

THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL

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THURSDAY JUNE 16, 1904

CALIFORNIA IN THE CABINET.

THE news from Washington seems to make it certain that California will have the Secretaryship of Commerce and Labor, provided Hon. Victor Metcalf, Representative from the Third District, will conclude to leave his seat in Congress to enter the Cabinet.

While his district and the State will regret to be deprived of his services in the House, the whole State will be gratified by representation in the Cabinet, and especially if he be the representative.

California has not fared well in Cabinet representation. It was expected that we would have a member of President Harrison's Cabinet, but unfortunate divisions arose between the friends, respectively, of Hon. M. M. Esch and Hon. John F. Swift, and neither was chosen.

When Mr. Cleveland was elected the second time it was confidently expected that he would choose a Cabinet officer from this State. So strong was this feeling that Oregon and other Western States formally supported the appointment of some one from California.

The Republican party of California has learned much since 1889, and is at present distinguished by a stronger unity and sense of cohesion and a common purpose than ever before in its history.

It has learned that the source of power in the popular branch of Congress is in getting good Representatives and keeping them there while they are willing to serve and stay.

It has learned that the majority of the House, of course their influence is progressive, and each is able to do for his immediate constituency the things needful, and when each constituency is well served the whole State is cared for, as far as it needs care in national legislation.

San Francisco dropped out of line at the last election by defeating two experienced Republican members and sending two new members of the minority.

These failed to attend to the great interests of this city, and we lost much. Not content with inattention to their own districts, one of the minority members went outside and defeated, by objecting, the measures of his Democratic colleague in the Napa district, so that we had the exasperating experience of three districts losing their rights through sending three raw members of the minority who put in their time fighting each other.

Fortunately the Republicans learned wisdom. They put McKenna into Congress and kept him there until his contacts and influence were strong enough to make him Circuit Judge, transfer him to the Cabinet and thence to the Supreme Bench. His old district soon took up Mr. Metcalf and has kept him in the House since his entry in the Fifty-sixth Congress.

He has achieved a place on the Committee of Ways and Means, a position in which the revenues and commerce of the country are cared for in legislation. To be an active member of that committee is to be in the most important of parliamentary relations to the Government and the interests of the people.

To be a member of that committee is an honor equal to the chairmanship of any other committee of the House. Men are chosen to it on their merit, as judged by the leaders of the two parties on the floor. The minority leader, who is the candidate of his party for the Speakership, selects the minority members of the Ways and Means Committee, and his successful opponent, the Speaker, appoints them.

The Speaker, in turn, selects the members of his own party for the majority of that great committee. These selections being upon merit and capacity solely, it is the highest evidence that can be given that Mr. Metcalf is in the first class in the House.

If he enter the Cabinet, his power to benefit California, without abating anything due to the rest of the country, will be vastly enlarged. It is greatly honorable to the Third District that it has made such excellent selections for its Representatives that they are chosen as the only Cabinet officers the State has had selected by the President.

If called upon now to select a new Representative, we are sure the same wisdom will be shown by the party there. As any nominee can be elected, the party shows great intelligence in putting aside the temptation to nominate any one below the high grade of McKenna and Metcalf.

Republicans of the rest of the State do not look with envy upon the good fortune of the Third District, but rather are inclined to keep on following the good example set by the party there.

Several people that cannot plead ignorance of the city and its ways have found it convenient to sleep in the ferry building and have awakened to the discovery that they were robbed. They should be arrested and prosecuted for contributory negligence in the commission of acts that have a tendency to injure the fair fame of the town.

Any one that will sleep in a public place should be able to accept the consequences with composure.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

AS a matter of course all addresses delivered at the Mohonk conference on international arbitration were infused by a cheerful and almost a glowing optimism.

an international issue we may be sure his arguments are well considered and his conclusions well founded. It is, therefore, gratifying that his address was not only a plea for peace but a statement of a firm conviction that it is quite likely to be attained at no far distant time.

After reviewing the whole subject Judge Gray said: "The establishment and continued existence of the permanent Court of International Arbitration will make it more difficult in the future than it has been in the past for nations to engage in war. I believe that its influence will grow slowly but steadily and that each resort to its decisions will tend to form and strengthen the habit of looking thitherward to settle international difficulties by an appeal to reason instead of by an appeal to arms."

