

The Sun

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A Four Word Platform.

Four words give the juice and essence, the meat and meaning, of the platform which WILLIAM TRAYERS JEROME commends to the intelligence of the Democrats of New York State. Those words are:

"Faith in the People."

Reposing unqualified, undoubting confidence in the honor and wisdom of a majority of the voters, Mr. JEROME would put directly into their hands the powers that partisan rogues or withheld caution has removed or withheld from them. He is willing to trust the people, to put responsibility on them, to abide by their action in the decision of the complicated question of municipal ownership, and of every other problem of government.

Homely and plain, marked by good sense instead of heated rhetoric, unlike the conventional declamations of party principle in that it says exactly what it means, in phrases with only one reading; unlike them, too, in its practical application to the situation of which it treats; the Jerome platform is before the delegates to the Buffalo convention for their consideration.

Are they brave enough to adopt it?

A Cry From the West.

The Washington Republicans passed by a rising vote amid tempestuous cheers these resolutions:

"Resolved, That President ROOSEVELT is urgently requested to lay aside his personal whims and, acting through a patriotic sense of duty, yield to the demand of the people by accepting a re-nomination should it be tendered."

"Resolved, That if it is necessary for the good of the people that THEODORE ROOSEVELT succeed himself, we demand his re-nomination at the hands of the next Republican national convention."

Demands like these may be "painful" to Mr. ROOSEVELT, as Mr. Attorney-General MOODY would put it; but of their insistence and wild Western heartiness there can be no doubt. The West long ago adopted Mr. ROOSEVELT as an Eastern "caught young" and grown more Western than itself. Its impetuosity, its fervors, its genial curiosity and interest in the rest of mankind, its contempt of precedent, its relentless activity, its swiftness of decision, its careless and confident "hushiness," its habit of success, its unstinted democracy: are they not mirrored, with other high qualities, in him?

His own West begins to call, and in no drawing room voice, for his renomination. Mr. ROOSEVELT must brace himself for protracted "pain."

Taft at Work.

After reaching Havana Wednesday morning Secretary TAFT proceeded at once to confer on the one hand with President PALMA and members of the Cabinet, and on the other hand with accredited spokesmen of the Liberal opposition, of the associated veterans who have tried to mediate between the political parties, and of some, if not all, of the insurgent Generals in the field. He is said to have expressed the opinion, after the day was over, that the fulfillment of his mission would compel him to remain longer in Cuba than the ten days which he had hoped would suffice.

The primary and paramount object of which Secretary TAFT has in view, the restoration of order throughout the island and the resumption of work on the sugar and tobacco plantations, can be attained in a week, provided the Moderates will consent to the annulment of last year's elections and the immediate holding of new elections under American supervision; and provided the insurgents on their part will live up to their reiterated promise that in the event named they will throw down their arms and disperse to their respective homes. If the parties to the present quarrel are actuated by real patriotism, they will recognize that in this way they can avert a permanent occupation of the island by the United States, and relegate to the voters of Cuba themselves the duty of deciding what executive and legislative representatives would be acceptable to the island as a whole.

We shall soon see to what extent such motives dominate. We are told that President PALMA and members of his Cabinet said that if doubt were cast on the validity of their titles by the proclamation of a new election they would feel constrained by self-respect to resign the offices they now hold. That does not strike us as an insuperable objection to the plan. Not a few Liberal and some Moderate Senators and Representatives, who may be presumed to have their share of self-respect, have already offered to resign their seats in order that the ground may be cleared for a new election. The administrative machinery of the island would not be paralyzed by the resignation of President PALMA and his principal coadjutors, for through the interposition of Secretary TAFT a Government ad interim could be installed, in which not only both political parties but the industrial and commercial interests of the island should be fairly represented. To a provisional government thus constituted the temporary administration of Cuba and the supervision of a new election could safely be intrusted.

