston lady remarked: "We have a neighbor's dog; have you?" The St. Louis lady said: "No; but we have a neighbor's six children."

I wonder which our friend prefers to-day, dogs or children; also if he took a sleeping powder last night? R. W. S.

BOSTON, July 4.

How the Thunder Got Left.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

De Thunder 'low de night so dark
He dunno how he'll see;
De Lightnin' say: "I'll blaze de way,
En den you foller me."

En den de Lightnin' he lit out
De fastest ever knowed;
He gone! En den de Thunder shout:
"Come back!—I los' de road!"

THEBES'S OLDEST TEMPLE.

High Artistic Development of the Eleventh Dynasty in Egypt, 4,400 Years Ago.

From the London Times.

We have now cleared two-thirds of the temple of King Mentuhetep III., of the Eleventh Dynasty (B. C. 2,500), the oldest temple at Thebes. The discoveries of this year have raised important questions as regards the development of Egyptian art and architecture.

We have unearthed the remains of a building which at present is unique in its type. It consists of a rock platform, which was reached by means of a ramp, like the terraces of the neighboring temple of Queen Hatshepsu, of the Eighteenth Dynasty. At the top of the ramp a granite doorway (of which the threshold only remains) led to a triple row of octagonal sandstone columns. The columns formed a double peristyle, which ran along the four sides of a central construction, the nature and purpose of which are not yet absolutely settled. This construction is a rectangular block, the outside of which was formed by a casing of large limestone slabs, beautifully joined and resembling those of the facing wall of the court discovered last year. Behind the casing is a wall of rough and heavy nodules of flint, and the middle is filled with rubbish and loose stones, so that the whole was a compact mass.

What is most probable is that it was a basement or platform, with the usual Egyptian cavetto cornice and a torus or angle bead at each corner (of these we have found fragments), on which was raised a further construction of some kind. This cannot have been an altar or a sanctuary, as in this case we should have found remains of a stepway giving access to the top. But on the basement may have stood a small pyramid, which gave to the building the appearance of a funerary monument of a type which we often see in the papyri. This monument may have marked the presence of a tomb chamber at a great depth below in the rock, which could not be reached from the top but only by a side passage opening some way off, or it may have been merely an architectural survival, a kind of atrophied pyramid retained in the design of the funerary temple, and indicating no tomb. This supposition that a small pyramid stood on the central erection squares best with the Egyptological evidence, which demands a pyramid here, but the effect of the whole must have been peculiar, since we have also an absolutely unusual arrangement: the pyramid base was surrounded by a triple row of columns, which certainly supported a ceiling and formed a hypostyle passage or colonnade, which must have been quite dark, or nearly so (like the ambulatories surrounding the shrines in later temples), for the outside was closed by a thick wall, the wall which was decorated with the sculptured reliefs found both last year and this. It would seem, judging from the appearance of the columns, that the ceiling corresponded to the height of the platform, but the ruined state of the temple does not allow us to assert this more definitely. In any case we have here a new and interesting fact in Egyptian architecture.

Between the enclosure wall of this colonnade, or passage, round the pyramid and the edge of the platform is an outer colonnade of square pillars, like those in the lower colonnades flanking the ramp. This outer, upper colonnade was found last year; the actual pillars themselves no longer exist, but their shape and size are evident from the traces left by them on the pavement. It contains a cemetery of a peculiar kind, tombs excavated in the rock platform below the pavement, each consisting of a pit, about twelve feet to fifteen feet deep, leading to a small rectangular chamber in which had originally stood a limestone sarcophagus. These sarcophagi, several of which were found intact, were not always monolithic, but made of several pieces lowered separately into the tomb and put together when the mummy was buried. Most of these tombs have been rifled; some of them were reoccupied by deceased persons of later time, usually of the Twenty-first Dynasty. Originally they were made for a number of women, all of whom bore this title: "The royal favorite, the only one, the priestess of Hathor, N." All were queens or princesses belonging to the king's harem; at the same time they were attached to the worship of the chief goddess of the place, Hathor, represented as a cow. Close to the tombs small shrines dedicated to the priestesses had been made in the thickness of the enclosure of the colonnade. In them we found beautiful fragments of colored sculpture, showing the remarkable development of art under the Eleventh Dynasty. The priestesses or princesses are represented in relief in various scenes; offerings are being made to them, and the holy cows and calves of Hathor are also represented. It is worthy of remark that in each tomb was placed a skeleton of a cow, the sacred animal of the goddess to whose service the favorites of Mentuhetep had been devoted during life. Two breeds of cows seem to be represented; one brown and horned, the other dappled and hornless.

