The Sun.

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Cabinet Changes.

President GARFIELD died on September 19, 1881. On the next day, September 20, President ARTHUR assumed the duties and responsibilities of the office. Within seven months of that date all of the members of the Garfield Cabinet, with a single exception, resigned and were replaced by new Cabinet officers of Mr. ARTHUR'S selection. They went in the following order:

On October 27, five weeks after GARFIELD'S death, Secretary FOLGER succeeded Secretary WINDOM in the Treasury Department.

On December 12, less than three months after the death of GARFIELD, Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN succeeded Secretary BLAINE in the State Department.

On December 19, just three months after GARFIELD'S death, Attorney-General BREWSTER succeeded Attorney-General MACVEAGH.

On the next day, December 20, Postmaster-General TIMOTHY O. HOWE succeeded Postmaster-General JAMES.

On April 1, 1882, a little more than six months after the death of GARFIELD, Secretary CHANDLER succeeded Secretary HUNT in the Navy Department.

Five days later, on April 6, 1882, Secretary TELLER succeeded Secretary KIRKWOOD in the Interior Department.

The Secretary of War in the Garfield Cabinet, the Hon ROBERT T. LINCOLN of Illinois, alone remained of the old set. He continued in office until the end of Mr. ARTHUR'S term.

We recall these facts not as affording an established precedent for the retirement of Cabinet officers, after a decent interval, under circumstances like those obtaining in the cases of President ARTHUR and President ROOSEVELT, but to show that it is quite natural that there should be changes now. Postmaster-General SMITH has already resigned, and his successor has been chosen. There are reports, not yet authoritatively confirmed, of an intention on the part of Secretary GAGE and perhaps several other members of the present Cabinet to return to private life at an early date. To explain such an intention on the part of any Cabinet officer it is not necessary to suppose either a refrigeration of his personal relations with the President, or a lack of accord on any question of administrative policy. The Cabinet, in the natural course of events, might be reconstructed partially or entirely without affording ground for either supposition.

The question whether the changes will now go so far as they went in the case of President ARTHUR and his inherited advisers, may possibly be affected by President ROOSEVELT'S general pledge at Buffalo to carry out the policy of his predecessor.

A Relic of the Civil War to Be Destroyed.

The most inconsistent and the most pernicious sectional division in this Republic is of the greatest of the American Protestant communions into distinct Northern and Southern branches.

More than a generation after the Civil War, Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians are still divided into Northern and Southern by a purely geographical line, which typifies no difference between each division in form, doctrine or practice, as if the great contest had resulted in the establishment of two distinct republics, instead of the complete restoration of a common Union. Politically, North and South are united, but religiously they remain apart. Thus the most powerful sentiment moving men is enlisted to perpetuate the disunity of feeling between the two which brought upon them, forty years ago, the awful calamity of civil strife.

A meeting held at St. Louis this week emphasized both the groundlessness and the mischievousness of this anomalous division. In Missouri the Presbyterians are divided into two synods, the one connected with the Northern and the other with the Southern General Assembly, yet on Monday and Tuesday the two met in joint session for the first time since their separation, and for the first time since the Civil War united for the promotion of a common denominational purpose, or to bring about a joint control of Westminster College of Missouri, a Presbyterian institution. This college was established fifty years ago, at a time when there was no such purely geographical Presbyterian division as exists now. The Presbyterian Church, South, was not organized until December, 1861, or after the beginning of the Civil War. Its separate existence then was logical, and it was called "the Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States of America;" yet after the war the division was continued and still persists, though "United" has been substituted for "Confederate." The Westminster College was under the control of the Southern branch. At the St. Louis meeting was appointed a board of management representative of the two synods jointly, with twelve trustees from each.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* tells us that when the Lord's Supper was administered to these Northern and Southern brethren it was remarked by those from both sides "who served the elements that it was the first time they had passed the elements" to a Northern or a Southern Presbyterian respectively, yet they are of one religious faith and order, as this celebration so strikingly witnessed. The meeting on Tuesday is described as having been "like a Methodist love feast." "The men, young and old, who make up the two synods sang with fervor many an old hymn of harmony and fellowship, and more than one speaker was almost moved to tears."