It is said on behalf of President PALMA that a mischievous precedent would thus

be established; that thereafter the "outs" would take for granted that in order to oust the "ins" it would only be needful to start an insurrection, whereupon the United States would intervene and order a new general election. Those who should be foolish enough to act upon such an assumption would be apt quickly to find themselves mistaken. If we should be forced to go to Cuba a second time in order to prevent rival politicians from flying at each other's throats and ruining the island's industries, we should be likely to stay there. There is no doubt that an election conducted at this time under our supervision would be a fair one, and if the Cubans should show themselves unwilling to abide by the result they would simply confess themselves unfit for self-government. Moreover, we cannot be expected to hold ourselves at all times in readiness to act as supervisors whenever the Cubans see fit to appeal to the ballot box. If the islanders are not competent themselves to hold an honest election, and are not willing to accept the outcome of it, the sooner they renounce the experiment of independence the better for them and for all other people with whom they are commercially and financially connected.

We hope, and would fain believe, that while there are doubtless not a few self-seekers in the Liberal as well as in the Moderate camp, the people of Cuba as a whole are sound, and that public opinion is strong enough to compel self-effacement on the part of individuals and to assure general assent to a practicable compromise that would effect the immediate restoration of order and industrial activity, and the speedy establishment of a permanent government, the title of which to reflect the public would be indisputable.

It may be that we are too optimistic, and that self-sacrifice is a virtue of which few if any Cuban politicians are capable. It may be that on one technical pretext or another President PALMA and his companions will refuse to surrender the posts of honor, power and emolument which they now occupy. It may be that some of the insurgent commanders in the field are really out for cash and are only pretending to demand the redress of an alleged public wrong. It may be that unless the concession of a new general election is coupled with satisfactory bribes they will refuse to carry out the disarmament which they have promised. Such fellows would, of course, have themselves mere brigades, and should be dealt with accordingly. If the bulk of the Cuban people prove unable or unwilling to put down brigandage, the United States will have to take them in hand. The vast cotton and tobacco industries which form the sinews of the island's life, and in which a large part of the civilized world is deeply interested, are not to be permanently imperilled, much less irreparably destroyed, because Congress eight years ago impulsively credited the Cubans with intellectual and moral qualities in which they may prove lacking. Faithful are the wounds of a friend.

Highly Paid Entertainers.

A London theatrical manager has a new grievance against America; this time it is to the effect that owing to high salaries paid in this country to players and singers alike the "theatrical profession is being spoiled." In other words, the London manager finds it increasingly difficult to obtain the services of capable actors and actresses because the latter can get prices in the United States which cannot be given to them profitably in England. Time was, and not so long ago, when an actor to command a large salary had first to achieve a reputation for professional standing by years of study, preparation, experience, by passing through minor parts, step by step, to the more important; literally, by earning his way slowly, painstakingly, and finally arriving at a point far above most others on the stage.

It was not so much the leaping into sudden prominence as the intelligent carving out of a career, and when this had been accomplished the successful player found himself much more securely entrenched in popular approval than is the case to-day. Thereafter, for a longer or shorter period, he could command not only large remuneration for his services but enjoy a degree of independence not so usual at present, especially in matters pertaining to the interpretation of his part and the general presentation of the play. In like manner did the earlier authors work. Here and there a sudden burst of genius, but for the most part a long apprenticeship of study and practice in the art of writing; and then books worth reading and worth keeping.

Owing largely to the enormous multiplication of readers and the consequent prosperity of a great number of periodicals, writers of "taking" fiction are in demand. Not content always to dispose of work already finished, many of them contract for stories and books of which not a line has been put on paper. To fulfil contracts they deny themselves the leisure, the adequate formative period, which in art must precede the turning out of the finished product.

It is a question if writers of real ability would not in many cases be a great deal better off in the long run if they were unable to obtain the prevailing high prices for their work.

If nothing besides the defeat of MIKE DARR had been accomplished by the primary elections the State would have ample cause for thanksgiving.

The city ferry has been in operation less than a year, and already Commissioner BURNER has been obliged to make charges against one of his employees who ordered his subordinates of the boats to vote in a primary election. It has taken longer for Glasgow to learn the danger threatening its institutions because of the great body of men on the municipal payroll. In the Scotch city it is seriously proposed to banish the municipal employees at local elections. This is one of the results of public ownership that its advocates do not think it worth while to dwell upon.