For these priestesses were made the limestone sarcophagi mentioned above, of which three were found intact. One of these, which was made in six separate pieces, is most beautifully sculptured, but not quite finished, since it is evident that color was intended to be added to the engraving. The princess for whom it was made, Kauit by name, is seen in the representations on its sides living what was supposed to be her life in the other world. Offerings are being made to her, while an attendant dresses her hair and artistically inserts a hairpin into the coiffure. A priest milks a cow for her, and afterward brings her the cup, saying, "This is for thee, drink what I give." (On a finely sculptured and colored slab from the shrine of another princess, named Sadhe, a priest or courtier brings the deceased lady a bowl of beer, saying, "Beer for thy ghost!") This is the first time that a sarcophagus has been found sculptured with scenes of this kind. This beautiful and unique monument, the finest of its kind of the Middle Empire period, and probably the finest relic yet found of the Eleventh Dynasty, is now in the Cairo museum.

Many new fragments of reliefs from the enclosure wall of the pyramid hall have been found this year; especially noticeable is a fragment of a shrine with a relief depicting King Mentuhetep and his wife, who would seem to have been a Nubian, judging from her portrait. The portrait of the king, though small, is very fine.

It will be remembered that on the front or eastern face of the temple platform, on either side of the ramp, there are colonnades, each consisting of a double row of square columns. These colonnades, of which the northern was excavated last year, the southern this season, were designed to protect sculptures engraved on the facing wall of the platform. The same arrangement was adopted by the architects of the neighbor temple of Queen Hatshepsu, and it is permissible to suppose that the later architects copied this feature from the earlier temple. The sculptured facing wall, originally built of large limestone blocks like those of the similar wall in the north court, is now nearly destroyed, but during the excavations we found many fragments of its reliefs: hunting scenes, in which the king is seen chasing antelopes and other big game of the desert: boats carrying soldiers or passing across the river in solemn religious procession; heaps of enemies slain by the king's arrows, &c. Mentuhetep was certainly a warrior, and waged war against the Semites; the slain enemies, yellow men with pointed beards, are called in an accompanying inscription *Aamu—i. e.*, nomads of the Sinaitic peninsula.

The excavation of the temple began last year with the discovery, on the north side, of a court, with facing walls of magnificent masonry separating it from the temple of the Eighteenth Dynasty. On the opposite side of the platform, the southern, we have this year found another court, corresponding to the other one, and bounded by the southern horn of the Deir el-Bahari cliffs. So that we now see that the whole width of the space within the circus of cliffs was occupied by the two temples, which at the time of the Eighteenth Dynasty the visitor coming from the Nile saw before him rising side by side against the background of the cliffs. Three sides of the platform have been laid bare. What has to be done now is to excavate the back part of the temple and to ascertain how far it goes back westward toward the mountain, whether it joins this directly or whether there is something between.

In the southern court we found remains of a gallery of statues which one of the kings of the Twelfth Dynasty, Usertsen III., had erected in his own honor. There were at least six standing statues of black granite. They probably stood on the platform, and were broken and thrown down into the court. All have been broken off at the knees, and the lower parts of all have disappeared. Four have the heads in a fairly good state of preservation, except the nose.

What gives to this excavation its importance is that all belongs to the Eleventh Dynasty. Of the art and architecture of this dynasty but little was known before those two last seasons' work; but now we have a more intimate knowledge than ever before of the peculiar character of both and of the perfection of workmanship to which the sculpture of this early period attained. This, the first temple yet discovered of the Middle Kingdom period and the oldest temple in Egypt of which so much has been preserved, is of a character quite different from any other ancient building to be seen elsewhere in the valley of the Nile. H. R. HALL.

EDOUARD NAVILLE.

BIG BUNCH OF ARREARS IN.

Arrears of Franchise Taxes Account for a Good Deal of It.

Collector Edward A. Slattery of the Bureau of Assessments and Arrears reported yesterday to Comptroller Grout that the tax arrearages collected last month amounted to $9,252,121, nearly as much as had been paid in all the seven Junes preceding. Similarly the collection for the entire year ended June 30, 1905, showed an extremely large increase. These are the totals since 1898:

July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	$9,826,887.49
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	9,611,430.26
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901	13,060,804.88
July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	13,602,269.72
July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903	16,511,965.80
July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904	14,510,145.45
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905	23,578,447.49

The large payments last June were due in a great measure to the public sale of delinquent properties and the upholding of the franchise tax law by the United States Supreme Court.