We are glad to see that "generosity and fraternal spirit" were manifested more especially by the Southern synod, for it voluntarily gave to the Northern a share in the management of a college which was under its control distinctively. Hitherto the obstacles to bringing about Presbyterian reunion, and denominational reunion generally, in harmony with the existing political unity have been raised by the Southern branches more specifically. Overtures to the end made by their brethren of the North have been rejected. Let us hope that this St. Louis meeting will prove the harbinger of an era of unity and fraternity which will replace an unjustifiable separation between Americans of a common religious belief now remaining as a disturbing reminder of a political division long since healed.

President Roosevelt Also Replies to Admiral Dewey.

We printed on Wednesday that portion of President MCKINLEY'S letter of March 13, 1899, which recognized the fact of Admiral SAMPSON'S command at Santiago and awarded to him the chief credit for the glorious victory.

There has been within the past day or two some speculation as to President ROOSEVELT'S attitude on the same question, and as to his probable course of action in case Admiral DEWEY'S opinion, reversing President MCKINLEY'S judgment in this regard, should go ultimately to the White House for review by the present Executive.

There need not be the slightest doubt as to what Mr. ROOSEVELT thinks. He has expressed his views publicly, explicitly and with his accustomed directness and vigor.

More than a month before Mr. MCKINLEY wrote his letter of March 13, 1899, to Admiral SAMPSON, the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, then Governor of New York, delivered an address on the occasion of the presentation of a sword of honor to Commodore PHILIP, one of the heroes of the Santiago sea-fight. Governor ROOSEVELT said:

> "When a Commander-in-Chief, afloat or ashore, has done the best possible with his forces, then rightly the chief credit belongs to him, and wise and patriotic students of the Santiago sea-campaign gladly pay their homage first to Admiral SAMPSON. It was Admiral SAMPSON who initiated and carried on the extraordinary blockade, letting up even less by night than by day, that will stand as the example for all similar blockades in the future. It was owing to the closeness and admirable management of the system of night blockades which he introduced, that CERVERA'S fleet was forced to come out by daylight. In other words, it was the success of his system which ensured to the splendid sea-captains, under him, the chance to show their prowess to the utmost possible advantage. But the actual fight, although Admiral SAMPSON was present *and in command*, was a Captains' fight, and in this actual fighting each Captain did his work according to his own best judgment."

This speech may be found officially reported on page 252 of the volume entitled "Public Papers of Governor ROOSEVELT, 1899."

As an expression of the President's own judgment of the matter touched upon in Admiral DEWEY'S addendum to the verdict of the Court of Inquiry in the Schley case, the extract printed above leaves nothing to be desired in the way of clearness, decision and truth.

Congressmen at the Coronation.

The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* gives this bit of cloak-room gossip:

> "There has been some informal talk in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs regarding a proposition to send a committee to represent Congress at the coronation of King EDWARD VII. next June. No resolution to that effect has yet been introduced, but there is some sentiment among Congressmen favorable to the idea."

It is possible that the plan of gracing the coronation ceremonies with a band of Congressmen was born of a jocose spirit. The misadventures of the gentlemen from the marble halls who went upon the sea in Government transports for the sake of visiting their little brown brothers, are still fresh in the memory. Still, a summer trip to England and a peep at the royal puppet show make an engaging programme. The surplus must be thinned; the cares of statesmanship deserve a pleasant vacation; and there is something inviting in the project of dumping a cargo of American sovereigns among the royalty, nobility and gentry. As an added decoration, a painting of the lily, a cluster of members of Congress should be welcome, even if not absolutely necessary, at the coronation show.

The task of selecting the delegation will be of the utmost delicacy. So many members have the requisite beauty and chivalry and so few can be chosen. It would prevent many heartburnings if Congress could go in a bunch, but on account of want of space that cannot be. The majority must impose upon itself a self-denying ordinance and acquiesce in the glory of the few and fittest. These the public voice will approve without dissent. Among those coronation jewels of Congress we cannot fail to note the Hon. JOSEPH WELDON BAILEY, a perfect specimen of Texan-Romanesque, grand, gloomy and peculiar, full of severe floridity and statuesque repose. He has repealed his own sumptuary laws against himself. His ascetic period of dress is ended. He blossoms with an external brilliance adequate to the expression of the richness of his temperament. A flower fit for a royal garden, a figure for the terraces of Kings.