An equally important utterance on the subject was that of Dr. Trueblood, secretary of the Peace Society, who after citing the Venezuelan arbitration and the Alaskan award, recounted the treaties of arbitration concluded between Great Britain and France, France and Italy, Great Britain and Italy, Holland and Denmark, Great Britain and Spain, France and Spain and France and Holland. He concluded by saying:

"The movement which led to these treaties has not yet spent itself. France is in negotiation with a number of other Governments, some of them in South America, for similar agreements. Within the last month it has become known that Norway has commenced negotiations for arbitration treaties with no less than ten Governments. It is known that several of the powers of Western Europe have approached our Government with proposals for treaties of arbitration similar to those already concluded in Europe."

Facts of that kind count for something. They show that despite the armaments of the nations and the wars now going on the tendency of civilization is toward peace. Already the effects of that tendency are notable and it is reasonable to expect they will be even more notable in the future.

In a "Thirteen Club" of matured idiots at Bridgeport twelve members have closed an uninteresting existence by suicide. With twelve such distinct examples of what not to do the thirteenth crank of the group certainly should be able to escape a death that is neither original, spectacular nor healthful to the town. Bridgeport, however, may look upon the end of the club as a material contribution to its welfare.

SECTIONALISM DEAD.

THE Confederate memorial service in honor of the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, held at Nashville on Tuesday, was attended by a large number of the Confederate veteran soldiers. The recent observance throughout the North of the National Memorial day was generally made the occasion of high ascription to the valor and devotion of the Confederate soldiers.

It is a matter of soldierly honor and self-respect to give due credit to the other side. The soldiers of the Union overcame men and mighty men when they won the victory in that long war. The vanquished were overcome by men and mighty men by whom it was no disgrace to be conquered. This feeling was among the soldiers of both sides when the war ended. Its opposite was sometimes expressed by embittered civilians. Seen in perspective those hard days and hard battles are now entered in history as evidence of American valor and spirit, and soldiers and civilians have come to the same view. At the Nashville memorial General Stephen D. Lee, who is the historian of the Confederate veterans' organization, expressed the joy of the South in the great and general prosperity of the country, "exceeding that of our fathers" and putting "the South on her feet again."

In this hearty expression is food for reflection. The South is drinking deep of a prosperity exceeding anything her people knew under the institution of slavery. We venture to say that if slavery were still there this degree of prosperity would not be there, and this seems to be understood by the people.

The orator of the day declared sectionalism to be "dead and buried." He pictured the great destiny of America, and the joyful determination of the South to do her full part in the "opportunities, responsibilities, strenuous conflicts, conquests and glory of the country." That is said in the right American spirit and is earnestly reciprocated in the North. There is no separate fortune nor misfortune for any part of the republic. The prosperity is for all, and progress and happiness cannot touch one alone. So misfortune and disaster, when they come, are for all. Therefore, all should work together in those things which make for the material welfare, as all must suffer if the general welfare fail.

With a flourish of trumpets and much official ado the police raided a Chinese gambling house recently and carted gamblers and paraphernalia off to jail. This is an excellent beginning in the worthy work of reform. If somebody will now point out to the police a few of the gambling dens operated in contemptuous publicity by white men in this city we may all have a chance to congratulate the police on well directed activity.

A series of Federal army scandals, involving a smashing of the moral code, statutory and otherwise, from levity of conduct to suicide and worse is evidence indisputable that Uncle Sam's soldiers that are stationed in San Francisco and its neighborhood do not confine their strenuous activities to the trade of fighting. These gallant men of Mars should not forget the means that brought Samson to his end.

Chicago attempted recently to raise by subscription fifty thousand dollars with which to hold a "sane" celebration of Independence day. The project was a flat failure, as might have been expected. The American small boy, whether in Chicago or anywhere else, will insist upon being vigorously insane on July 4, and his elders reserve the privilege to encourage him with every means at their command.

John Alexander Dowie is moving his restless, unhappy and unwelcome way across the earth back to his American followers. London hotels refused him a lodging recently and he was forced to a disagreeable makeshift. It is at least consoling to know that our tolerance of impostors serves as a warning to our friends, even if it records no lesson for us.

A street sweeper of this city received a medal the other day for bravery displayed in saving the life of a child. This man certainly possesses traits little in keeping with his lowly condition in life. Municipal energy that could give him a position in harmony with his character would be worthy of applause. It is not difficult to conceive of some medals as mockeries.