Representative ROBERT R. HITT of Illinois, who died yesterday, belonged to that limited class of men of high character and signal ability whose constituents decline to allow them to retire from public life. He had been a member of every Congress from the Forty-seventh to the Fifty-ninth, inclusive, and was honored by important committee assignments in all of them. Mr. HITT served as Secretary of Legation in Paris and Assistant Secretary of State before going to Congress, and was always an authority on foreign affairs. The consular service owed much to his labors for its improvement. It was President ROOSEVELT who called to ROBERT R. HITT was the kind of man who raises immensely by his presence the tone of the public service. As a contemporary in his young manhood of the most distinguished men in the Republican party, which he had helped to found, and as a gentleman of the old school, Mr. HITT was greatly esteemed in Washington. To him public life was a career, which he regarded by his talents and character.

Massachusetts Kaidids. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—There are plenty of kaidids near Boston. They are numerous in Milton, within nine miles of the State House, and I have heard them there at least five hundred times. Missed editors Boston on the spot and the town always has kaidids in season. L. H. B. New York, September 14.

THE BOOMERANG.

From the Technical World Magazine. Washington, D. C., has organized the first boomerang club in the United States, perhaps in the world. A short time ago a few gentlemen connected with the Department of Agriculture formed an association for the study and use of this peculiar weapon. They secured a large tract of open land in the northwestern section of the city, and since that time have been busy with their novel sport. They are rapidly becoming expert in the use of this remarkable weapon, and there is no reason why the sport should not be adopted in other sections of the country.

For many years it was generally believed that the stories of travellers regarding the performances of this remarkable weapon were made of whole cloth, and by a few imaginative but not very accurate knowledge has shown that it will do all that has been claimed for it. Considerable areas of territory are necessary for the proper manipulation of the boomerang, and great care should be taken by the neophyte until its peculiar flights are understood. Boomerangs are far from being toys, but are extremely dangerous weapons in the hands of inexperienced throwers, the novice never knowing when they will come back.

In its flight the boomerang seems to defy all known laws of projectiles, and in the hands of an expert beautiful evolutions may be obtained from it. No one but the thrower ever knows where a boomerang after leaving the hand will fall, but he can calculate to a nicety, the Australians manipulating them so well that they frequently catch them in the hand. It is so true that it would seem incredible if it were not witnessed. The boomerang will perform feats that are little short of miraculous, and although science has as yet failed to explain thoroughly the reasons for these peculiarities, it is understood that they are the result of a combination of the form of the weapon and the resistance of the air.

This primitive weapon is made of a piece of wood about twenty-six inches in length by two and one-half in width and one-third of an inch in its greatest thickness. The wood is steamed and bent to an angle of about 140 degrees, the inner edge being almost knife-like in its sharpness, the outer more rounded. The finished article looks not unlike an ordinary sickle, and is thrown by grasping one end furthest from the body and projecting it straight away on a horizontal plane. Ash has been found to be the wood best adapted to the making of boomerangs, because of its toughness and correct specific gravity.

Any boy having access to a carpenter's shop and possessing a knowledge of a few simple tools can make his boomerang, in fact, any one can make his boomerang, but the wood, a spokeshave and a piece of sandpaper, but the original pieces of wood should be secured from a turning mill, because of the better facilities at those places for steaming and bending it to the correct shape for the final touches.

Let the wood be three inches in width, one-half inch in thickness and twenty-six inches in length, having an angle of from 120 to 140 degrees. The crude weapon before steaming must be twisted from left to right so that the outer edge of each half will barely project beyond the inner edge. With this as a foundation, the carpenter must shave the wood so that the inner edge will be quite sharp and the outer but little less so, the sides bulging so that the greatest thickness is not quite half an inch. On the left hand in throwing there may be made a few ridges so as to permit of a firm hold. Take this weapon into a large field and see what may be done with it. If there are trees so much the better for the beauty of the evolutions. Take a stand fifty yards from a tree, and throw the boomerang as hard as you can at the trunk and exactly as you would a baseball, always remembering to hold the weapon perpendicular to the air. Aim directly at the tree and see what happens.