The next member of the catalogue is the Hon. EDWARD WARD CARMACK, the poetic son of [illegible], Tenn. His Democracy is "as pure as the limpid streams that leap from the crags of his native mountains," and his hair is brighter than the red, red rose. He will match the robes of scarlet. He will be the perfect foil of the robes of ermine. Then comes the Hon. JOHN WARWICK DANIEL, more like an antique Roman than a Virginian, as dignified as a great tragedian, as clear-cut as a gem of the best period of Greek art, as impressive as the Pyramids, as magnificent as the Congressional Library, as graceful as the HERMES of PRAXITELES. In an entirely different style is the Hon. JONATHAN PRENTISS DOLLIVER of Iowa. Lovely as a full-blown peony, shining as a milk pail on the shelves of Arcady, robust as the blizzard, sympathetic as the Æolian harp, fresh as the dew and deep as the megaphone, the ANTINOUS of Fort Dodge will be a surprise in even the courtliest of companies.

Four members of the Coronation Congress are as many as the Senate ought to expect; and the House is full of candidates whose qualifications are so salient that we shall not invite trouble by discussing them. But there will scarcely be any difference of opinion in regard to the supereminent merits of the Hon. CHAMP CLARK of Pike county, Missouri. Mr. CLARK has so often set his face like a flint against trusts and imperialism that it has come to have the noble strength of granite, and to be a stern and rockbound coast of countenance. Yet it can melt at one of Mr. CLARK'S own facetious anecdotes, and then smiles play around it like clouds around the mountain peak. Venerated as this statesman justly is in Bowling Green for his head, he is not less venerable for his legs. By his habit of continually rising to the emergency, these have acquired the grave, simple, majestic symmetry of a Doric column. As the coronation delegation will be clothed as to its legs in pumps, silk stockings and what Pike county calls "knee pants," the Hon. CHAMP CLARK'S title to a place in the delegation cannot be impugned.

The Hon. CYRUS ADAMS SULLOWAY of New Hampshire, who covers several parallels of longitude and is believed to be the longest statesman on earth except the Hon. CYCLONE DAVIS of Texas, is another inevitable selection. He would tower over London and Westminster. If the day was clear, he would be distinctly visible from the Hebrides. Our own SULZER, in whom the gracious outlines of youth have been refined and saddened by long brooding over the wrongs of the Pee-*pul*, cannot be omitted. There are tens and twenties more whom the partiality of friends will pick out. Congress can furnish a Coronation Congress that will outface all other splendors of the gorgeous ceremony.

The Electric Omnibus Service.

The announcement that early in the new year the automobile omnibus service now confined to the Fifth avenue will be extended to Riverside Drive and perhaps further north in this city, will be extremely welcome to the residents of the upper West Side.

The introduction of the electric stages on New York's fashionable thoroughfare was undertaken as an experiment, but it required only a few weeks to prove that the experiment was successful, despite the fact that the fare charged to ride in the motor vehicles was ten cents, or twice that charged upon the old horse-drawn coaches.

There is no secret about the success of the new service. In speed and cleanliness and in the comfort which they afford to passengers, the electric vehicles are as much superior to their predecessors as the railway cars of to-day are superior to those of thirty years ago. It is said that the omnibuses to be run on Riverside Drive will be of lighter construction and even more up to date than those now in use.

The installation of automobile omnibuses and the great popularity achieved by them in several other large cities of the United States, notably in Boston and Chicago, are further evidence, not only of the demand in this country for things modern and desirable, but also of the ability of our mechanics to produce just what is wanted.

Our German Playhouse.

The programmes this week at the Irving Place Theatre are typical of the whole season's work at that playhouse. On Monday and Tuesday "Flachsman als Erzieher," produced for the first time two weeks earlier, was played; on Wednesday, "Der Heirathsmarkt," a new play, was produced, and was repeated on Thursday, and is to be repeated again to-night; yesterday "Johannisfeuer," another new play this season, was given; this afternoon SCHILLER'S "Wilhelm Tell" is the bill. On Wednesday afternoon—a new play being produced at night—the manager of the theatre, Mr. HEINRICH CONRIED, delivered in the theatre the first of three lectures on "German Poets and Their Language."