These are the payments of special franchise tax up to the end of June:

MANHATTAN.	
Corporations.	
Amer. Dist. Tel. Co.	$4,609.37
Brush Elec. Illum. Co.	12,722.16
Cons. Tel. & El. Sub. Co.	74,217.28
Cons. Gas. Co.	686,879.47
Metropolitan St. Ry. Co.	813,161.99
Manhattan Railway Co.	1,888,302.54
N. Y. Mutual Gas L. Co.	203,004.79
New Amsterdam Gas Co.	113,444.89
New York Edison Co.	165,014.90
N. Y. Steam Co.	13,062.55
Standard Gas Light Co.	176,434.08
United E. Lt. & P. Co.	37,069.15
Total	$4,188,013.12
BROOKLYN.	
Amsterdam E. L., H. & P. Co.	$4,357.01
Brooklyn Un. Gas Co.	772,886.58
Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.	4,336.47
Brooklyn City R. R. Co.	506,169.24
Brooklyn, Q. & S. R. R. Co.	82,168.50
Brooklyn, C. & N. R. R. Co.	49,348.31
Coney Is. & Gr. R. R. Co.	1,751.07
Coney Is. & Brooklyn R. R. Co.	55,875.28
Edison Electric Ill. Co.	247,490.38
Flatbush Gas Co.	27,574.47
Kings Co. El. L. & P. Co.	2,583.88
Kings Co. Gas & Ill. Co.	27,705.76
Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.	257,724.57
V. B. S. & Er. R. R. Co.	6,780.58
N. Y. Edison Co.	95.22
Total	$2,048,877.30
QUEENS.	
B. C. & N. R. R. Co.	$396.75
B. H. R. R. Co.	21,544.91
B., Q. Co. & S. R. R. Co.	3,101.92
College Point Gas L. Co.	666.87
Citizens' Water Supply Co.	81,969.52
Flushing Gas & E. L. Co.	1,213.96
Jamaica Water Supply Co.	28,596.57
Jamaica Gas Light Co.	7,500.36
Newtown & Flush. G. Co.	5,058.28
Newtown Gas Co.	27,273.80
R. H. & Q. C. G. L. Co.	4,616.51
Woodhaven Gas Light Co.	4,545.58
Wyckoff H. W. Supply Co.	234.39
Total	$131,718.91
RICHMOND.	
Staten Island Railway Co.	$516.31
Staten Island R. T. Railway Co.	1,025.97
Total	$1,542.28
BRONX.	
N. Y. Gas, Elec. L., H. & P. Co.	$3,772.05
New York Edison Co.	9,063.05
Total	$12,835.10
Grand total	$6,380,986.71

THAT RUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.

Its History Foreshadowed in a Parable of the Bears.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I read in this morning's SUN that the reactionary and clerical parties in Russia are about to memorialize the Czar against the grant of a constitution and in favor of the maintenance of the autocracy. This recalls a parable told me by a Russian friend in a discussion of the possibility of constitutional government in Russia and the period that would elapse before it might be feasible. Here is the story:

Once upon a time in the country of the Bears there arose agitators who clamored for a constitution. The common Bears were so carried away by the idea and joined the agitators in such numbers that the King of Beardom, fearing for his throne, determined after consulting many persons, to accede to the general demand. After much hesitation and many alterations a constitution was proclaimed. It consisted of only one clause, which permitted all Bears to repair to their dens on the approach of winter and suck their paws until the spring.

The effect of the proclamation was varied. While some looked on it as a great concession guaranteeing liberty to all Bears, the reactionary and clerical parties were incensed. They represented to the King that although the constitution only permitted what had long been customary in Beardom, it had established a precedent that might be used to obtain greater concessions to fresh agitation and begged of him to recall it. They further pointed out that the constitution was imperfect, as it made no provision for what the Bears were to do during the summer season, when they would be at large. They finally so worked on the King's fears that he decided to revoke the concession he had made and issue a second proclamation containing one clause annulling the previous one.

The matter caused some excitement for a short time, but the common Bears, who had expected great things from the constitution, finding that there had been no difference in their condition under it, abandoned the agitators and things went on as before.

It will be interesting to see whether the course of the constitutional agitation in Russia will bring permanent results or turn out like that in the parable. VIATOR.

NEW YORK, July 5.