If the boomerang has been made correctly it will go toward the tree with the speed of a bullet, but before reaching it will sail to the left, rise in the air, and execute a beautiful circle to the right, returning to within a few feet of the thrower. This is the action of the right hand in throwing; but if you wish to throw to the left hand, which case the twist must be made to the left instead of the right. By varying the degree of the angle and the weight of the weapon as well as the twist, many variations of flight may be secured.

For long distance throwing they should be made quite large, as the increased weight can be obtained only in this manner, and weight is what carries them through the air. The straightaway throwing with the weapon first described always results in one circle from left to right, but this may be varied by alterations in the method of throwing as well as in the force with which they are propelled through the air.

Experimenting alone will result in perfection, and new throwers almost always attain results differing from those of others. An expert Australian thrower will spin one boomerang around a tree, and will strike the ground a short distance away, bound into the air and skim along a few feet above the earth, then descend and again rebound over a tree, describe two circles and return to the hand of the thrower.

Serious Charge Against Boston. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Some time ago the columns of this paper contained references to New York City and its institutions, penned by a native of Boston. Much of his criticism was true, some of it was not. I think that the city of Boston is a credit to the State, and I have found Boston sadly lacking in this respect in one little recent incident.

First time in my life I wandered into with a handbook man who made his headquarters in the corridor of one of Boston's best hotels, by arrangement with the proper authorities. I doubt not, well, I left the city, leaving directions to have my winnings if any, forwarded to me here. I won \$11, and despite repeated requests on my part they hold on to the money like "bookies" interests he turned it over to the hotel people, and they deny it. I believe the "bookie" but in a pretty piece of business for said hotel. DANIELSON. New York, September 20.

More Praise to the Face. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—It was the good fortune of the writer to be in New York yesterday for the purpose of purchasing a copy of "The Book of Many Children" was one of the most excellent little articles that I have read in a long time. The book is a masterpiece of the pen, and the New York being a great pleasure, I have had the pleasure of reading it. ROBERT BRUCE. HASTROUD, Conn., September 18.

For Comment. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I wish to shake with "Very warm" in THE SUN of September 14, in which it is stated that the writer used to make me very weary too, until I discovered the cure. Make a strong brew of rock salt and water and sprinkle water on garden soil semi-occasionally. It will burn ground or gravel, but it's "out of sight" for the grass. ANTONY FARRER. MORRIS, Conn., September 18.

Is It a Mark of Inferiority? To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—It is an indication of inferiority to be able to acquire intelligence, and not to be able to retain it. W. H. VAN HISE. New York, September 18.

LA FOLLETTE IN NEW JERSEY.

An Inevitable Result of His Making Votes for the Colby Movement.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Curious to see whether Senator La Follette was like his picture, and in doubt concerning the wisdom of bringing him into New Jersey to represent the State, I dropped into a theatre in Elizabeth which had been engaged by the promoters of the New Idea, or Colby movement, for a mass meeting with the Little Glass of Wisconsin as the chief attraction. The floor was well filled and the gallery almost empty. I judged that most of those present were Republicans, who came in a critical mood, or with the hope of hearing some unflattering things said about the New Jersey Senator, who did not heroize to their own constituents. As the La Follette posters around town had been torn or disfigured, a hostile demonstration might have been expected, but nothing of the kind occurred. It was what is sometimes called a "cultured audience"; not even the patriotic airs of the band aroused enthusiasm. The atmosphere was more like that of a prayer meeting than that of a political rally. It seemed to be up to La Follette.

Promptly at a o'clock a square set little man in black, carrying a dispatch box, shuffled down a side aisle and precipitated himself into the United States Senate. He grabbed the water pitcher and took a drink, emptied the contents of his box on a table, and scarcely waited for the audience to be recognized, but was at once recognized, and the face was not as grim and forbidding as we see it in the picture. For a moment he stood with his hands after all, a face that could change from the tragic to the comic at will, the face of a spell-binding actor.