This is a typical week's programme, as we have said. Mr. CONRIED'S company is large, containing men and women who almost fill *Polonius's* description of the actors who came to Elsinore: "The best actors in the world, either for tragedy, comedy, history, pastoral, pastoral-comical, historical-pastoral, tragical-historical, tragical-comical-historical-pastoral, scene individable, or poem unlimited. SENECA cannot be too heavy, nor PLAUTUS too light." New plays follow new plays steadily, old plays are revived. There are no long runs at the Irving Place; the longest run of a new play last season covered only twenty performances. Six new plays have been produced already this season. Once each week, as a rule, a classical play is produced, "Wilhelm Tell" being chosen for this week's classic. The members of the company not "in the bill" are playing probably in some nearby city where there is a large German population.

During last season, which began in September, 1900, and ended in May of this year, twenty-one new plays were produced and twenty-two revivals were made. Of the former, "Die Strengen Herren" ran twenty nights; of the latter, "Der Probepfeil" was played ten times. Besides the regular performances in nearby towns, Mr. CONRIED with portions of his company gave representations of classic plays elsewhere. For instance, in Sanders Theatre at Harvard he gave GOETHE'S "Iphigenia auf Tauris." At the last Commencement, he received from Harvard, as previously from the University of Pennsylvania, the honorary degree of master of arts.

The Irving Place Theatre and its manager and company are the survivors of a long line of German playhouses and companies in this city. From the days of the old Stadt Theatre, more than forty years ago, we have had at least one German theatre here; at one time we had two German playhouses, the Thalia and the Germania. The latter, under the management of the late ADOLPH NEUENDORFF, was rated as the third-best German company in existence, being surpassed only by two playhouses in Vienna and Hamburg. In those days there was a succession of stars *als Gäste*, whom the companies at the two houses supported in the old-fashioned way. This system has been abandoned almost wholly by Mr. CONRIED, though he himself occasionally appears as a star on his own stage, and not so long ago presented a famous German actress there.

The Irving Place Theatre, under Mr. CONRIED'S management, is one of the most interesting developments of the stage in this country; its influence is good, and reaches indirectly non-Germans as well as directly those who understand German; and its continued prosperity is to be expected and desired.

The Closest State in the Union.

In 1896 Kentucky was carried for the McKinley electoral ticket by a plurality of 281. The same year South Dakota went for BRYAN by a plurality of 183. This year Maryland was so close that, with two offices to be filled, the Republicans elected one candidate and the Democrats the other, the plurality for the latter being only 121. His Republican opponent has given formal notice of intention to contest.

The bearing of this result upon the political prospects of the Hon. ARTHUR PUE GORMAN is not clear. His reëlection to the Senate as the caucus candidate of the Democratic majority in the Legislature is already foreshadowed. The new Legislature in Maryland has a Democratic majority in both branches, 8 in the Senate and 7 in the House. As to Presidential aspirations on the part of Mr. GORMAN, perhaps the advantage of hailing from a State so close on the popular vote is balanced by the adverse circumstance that the State is small. Under the new apportionment, based on the census of 1900, Maryland will have only eight electoral votes, and small States are not apt to secure in nominating conventions much attention to the candidates proposed by them. Maryland's political influence, as a neighbor, extends to only two large States; on the one side to Pennsylvania, which is overwhelmingly Republican, and on the other to Virginia, which is overwhelmingly Democratic.

The characteristic malleability of Democratic sentiment in Maryland on great national questions is well illustrated by this resolution, adopted by the State Convention in advance of the Kansas City Convention of 1900:

> "Having full faith in the wisdom of the delegates selected to represent the Democracy of this State in the National Convention on July 4 next, and conforming to usages of the party in Maryland, we decline to give specific instructions, believing that the best results for the party and the Union will be secured by their free and untrammelled conference with the delegates representing the other States of the nation."

It is, therefore, as a harmonizer, a reconciler, a national figure, that Mr. GORMAN will proceed to capture the Democratic nomination for President in 1904, if capture it he does, rather than as a distinctively Maryland candidate, to be chosen because his State is close and he is deemed able to swing it.