A QUESTION OF COSTUME.

An English Woman's Observations on a Trolley Car.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I am an English woman visiting America. I have heard much of the American women and have been charmed with those I have met socially and otherwise. But I am writing to ask you to tell me whether or no there is a standard for the dressing of women at an afternoon church wedding.

Recently there came into a tram car where I sat two women, evidently mother and daughter, on their way to an afternoon wedding. The younger woman might have been a symphony in pink—but she wasn't. Our own Mlle. Lucelle—Lady Duff-Gordon—would have had difficulty classifying this costume among her "psychological" gowns.

The dress was pink silk mull, the skirt fairly plain; but the waist was an amazing concoction of white lace and pink mull; sleeves were lacking, in their place being three frills of lace. A "baby" hat surmounted by a huge pink bow, of a still lighter shade of pink and not quite devoid of earmarks of wear, crowned the light hair of this young woman, while her feet were encased in black patent leather slippers, tied with pink velvet bows—still different in shade.

But her arms were not long bare. By slow degrees she covered them with white kid gloves. Then—marvel upon marvel!—she took from somewhere two gold bracelets and with great difficulty, calling to her aid the matronly looking woman beside her, she succeeded in clasping them outside the gloves! Around her neck was a string of imitation pearls—Roman or French—from which hung a gold cross set in brilliants!

As she left the car glimpses of pink hose were visible. Her companion was less conspicuous in her green and rose gown, her flower garden hat and miniature pin or pendant.

This for an afternoon wedding, whither they went in a public tram.

In England the lines for proper dressing are so rigidly drawn that I am asking you to enlighten me as to the true status of affairs in this sister country. C. A.

ORANGE, July 3.

Accuracy in Quotations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat." One who corrects others should himself be accurate.

There is no such line in "The Princess" as "And murmur of innumerable bees." The line which "G." probably had in mind is: "And murmuring of innumerable bees."

Old Dr. Routh's advice to his favorite scholar "Always verify your quotations," is among the wisest things that ever were said. As for "G.'s" beam and Mr. George Mason's mote, there is perhaps not much to choose between them.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 3. G. H. S.

Vigilant Policeman Saves Comrade.

Lee correspondence Springfield Republican.

In spite of the big crowd engaged in all kinds of noisy mischief the police were unable to catch any one in an act warranting arrest, and one officer would have been tied to a tree but for the watchfulness of a brother guardian.

Equally Unimportant.

Knicker—Ever been a dummy director?
Bocker—No; but I've been a bridegroom.

SUE RACETRACK FOR BETS LOST

Is What Sol Lichtenstein Recommends to Man Who Sues Him.

Sol Lichtenstein, the bookie, and the Brighton Beach Racing Association are the defendants in a suit brought by H. Gottschalk to recover $900, which he says he lost in wagers made with Sol at the track on July 20 and 21 of last year.

Gottschalk says that he bet $200 each on Peggy, Bobadil and Tongorder and $300 on Atwood. All lost.

In its answer the association denies any knowledge of gambling within its premises, and its counsel, Charles H. Hyde, applied yesterday to Supreme Court Justice Gildersleeve for an order directing Gottschalk to serve an itemized bill of particulars showing the details of his wagers. Decision was reserved.

Lichtenstein's defense is that the association runs a betting ring and that therefore it and not he is responsible for the repayment of Gottschalk's wagers.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

National Convention Attends to Pleasure First—Real Work To-day.

The Business Women's National League began its first national convention with a reception in the Hotel Endicott last night. About one hundred delegates attended. They were received by Mrs. Kellogg Church, president of the New York branch, who presented them to Mrs. Louise Lee Hardin of Denver. Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford was in the receiving party. She is a country superintendent of schools, has served two terms in the Colorado Legislature, and is a power in Colorado politics.

The league, formed to further the interests of women in the professions, admits only self-supporting workers. It was formed by Colorado women after a convention of women workers at the St. Louis fair, and all the national officers are now from that State.

Twelve branches have since been formed in other States. Mrs. Louise Lee Hardin, national president, is an editor; Mrs. Alice B. Winters, vice-president, the business manager of a newspaper; Mrs. Matylee Barnett, corresponding secretary, a physician; Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, organizer, a physician; Mrs. Mary Hallock, treasurer, a merchant. The vocations of the New York State delegation are almost as varied. Mrs. Kellogg Church, president, is an advertising agent; Mrs. Frank C. Baker, vice-president, manager of the women's branch of an insurance company; Mrs. Harriet Wood, secretary, a lawyer; Mrs. Minnie Hogan, treasurer, a real estate and insurance agent, and Mrs. Emma Sabin Sherman, auditor, a physician.