TALK OF THE TOWN AND TOPIC OF THE TIMES

Their Deficiencies.

Two men were talking of the deficiencies of dealers in antiques.

"I am not likely to forget," remarked one collector, "the easy confidence with which one dealer assured me that a plate depicting Lafayette's visit to this country in 1824 was at least 150 years old. He insisted and not to hear me when I diffidently tutored him in dates."

"My latest experience concerned a plate," said the other collector. "I went into a queer little shop the other day just to see if I could pick up any day thing; and the proprietor, who spoke with a flaked foreign accent, called my attention to some plates on a shelf."

"Staffordshire!" he cried, impressively. "Genuine Staffordshire! No reproduction. No, no! The real!"

"How old are they?" I asked. "How old?" he repeated. "Ah, that I cannot say. But very old. The real! The genuine!"

"Earnest little man! What was the use of telling him that the Brooklyn bridge, pictured so beautifully in blue on one of the Staffordshires, wasn't publicly opened until 1883?"—New York Sun.

"Amazin' Grace."

You may talk about religion—but I found it there—twas when Old Jolly sang "Amazin' Grace," an' Bostwick said, "Amen!"

The old-time flower gardens smiled in my sweetheart's face when When the light streamers along and sang "Amazin' Grace."

God bless him for that singin'! It took me back to where I saw the starlight fallin' on the tresses of gold hair!

Why—'twas only over yonder, at the meetin'-house, an' then— But Jolly led the saints along, an' Bostwick said "Amen!"

I bet those men had mothers! Jolly sang it, low an' high: "To be a man, an' a blissful scene, where my possessions lie." For the old-time sweet religion—it kept a-comin' when Jolly— the sang "Amazin' Grace," an' Bostwick said "Amen!"

It was great to be there with 'em! Like a bird my soul took wing. And I listened to the dear old songs my mother used to sing.

Any while light streamers through the casement—well, I—couldn't see it then. For Jolly sang "Amazin' Grace," an' Bostwick said "Amen!" —Atlanta Constitution.

A Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.

Editor of The Call—Dear Sir: In the issue of the 13th in the news of that date telegraphed from Chicago there appeared a statement that Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus in his baccalaureate address to the graduating class of the Armour Institute said: "There never was a more interesting falsehood than 'All men are created free and equal.'"

That is not so wide of the mark, but he went on to say: "The Declaration of Independence was the work of an hour of intense excitement and on every national anniversary this phrase is misquoted because when it is taken from its context it is false."

The inference from the doctor's address is that the phrase, as quoted, is contained in that immortal document. It is surprising that a man of Dr. Gunsaulus' attainments should so blunder, as the phrase, "All men are created free and equal," does not occur in that great instrument.

The same misquotation is frequently made by orators and writers. The Declaration states: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal." Dr. Gunsaulus seems to apologize for the breadth of the quotation as he would have it, by saying: "The declaration was the work of an hour of intense excitement," which is altogether an unhistorical relation. Jefferson probably did not build better than he knew. As his work was writ, so let it stand and be read forever more.

L. G. MOISE.

Vastness of London.

There are about 6000 miles of railway in Greater London, and it is estimated that something like 600,000,000 separate journeys are made by passengers annually. The number of journeys on an average weekday is over 1,500,000. An idea of the vehicular traffic in the streets may be gathered from the statement that in twelve hours 16,054 vehicles of all kinds passed a particular spot in Piccadilly, and a full service of 690 buses pass the Bank of England in an hour.

The number of passengers carried by the London trams in a year is over 300,000,000. A census taken of the number of pedestrians who crossed London bridge on a certain day showed that they totaled 116,902, and in nineteen and a half hours during a day in April last year 248,015 people crossed the roadways at the bank.

Restriction Removed.

Attention is called to the fact by the Washington Post that next month (July 29) the prohibition imposed by The Hague conference upon the discharge of aerial torpedoes from balloons or flying machines will expire by limitation. It was with the greatest difficulty that the powers represented at The Hague conference, through their military delegates, managed to reach an agreement upon rules governing war, and this particular section was bitterly fought over, although it is one of the few which the United States Government accepted without reservation.

At the end of July a new field will thus be open to the inventor of flying machines and dirigible balloons, which may now enter the field of warfare without violation of the rules of war.