The announcements made yesterday by Mayor-elect LOW complete the list of appointments that he will make on taking office on Jan. 1, with the exception of a few places of relatively minor importance. These men are to be responsible for their departments; but Mr. LOW has said that he will expect them to consult him in regard to the selection of their deputies. Thus the deputies are to be men representative of the Mayor as truly as the Commissioners of the departments. Mr. LOW has said that he would not interfere in the appointment of men to minor posts in the departments, and thus he will be relieved of a great worry and responsibility.

The list of men selected for office shows that SETH LOW and no one else is to be responsible for the conduct of the city affairs during the years 1902 and 1903.

If Naval Constructor HOBSON is not wronged by the published reports of a lecture delivered by him on "The Needs of the Navy" in Cincinnati a few days ago, his case requires the attention of superior authority.

Short Thoughts

Having cast the supposed witch into the pond, they regarded her with deep anxiety. [illegible]

[illegible]

"Is it for myself alone?" asks a woman.

"Yes," says the man.

She believes him, and marries him.

"Do you love me for myself alone?" a woman asks.

"No, for your money," says the man, not by word of mouth, but by his actions, which speak even louder than words.

She does not believe him, and marries him.

PICTURES OF LHASA.

Photographs at Length Secured of the Sacred City of the Buddhists.

Since the Jesuit fathers were expelled from Tibet, 141 years ago, the white race has been forbidden to enter that country. This edict, for a century and a half, has excluded Tibet from intercourse with the rest of the world, except with China, of whose empire it is a part. A door into the country was partly opened in 1894 when the Indian Government wrung permission from the Tibetan authorities for foreigners to settle at Yatung, near the Indian border. This is the only place in Tibet occupied by the distrusted European.

But, while the interdiction against foreigners covered the whole country, the Tibetans have not been able to keep explorers from wandering over the plateau; thus a great deal of information about the country has been obtained, though all white explorers have been defeated in their many efforts to reach the holy city of Lhasa, the centre of the great Buddhist hierarchy and the residence of the Great Lama, the high priest of all the followers of the Buddhist faith. Most explorers have been simply turned back after approaching within forty or fifty miles of the holy city, but Mr. Landor, one of the latest of them, was severely tortured for his presumptuous advance toward the forbidden town.

The world, however, has not been without knowledge of Lhasa in the past century and a half; and the camera at last has supplemented the work of disguised explorers, several recent photographs having been taken on the sly by Buddhists who have visited the city. These photographs have just appeared in two of the geographical magazines of Europe. The walls, the streets, the imposing palace, set on a hill, in which the Grand Lama lives, are sights forbidden to the foreigner; but all are now faithfully spread before him by the processes of photography.

In the October number of *La Géographie*, the journal of the Paris Geographical Society, is a reproduction of a photograph taken last summer of Potala, on which is the palace of the Grand Lama, the most important architectural feature of Lhasa. The photographer was a Russian subject, a Kalmuk chief, who being also a Buddhist, was permitted to visit the holy city. This was his second pilgrimage there and he improved the opportunity to secure several photographs, all of which are said to be excellent. The December number of the *Geographical Journal* of the Royal Geographical Society also prints two very interesting photographs, one giving a general view of the picturesque city hemmed in by clumps of timber and overlooked by lofty mountains, the other presenting a nearer and still more graphic view of the Grand Lama's palace. The date of these photographs, taken by a member of the Nepal Embassy to Pekin, is not given, but they were undoubtedly taken previously to the visit of the Kalmuk.

These three photographs, and others that are yet to be published, supplement most admirably the descriptions of the city that have been given by the travellers of the past century. Since the expulsion of the Jesuits, in 1760, only three Europeans, each of them perfectly disguised, have succeeded in reaching the holy city. An Englishman named Manning, under the semblance of a Hindu doctor, visited Lhasa in 1811. He was followed in 1816 by the French Catholic missionaries, Huc and Gabet, who played the rôle of Buddhist priests so successfully that they were able to spend several months in the capital. They had lived many years in China and their perfect familiarity with the language and customs of that country, and also with the Tibetan language, enabled them to pass as Buddhist monks. The book Father Huc wrote on Tibet and Lhasa is one of the most fascinating pieces of geographic description ever penned, and its accuracy, though formerly disputed, has on the whole been substantiated by later visitors.