The audience was cold, apathetic, yet curious. When the speaker made his first speech he had no doubts on that score himself, for he was self-possessed and full of vigor. He spoke with a certain dignity, and in his audience, he rather welcomed than resented or feared. He held a brief in a made-up-up speech, and he argued it like a lawyer, abounding up and down, and he held his head between his shoulders in a butting posture, stamping his feet, holding appalling pains up to high heaven, and he held his head between his shoulders at the end of a feting period. I had expected the Senator to be painfully in earnest, with a dramatic style, but he was never solemn long, and he seemed to enjoy his own jokes. The grim face of the pictures was often wreathed in smiles, and he looked like a child. "Corporations are immortal, if they have no souls," he observed, urging vigilance to check corruption. He seemed no man, but a boy, not even "Brother John" Dryden. His attack on Governor Higgins turned out to be a very successful one, but I must confess to have been rather illiberal in my phrase-musical comedy magazine editor. NEW YORK, September 20. PAUL LANCE.

TORIES OF THE REVOLUTION.

Noble Men Who Blasted Life and Property of Their Countrymen.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Of your interesting article on Tories of the Revolution, the aim of the writer or writers being apparently to imply a serious charge against the so-called conservative element of to-day.

The truth is that the Tories, or Loyalists, of the period of the Revolution did not represent any particular class of men, but all classes. They were in many if not in most instances actuated by pure and lofty principle, and they sacrificed everything short of life—and many of them their lives—for the cause in which they believed. They were in the wrong, of course, just as the Jacobins of 1793-4 were in the wrong, but they were not any more wrong than the latter were. It is equally true that the Tories were not unmingled with selfishness, just as the Jacobins were not unmingled with selfishness. It is equally true that the Tories were not unmingled with selfishness, just as the Jacobins were not unmingled with selfishness.

Burning Disgrace Put Out.

From the Rochester Post-Express.

Loyal and self-respecting Republicans everywhere will rejoice to learn that the burning of the residence of William B. Odell, Jr., chairman of the Republican State committee, his leadership has been a burning disgrace, and if Governor Higgins had been a man of courage and determination, Odell could have been thrown out of the State months ago.

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Be Lee, Lee.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: How long does it take a honey bee to fly a mile? Bill Birnie, a noted Orange, who resides at Fort Montgomery, says that he has eleven minutes, and I am inclined to think that Bill has underestimated the prowess of this galloper of sweet.

Bill also says that a honey bee never goes more than a mile away from the tree (the conversation was about wild bees where the swarm is, and that the bees were "lining" a bee tree). I noted a particular bee leave with its load of sugar or molasses for the tree, deposit it and return. If it took the bee twenty-two minutes Bill always says that the tree was a mile from where the tree was deposited.

Bill also says that if in "lining" a bee tree the "line" locates it on private property, he may remove the contents of the tree—even chop it down without molestation from the owner thereof; or the "line" may waive his right and instead collect the amount of \$2 in coin of the realm.

This matter has all come to me, but as I have great respect for Bill's skill as a mighty hunter and fisher I hate to argue with him regarding these questions, even though I think differently, and therefore I refer you to THE SUN, Essexville, CANON TREE SWAMP, September 19.

Justice Galusha's Prayer.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Justice Galusha of Vermont is proud of his faith in prayer and seldom fails to lead in the Thursday evening meetings. He likes to say the words of his petitions and will quickly translate a new phrase without much regard to its meaning if it sounds well.

On a recent Thursday evening he closed his prayer as follows: "An' we pray, O Lord, an' us all with thein o' Palmos, to Thy 'ramal' glory. Amen." The account of St. John's adventures on the island of Patmos has been read in church the preceding Sunday and the Justice had waked up just long enough to catch the words without the significance.

Pronunciation.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The pronunciation of the word "line" is difficult to ascertain, but the way it is pronounced in the South by educated people too is a caution. Hearing an accomplished young lady speaking of "suable" I and she and I were very much interested, not used by the maintenance of plantation "nigger," but by the boarding school girl up to date. The "ra" are eliminated altogether, just as "po" for poor, "ac" for actor, etc.

Effect of Hot Weather on Education.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Last month you published a letter from me in which I argued that schools should not begin before October 1, because the invariably high temperatures in September make all efforts at educating the children waste. The weather is so hot that the children are having the weather predicted. GATLORD WILKINS. New York, September 20.

MAGAZINE EDITORS.

"Free Lance" Ventures to Doubt Their Eagle Eyed Watermark.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: As a "free lance" of some twenty-five years' experience I should like to see a few comments on "Black and White's" letter.