Sea Breezes on Tap.

A member of the French Academy of Science is said to be enjoying sea breezes in his Paris home by manufacturing a liquid which he diffuses through the air of his apartment. The recipe for the compound is given as follows: In ten volumes of oxygenated water containing a hundredth part of ether charged with ozone he



dissolves a small quantity of sea salt. By means of a vaporizer this liquid is distributed in the air at the rate of one hundred and twenty grammes per hour. It is said that by this means the apartment becomes saturated with the scent of the sea, and that the slightest draught of air creates the illusion of a wind sweeping over a sandy beach directly from the wide waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

One's faith is not strengthened, however, when the narrative proceeds to relate how this ingenious scientist, while inhaling this mixture, seats himself in his arm chair, with his eyes closed and "listens to the lapping of the waves while breathing their odor," for he holds to his ear a shell in which he can hear the murmur of the restless sea. Such an attitude and occupation seems more fitting for an old poet than for a professional man of science.

The Water Wagon.

A water wagon it is called in the shops, but it is not ordinary water that is meant but carbonated waters and the numerous bottled beverages that serve to quench thirst and make life more endurable in sultry summer days. The contrivance so named is a willowware barrel mounted on wheels and provided with handles so it may easily be moved about to any desired place on the porch or lawn. The barrel is fitted with racks for bottles and glasses and represents one of the season's novelties in the way of adjuncts for the country home by the shore or inland.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Sonnet.

Rose-crowned, rose-tinted, of all months June scatters petals through the perfumed air Her flower-message to the world to bear. That blossoms beautiful must lose their sheen— Must pass from life; no fate may interfere To hold their sweetness or their beauty rare. Which charms the hearts of mankind everywhere. Yet fading, dying, shall no more be seen. Yet through their coming has been new delight. And earth has yielded hours of perfect bliss; The wintry darkness casts no more its And less of life has gone awry—amiss; Our daily paths have seemed more sweet and bright. Since June awoke the roses with a kiss! —Boston Transcript.

Answers to Queries.

CASINO—L. M. City. In the game of casino, unless the players agree to count the points as they are made, the rule is to count in the following order on the last deal: Cards, spades, big casino, little casino, aces, sweeps.

LEVI LETTER—A. B. City. The published biographies of Levi Letter of Chicago do not make any mention of his family affairs, and these do not tell of his religion, that of his wife or children. This department has no knowledge in relation to this matter.

STEELHEAD—J. A. B. City. The steelhead is the large sea trout or salmon trout of the Pacific slope (Salmo gairdneri). The salmon trout of Europe resembles the salmon in form and color, and is, like it, migratory, ascending rivers to deposit its spawn.

EMPEROR NORTON—Subscriber, City. Joshua A. Norton, who was one of the characters of San Francisco of the early days, generally known as Emperor Norton, died of apoplexy at the corner of California and Dupont streets January 10, 1880. He was a native of England, about 65 years of age. His remains were buried in the Masonic Cemetery.

THE BOERS—Subscriber, City. The Boers in the South African republic were agricultural people prior to the Boer-British war. The year before that war there were in the republic about 12,245 farms, of which 3636 belonged to the Government, 1812 to outside owners and companies and the rest to resident owners and companies. It was estimated that there were about 50,000 acres of land under cultivation. The agricultural produce was, however, not sufficient for the wants of the population.

INSANE PATIENTS—J. City. The following from the Political Code of California is the law on the subject of committing insane patients to any of the asylums:

2175. The cost necessarily incurred in determining the insanity of a poor or indigent person and securing his admission into a State hospital and the expense of providing proper clothing or him in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the commission is a charge upon the county or city and county where he is committed. Such costs include the fees of the medical examiners allowed by the Judge ordering the commitment. If the person sought to be committed is not a poor or indigent person the costs of the proceedings are a charge upon his estate, or must be paid by persons legally liable for his maintenance, unless otherwise ordered by the Judge. If the alleged insane person is adjudged not to be insane the Judge may, in his discretion, charge the costs of the proceedings to the person making the application for an order of commitment, and judgment may be entered against him for the amount thereof and enforced by execution.

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MEN and MATTERS IN THE FORE as the WORLD



Ah Loy's Atonement.