Since 1846 no European has set foot within the gates of the city and the only descriptions of it since received have come from native travellers, several of them Hindu pundits trained by the Indian Government for exploratory work. One of these Indian explorers, the pundit Nain Sing, made two journeys to Lhasa in 1866 and 1873. Disguised as a Buddhist, he was able to travel about the city with considerable freedom, and with the aid of instruments which he had secreted in his baggage he succeeded in determining the astronomical position of the city and its height above sea level. A second explorer was the Indian A-K or Krishna, whose account of his travels was rather brief, his most notable contribution to our knowledge of Lhasa being a map of the city on a scale of a mile to the inch, which was published in Germany in 1885 and is reproduced with the photographs in the two magazines above mentioned. Chandra Das, another Indian explorer, accompanied by the lama (Buddhist priest) Ugyen, who had been trained as a surveyor, visited Lhasa in 1881-82 and wrote a more detailed account of the capital and its people than any other Indian explorer.

After these explorations had been made, the Buddhist priest of Kalmuk origin and a subject of Russia made a pilgrimage to Lhasa from Astrakhan, at the north end of the Caspian Sea. When he returned home he published an account of his travels in his own language, the translation into Russian appearing in the same volume. This book of 260 pages has not been translated into any Western language, though it contains some new details concerning the Sacred City. The Kalmuk chief, [illegible], took his photographs in Lhasa in July last. This short list includes practically all who have given the world any new information about the city for about a century and a half.

Of the photographs thus far published the two representing Potala, the sacred mountain, crowned with the enormous structures of the palace of the Grand Lama and the surrounding fortifications, temples and monasteries, are the most interesting. This "Mountain of Buddha" has played a most interesting part in the history of Asia. For the last 1,200 years it has been the most hallowed spot in east Asia. "When its shadow," writes [illegible], "is projected to the setting sun on the azure sky all work ceases in the city. The inhabitants gather in groups on the terraces, in the streets and public places, casting themselves prostrate on the ground and raising a muffled evening song of praise toward the sacred shrine."

The hill is only about [illegible] feet high, above it rising the walls of the palace to a height of [illegible] feet. The photograph by the Kalmuk chief was taken directly in front of the south side of this great block of earth rising above the valley level with its surmounting buildings. It gives an excellent idea of the entire front of Potala with its crowning edifices, but it must have been taken at a distance of a mile or more, and therefore many features of interest are not visible. The photograph taken by the member of the Nepal embassy shows the same face of Potala, but was taken at the side and near at hand. It does not give so good an idea of the [illegible] as a whole, but it discloses the really imposing character of the palace and many interesting details that are lacking in the other picture.

Thus the world is coming gradually to know more and more of a part of it around which for many generations a wall of exclusion has stood. Tibet is forbidden ground, because the Buddhist priests, who are numbered by scores of thousands, are very fearful that if they open the doors their religion will be subverted and their country overrun with foreigners. The indications are, however, that this century will witness the opening of Tibet, under such conditions, it is to be hoped, as will not do violence to the rights and feelings of the inhabitants.

DISCOVERIES IN CRETE.

Seven Tombs Opened Containing Skeletons, Marble Statues, Jewelry, &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—"The recent archæological discoveries in Greece and the islands adjacent have been so numerous that a proper understanding of their general significance has been rendered difficult," says United States Consul Jackson in a report to the State Department from Patras. He continues:

"Interest is at present centred in the islands of Leucas and Ithaca, because of discoveries which may shed a new light upon the home and surroundings of Odysseus. From various parts of the country come reports of discoveries, although in many cases these are mere fabrications, and when they are not considerable difficulty is found in securing Government possession.

"A rather important field is being developed on the island of Crete. Seven tombs have been unearthed within the last three months bearing every evidence of Mycenæ origin and containing skeletons of men and women, marble statues, gold rings and bracelets and various other ornaments and figures. One held a very remarkable carving in carnelian, rectangular in form but slightly rounded on its long sides, and surmounted by two striking figures. The one represents a man in a kneeling position grappling a huge bull by the horns. The more remarkable of the two, however, is the figure of the Babylonian Demon of the Storm, the monstrous Typhon or Typhoon, after Assyro-Babylonian art, standing with open mouth upon its hind feet and holding aloft between its forefeet the figure of an animal. Upon its back it bears the heavy, fringed tunic of the Babylonian Kings. This figure is considered of high order of workmanship and very valuable.