The change of locale in "Kipling's story" may have had a great deal to do with its unpopularity, but that is not its justification for its acceptance by the author's own publishers. In any case, this unoriginal episode for a similar thing was done in England not long ago—can be passed over, as I can assure "Black and White" that I have usual occurrences in these days of "free lance" and then accepted by the unwitting editor of the magazine to which it was submitted. We "free lances" never actually feel sure of a manuscript unless it has been returned at least six times. After this accomplishment the conviction is safe that it is worth a good deal. Only lately the management of mine went through this process. The thirteenth periodical accepted it, and after its publication the twelfth periodical promptly copied it with due acknowledgment to its fellow, but none to the author. I have often going on a similar route. I have a coming back in a false way, but as my experience makes me think I have as much discernment as most of these "muscle" editors, I am not inclined to be afraid but that they will be accepted as long.

The same thing occurs in one with all his sense instead of thinking of submitting verse to a publisher. For ordinary magazine editors, I mean to go to the point. The whole question resolves itself into this: No one doubts that there are some good magazine editors, but do the majority of them possess the discernment necessary for their work? Do they know their public, but they do not? Of course, they can and do know their public, but they do not. Good advertising agents can do a great deal of good for a publisher, but they are not good for a publisher. Good advertising agents can do a great deal of good for a publisher, but they are not good for a publisher. Good advertising agents can do a great deal of good for a publisher, but they are not good for a publisher.

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Justice Galusha's Prayer.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Justice Galusha of Vermont is proud of his faith in prayer and seldom fails to lead in the Thursday evening meetings. He likes to say the words of his petitions and will quickly translate a new phrase without much regard to its meaning if it sounds well.

On a recent Thursday evening he closed his prayer as follows: "An' we pray, O Lord, an' us all with thein o' Palmos, to Thy 'ramal' glory. Amen." The account of St. John's adventures on the island of Patmos has been read in church the preceding Sunday and the Justice had waked up just long enough to catch the words without the significance.

Pronunciation.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The pronunciation of the word "line" is difficult to ascertain, but the way it is pronounced in the South by educated people too is a caution. Hearing an accomplished young lady speaking of "suable" I and she and I were very much interested, not used by the maintenance of plantation "nigger," but by the boarding school girl up to date. The "ra" are eliminated altogether, just as "po" for poor, "ac" for actor, etc.

Effect of Hot Weather on Education.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Last month you published a letter from me in which I argued that schools should not begin before October 1, because the invariably high temperatures in September make all efforts at educating the children waste. The weather is so hot that the children are having the weather predicted. GATLORD WILKINS. New York, September 20.

DARWINIAN THEORY.

An Error in Supposing It Had Been Finally Accepted by Scientific Men.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: In a letter in the SIX of September Mr. Edward Dobson assumes that "the evolutionary doctrine is no longer debatable except in minor phases."

It is an odd thing that the "evolutionary doctrine" (by which is probably meant the hypothesis of genetic evolution by natural selection), which may be called the Darwinian theory, is popularly supposed to be finally accepted by scientific men.

There could be no graver error. Natural selection is at best a working hypothesis with a minimum of scientific evidence and a maximum of more or less ingenious but loose and unsound reasoning.

John Girdard says, speaking of Darwinism: "In spite of its great name, its success has throughout been popular rather than scientific, and as to its scientific value, it is not even in the class most qualified to judge. Evolutionists there are in plenty, but very few genuine Darwinists, and among those who can by no means be regarded as scientific, the title for the world's attention has been given to the Darwinian theory, which cannot be reconciled with those of Darwin himself."

Professor Huxley, an ardent exponent of Darwinism, could not unreservedly accept it. He has written a score or more of scientific papers of the first rank which have been every now and then called in question by the scientific world. He has written a score or more of scientific papers of the first rank which have been every now and then called in question by the scientific world.

CROWNING BENGALS' "KING."

Ceremony by Which Bannejee Asserted His Sovereignty.

From the London Times. The coronation of the agitator Bannejee was performed in a large quadrangle attached to a private house in Calcutta, in the presence of a great crowd of spectators. Bannejee was fanned, decked with garlands, caparisoned and accompanied by a ret