About the middle of January, 1876, the Pacific Mail Company's steamship China sailed from Hongkong for San Francisco with several saloon passengers and a large number of Chinese in the steerage. Like other ships of similar construction, the China was propelled by a huge wheel on either side revolving between two wide beams, the whole being inclosed in the usual semicircular paddle or wheelhouse.

Cold, wet and disagreeable weather, with strong head winds and seas, was encountered soon after leaving Yokohama, but the voyage was entirely without incident until the fourth night, when we were all aroused by the night watchman's tragic cry of "Man overboard." As soon as a slight temporary confusion had subsided, we learned that a watchman who had just finished his midnight inspection and was on his way to report to the deck officer had been knocked down by a Chinese passenger, who, rushing furiously past him to the lee or starboard bow, plunged into the sea.

The officer on watch responded so promptly to the watchman's alarm that, as the ship was moving but slowly against wind and wave, her progress was arrested almost instantly. The night was intensely dark, the sea extremely rough, and the temperature so low that the rain turned to ice as it fell on the decks and rigging. In fact, conditions generally were so very unfavorable that it was considered unwise to attempt to lower a boat and thereby imperil an entire small boat's crew on such a dubious quest. After a somewhat prolonged detention an order for "full speed ahead" caused the old ship to resume her struggles against adverse winds and waves.

At a general muster and roll call of passengers on the following morning it was ascertained that one of them, named Ah Loy, was missing, and an entry to that effect was made in the ship's log book. Soon after the completion of the above mentioned muster a sailor happened to enter the storeroom, situated in the forward part of the starboard paddiebox, and "while doing a load" casually glanced through a small opening in the bulkhead and watched the revolutions of the paddle-wheel. While trying to peer through the fast falling showers of spray and foam he saw, but quite indistinctly, an object somewhat resembling a human being lying on the opposite paddle-wheel.

The discovery of such an object in an almost inaccessible position naturally excited the curiosity of many other members of the crew, and it was finally decided that the captain should be notified. To gain a clearer view that officer ordered the machinery stopped and soon as the spray had ceased falling from the wheels the mysterious object was discovered to be an apparently lifeless Chinaman. After a part of the bulkhead had been removed, the supposed corpse secured and hauled in on deck it was recognized by a group of Chinese passengers as Ah Loy, their missing companion, and, under the impression that they had seen a supernatural object, they fled in terror to the lower decks. As our rescued passenger had been lying near the wheel, under a constant shower of icy cold water and spray for more than eight hours, I was not surprised at finding him cold and apparently lifeless. His eyes fixed and expressionless, his limbs rigid with a decidedly sub-normal bodily temperature. In spite of vigorous treatment several days elapsed before he was able to relate his adventures. When finally able to converse he stated that he was the eldest son of a widowed mother and for several years had been laboriously saving a sum of money sufficient for his journey to California, but just as he had succeeded in accumulating the long desired amount his mother unexpectedly passed over to the spirit world.

Being the eldest son, he fully realized that it was his filial duty to provide his mother with a burial in keeping with long established usages and family traditions, but knowing that its cost would so deplete his savings that his journey would be indefinitely postponed he decided to give her a humbler and less expensive sepulture. After these solemn rites were duly performed he resumed his weary task of making good the amount he had been compelled to deduct from his savings, but he soon realized that although the body of his maternal ancestor had been laid away to rest her immortal part seemed so sadly disturbed and dissatisfied that it began to show its disapproval in various dark and mysterious ways. Many spurious promises were made, with frequent presents of roasted and decorated pigs, as well as several coats of lacquer for his patron joss, which gained him temporary success from his disquieting tormentors, until a happy turn of fortune's wheel enabled him to undertake his journey much sooner than anticipated. Leaving his country and graves of his ancestors did not, unfortunately, bring relief and contentment, for no sooner had the darkness of his first night at sea surrounded him than he found himself besieged by legions of ancestral shades, who, violently upbraided him for trying to evade by flight the performance of the duties taught by the much revered Confucius. Finding that promises failed to placate his tormentors, he unwisely turned to the seductive pipe for relief, and for a time enjoyed an undisturbed and peaceful oblivion, but when his supply of the poppy became exhausted his ghostly

tormentors grew more and more importunate, and one of them, more importunate than its fellows, insisted that he could only atone for his sins of omission by casting himself into the sea. After enduring the distressing mental tortures for several nights, he decided that if needs must it were better to make this atonement quickly, so, yielding to an impulsive obsession, plunged into the sea. Instead of sinking he was being carried away on the surface of a huge wave until drawn into a whirling mass of waters, where, after being tossed about until exhausted, he was thrown upon the refuge already described.