"Among the other objects of interest found in these tombs were an earthen vase in the form of a wine pourer, the neck and mouth representing the head of a bird; a small bronze mirror; rectangular blocks of ivory surmounted by figures of mariners and light, golden beads or bulbs, used as the medial pendants for necklaces and collars. The corridor leading to the tombs, cut out of solid rock, is 13 to 16 feet long and about 3½ feet wide, and the door leading into the tombs extends in an arch to the top of the passageway and is constructed entirely of hewn stone, laid without mortar. The bodies discovered in each of the tombs are in a poor state of preservation, in most cases only the teeth remaining intact.

NEW WAY TO HARDEN STEEL.

German's Invention Reduces Cost by Half and Renders Plates Invulnerable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Vice-Consul-General Murphy sends from Frankfort a translation from the *Frankfurter Journal* as follows:

"The Technical High School in Charlottenburg has just completed a series of experiments with a new method for preparing steel. The inventor (Giebeler) is a small manufacturer in Mecklenburg who has for years been interested in this new process, but was unwilling to bring it before the public until it had been thoroughly tested by experts.

"By the Giebeler process all sorts of iron can be given strength and hardness double that obtained by the Harvey, Krupp and Boehler processes, in spite of the fact that the cost of production is reduced 50 per cent. Projectiles fired against a 0.305 inch sheet of steel produced by the Giebeler process penetrated only to the depth of 0.039 inch, while a similar sheet of Krupp steel was completely penetrated. With sword blades of this material other sword blades can be shivered as if they were made of wood. A representative of Mr. Giebeler will start next week for Pittsburg, to bring the invention to the attention of the great steel kings of America."

XMAS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

There Will Be No Christmas Tree, but Stockings Will Be Hung Up.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—It has been definitely announced that there will be no Christmas tree at the White House on Christmas Day, but instead the old custom of hanging stockings will be observed in the family sitting room. After emptying the stockings and eating breakfast, Mrs. Roosevelt and the children will attend the Christmas morning service at some church. There will be a 5 o'clock dinner Christmas night, after which the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Carew and all of the children will go to Commander Cowles's house, where there will be a Christmas tree for the Cowles baby and the Roosevelt children. Immediately following Christmas, Theodore, who will arrive shortly before Christmas eve, will accompany Dr. Rixey and others down the Potomac to enjoy some shooting. Should the weather permit and the President be able to adjust his official business to correspond he may take his family for a trip on the Dolphin, which has been put in readiness for the purpose.

Teaching of Good Manners a Neglected Part of Education

From the Saturday Review.

If good manners be, as few will deny, so important for success in life, how comes it that it is the one part of our education that is left to take care of itself? Games and books are regarded as essential, and the progress of the child in one or the other, or both, according to the taste of the parent, is anxiously watched. But most parents and all young persons would receive with amused contempt or fierce resentment the idea that the habit of being agreeable to others is very useful and can be taught. And here it is worth noticing the difference between the English and French view of good breeding. [illegible]

[illegible]

SALVATIONIST'S LUCKY STRIKE.

Man of the Sea Discharges Cargo of Coin Into Christmas Kettle.

A shivering Salvation Army man stood beside a tripod at Broadway and Beaver street yesterday afternoon, gazing forlornly into a white-bottomed kettle containing a few lonesome American cents. A tall, sandy-mustached man of the sea hove to alongside the kettle and began discharging a cargo of quarters and dimes and nickels through the wire grating. The man commanding the tripod turned pale and held on to one of the kettle supports. He apparently looked upon the seafaring person with the overflowing silver as a part of a Salvation Army miracle.

While the coins were jingling through the grating a big crowd gathered, and, inspired by the example of the man of the sea, all hands began contributing quarters, dimes and nickels. Even the messenger boys plumped in a shower of cents. The policeman on post, who happened along, looked seriously at the Salvation Army man and finally decided not to call an ambulance. The man murmured feebly many times: "God bless you!"