The real work will begin to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, when the delegates will be welcomed by representatives of the Mayor and of the women's clubs of New York. Mrs. Elizabeth J. Towne of Holyoke, Mass., who will deliver an address in the evening, will be the principal speaker of the session.

The delegates saw New York yesterday morning from rubberneck wagons and in the afternoon they took a yacht tour around the harbor.

NEW MANHATTAN COLLEGE.

Christian Brothers to Move to Van Cortlandt Park and Have Modern Buildings.

The Brothers of the Christian Schools are to build a new Manhattan College on fourteen acres of land in Van Cortlandt Park West. The work is to start in the late fall, and the Brothers hope to go into their new buildings in two years.

The old college property, which is a little less than two acres, or thirty-five city lots, located between 131st and 133d streets, on Broadway, is to be sold. The new site was purchased by the late Brother Charles for $80,000 not quite two years ago.

"It is on account of the subway that we are compelled to leave," said Brother Edward, president of the college. "Even while we are talking we have to stop while the trains pass. You can readily understand how difficult it is when it comes to teaching in a classroom.

"The plans of the buildings, which will be four in all and which will cost half a million dollars, were drawn up by one of our Brothers, but a number of changes are to be made. They will all be modern in every detail. There will be an administration building, facing south; two dormitory buildings and a power house.

In the administration building will be the community dining rooms, parlors, offices, chapel, libraries, museum, study halls and recreation rooms. The west wing will contain classrooms, laboratories, gymnasium and baths, bowling alleys and billiard rooms, and the east wing will contain assembly halls, music rooms, private rooms for students, storerooms and a general refectory. In the power house will be an experimental machine shop and an engineering laboratory for the students. All the buildings will be six stories and basement."

BRITISH FLAG ORDERED DOWN.

It Was Flying Over a Canadian Vessel in Rochester's Port of Entry on July 4.

ROCHESTER, July 5. The British flag, which was flying over the Canadian vessel Acacia of Kingston, Capt. William Simmons, which was in the harbor of Charlotte, Rochester's port on Lake Ontario, on July 4, was ordered to be hauled down by Deputy Collector of Customs Duane Bump. Charlotte people had tried to prevail upon Capt. Simmons to lower the flag, but he would not consent. Mr. Bump then ordered the flag lowered and was met with a refusal, whereupon he said that he would board the vessel and take the flag down himself, as it was an insult to the national holiday. He was told that if he touched the flag he would do so at his own peril.

Mr. Bump then refused to issue clearance papers to Capt. Simmonds until the flag was lowered, and for diplomatic reasons Capt. Simmonds lowered the flag. He now says that he will carry the matter to the Minister of Marine at Ottawa and will request that an investigation be made by the Secretary of State of the United States.

FLOATING HOSPITAL CRUISES.

First of the Season Yesterday—St. John's Gild Daily Program.

The Helen C. Juilliard, the floating hospital of St. John's Gild, made her first trip of the season yesterday. She will make a trip every week day when the weather permits, making landings at Fiftieth, Thirty-fifth and Tenth streets and North River on Mondays and Wednesdays. Thursdays and Saturdays landings will be made on the East River at Twenty-fourth, Third and Market streets. Tuesdays and Fridays the hospital will make one landing at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street, Manhattan, and three landings in Brooklyn, North Second street, Hudson avenue and Hamilton avenue.

Admission tickets to the hospital are distributed at 1,500 places throughout the city, including the hospitals, dispensaries, diet kitchens and missions. Tickets may be obtained by applying to the general agent, at 501 Fifth avenue. Donations to St. John's Gild may be sent to Mr. Isaac N. Seligman, the treasurer.

FOR THE WAR OF 1812.

$118,585 Due This State for the Expense of Equipping Troops.

ALBANY, July 5.—Attorney-General Mayer to-day received word from Washington that the Secretary of War would certify that the amount due New York State on its claim for reimbursement for the expense of equipping troops for the war of 1812 was $118,585. This sum has grown through the accumulation of interest from the original claim of $20,000. The claim has hung fire for many years.

Congress at its last session passed an act permitting the Government to audit these pending claims of States on account of the War of 1812, but the moneys to pay the claims will not be forthcoming until an appropriation is made in the Deficiency Appropriation bill at the next session.