Completely bewildered and exhausted by his struggles, he had no sooner decided to rest quietly and wait the turn of events than he hazily realized that his resting place was beginning to move and that he was being deluged by icy torrents; then a helpless benumbing feeling of extreme coldness overcame him, and he passed into a state of complete unconsciousness. To account for Ah Loy's marvelous escape from drowning, and from being crushed by that enormous paddle wheel, and also by what mysterious involuntary method he gained his refuge, a place quite inaccessible while the paddle wheel was in motion, several theories have been advanced.

The hypothesis most commonly accepted by seafaring men is, briefly, as follows: The China was moving slowly against a heavy head sea when the man jumped overboard and that he was instantly caught in the swirl of a cross sea, which carried him backward "alongside" the ship until he reached the wheel, when suddenly meeting an opposing sea, or back wash resulting from the sudden arrest of the paddle wheel, he was thrown up under the paddle box and landed on the paddle beam, where he was afterward found.

On the arrival of the China in San Francisco about three weeks later Ah Loy, having fully recovered, was permitted to land with his fellow passengers. About two years later, when I chanced to see him, he told me that of late all had been well with him; in fact, as soon as he had earned and sent enough money to China to give his mother a burial in keeping with her station in life, his nights had been passed in peaceful repose, entirely free from those terrifying obsessions that formerly oppressed him.

MILAN SOULE.

San Francisco, May 27, 1904.

Is Leopold Insane?

Is King Leopold becoming mentally unbalanced? And will it be necessary for the Belgian Government to institute a regency and to intrust the sovereign power to his brother, the universally respected and exceedingly popular Count of Flanders? That is a question which is being asked to-day, not alone at Brussels, but in the various European capitals, and which is a matter of no little concern to the State Department at Washington. For the King's extraordinary action in repudiating without any reason the agreement made in his name and by his explicit orders with the American concessionaires of the Canton-Hankow Railroad by his plenipotentiaries, ex-Minister de Volder and Colonel Thys, has not only led these two gentlemen to sever their connection with his business enterprises, but has likewise resulted in an "international incident" between himself and the United States Government. For the latter has no intention of permitting him to carry out what appears to be his project of converting into a monopoly of his own this essentially American enterprise in China and of ousting therefrom by unfair means the American syndicate to which, on the strength of the recommendation of the State Department, the concession was granted. It is no doubt partly due to this that the Belgian Envoy at Washington has made arrangements to spend the summer within easy reach of the national capital. King Leopold has also quarreled with the directors of the Congo Railroad to such an extent that they have all resigned, among the number being Baron de Goffinet, who is treasurer of the royal household, and Count A. d'Oultremont, brother of the grand master of the American syndicate to which, as reported by have quarreled violently with Princess Clementine, stories to this effect being printed without denial or interference on the part of the authorities in several of the leading papers of Brussels and Antwerp. Princess Clementine was the only one of Leopold's three daughters who had remained with him throughout all his differences with his family, so that he is now at variance with all his children, as well as with his only brother and heir, the Count of Flanders.—Baltimore American.

Languages of India.

The English have been the rulers of India, or a large part of it, for a century at least; yet there are only 252,388 persons in the Indian empire who can speak the English language. This number, compared with the total population, may be called infinitesimal. There are 147 languages recorded in the census as being spoken to-day in the whole country, but twenty-five of them, which are spoken by 221,157,673 persons, are closely allied members of the Aryan sub-family. Nowhere is a non-Aryan tongue superseding an Aryan one, and it should also be noted that the classical Sanscrit, for many centuries has been profoundly influencing the modern vernaculars. The translation of "Ramayana," one of India's great epics, into a dialect called Dvadhvi, by a native scholar who lived at the time of Shakespeare, is now "the one Bible of 90,000,000 people." Among the many Indian languages, it is pointed out in the census reports, there are some with great literatures and vocabularies, rivaling in richness the English, French or German. While some, too, have no past, others have lived 3000 years. It is not easy to believe, in view of these facts, that the English language will ever occupy the field in the Indian empire. Certainly, it must take an exceedingly long time for it to drive out the richer native forms of speech.