The man of the sea was no phantasm. He had left the office of the towboat company a few minutes before he decided to perform his miracle. He is Capt. Millens of the British steamship Needles, which passed out the Hook last evening bound for Shanghai with a cargo of case oil. The skipper had a dispute with a member of a towboat firm who offered him $25 as commission for procuring work for the firm. The skipper, after accepting the fee, said in substance that he was an honest man and that he would give the money to the first Salvation Army Christmas kettle that he might fall afoul of.

He went first to the Produce Exchange Bank and had his bills turned into small change. A representative of the towboat firm and Harry Kessam of Simpson, Spence & Young were present when the skipper unloaded the coin.

ANTI-POLYGAMY MASS MEETING.

Congress Urged to Pass Amendment Against Plural Marriages.

A mass meeting in the interest of the anti-polygamy amendment, which it is hoped will be brought before Congress this winter, was held last evening at the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam avenue and 105th street. The Rev. John B. Shaw, pastor of the church, presided. The Rev. N. E. Clemenson, a Presbyterian minister of Logan, Utah, explained the Mormon belief as to plural marriages and showed that though such marriages are expressly forbidden in one part of the Mormon Bible, yet a so-called "celestial order of marriage" allows it. He urged the congregation to do all in its power to stamp out the polygamy of Mormonism.

Mrs. W. P. White, who lived for many years in a part of Utah where polygamy is at its worst, told how it fostered immorality. She accused Republican leaders of agreeing not to bring up the amendment against polygamy in the Senate until two years after the election in return for the solid Mormon vote. Mrs. White prophesied all sorts of serious results to follow if the proposed amendment is not enacted.

After the addresses Dr. Shaw asked all present to sign a petition urging the presentation of the amendment to Congress.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUND BROKEN.

Arctic Weather for the Outdoor Ceremony at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 20.—Some three hundred persons braved the rigors of arctic weather to-day and took part in the ceremonies of breaking ground for the World's Fair. The Rev. Dr. Nichols made a prayer and speeches were made by Corwin Spencer and President D. R. Francis.

After the ceremonies at the grounds were completed the entire party proceeded to the Coliseum, where 1,500 persons had assembled. The meeting was opened by President Francis, who made a grand stand play and delivered his address to the guests on the stage, turning his back to the audience.

He was followed by Congressman Tawney, who reviewed the purchase and the benefits which accrued to the United States therefrom. Gov. Davis of Arkansas also spoke.

In Behalf of the National Bird of New Jersey.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Notwithstanding all the authentic reports which have been circulated concerning the habits and characteristics of the Jersey mosquito, I find a Chicago newspaper expressing its candid belief, substantially, that that far-famed insect is more or less of a myth; that its reputation for methodical and unsurpassed enterprise is purely an invention, and that while mosquitoes are doubtless sometimes seen and felt in New Jersey, they possess no valid claim to special distinction.

This Western newspaper would, doubtless, wantonly discredit the veracity of the announcement that local entomologists have decided that the mosquitoes around Raritan Bay and Hackensack Meadows ought properly to be classified as birds, rather than as insects. Probably, also, it would spurn as devoid of trustworthy foundation the report that the trolley roads of New Jersey, some time ago, equipped their cars with fenders designed specifically to annihilate those birds along their lines, with the idea of increasing the comfort of passengers.

But what will the Chicago cynic conclude when he learns that the Chief Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture has discovered that mosquitoes, both male and female, have organs of music, whereby they produce at will notes in the contralto and soprano?

The fact of the matter is that the Jersey mosquito is a living and a painful reality, and that past generations have had only a vague conception of its resources and possibilities. He has more than earned his place at the head of his family. Indeed if his sole title to greatness resided in his power of penetration and in the feverish temperature of his sting his fame would be assured, despite whatever scepticism may exist regarding him in Chicago.

MUSCA ET MUSICA.

HACKENSACK, Dec. 20.

"McKinley Bridge" Over the East River.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The great catastrophe which bereaved the nation at Buffalo is still fresh in the memory of every one. The whole nation, without regard to party or religion, stood mourning at the bier of our beloved President, William McKinley. His life and his work are now a matter of history, but at the same time there have been many propositions made to erect monuments and tablets to his memory all over the land. Why not, then, call the new East River Bridge the "McKinley Bridge"? That would bring his name into everybody's mouth for as long as the bridge is in existence. [illegible]

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NEW YORK, Dec. 20.

Just Tribute to Our Volunteer Correspondents.

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