

Go care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans.

The National Tribune

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SQUARE DEALS.

The National Tribune has reason to believe that all advertisers submitted to its columns are thoroughly reliable.

There is one great comfort in Senator Tillman's speech. We now know all the meanness things that can be said.

Such have been the benefits of the British rule in India that the population has increased 41,000,000 in the last two years.

It has been shown that the otoliths, or ear-stones, indicate the age of individual fishes. They show alternate white and dark rings, and the white rings are formed in the Spring.

The Russians are singing the Marseillaise. If they would only imitate the French and organize a Government they would have the applause of mankind.

There is a difficulty in securing a quorum in the Pennsylvania Legislature. Again we see the wide difference between zeal for reform on the stump and actual work for it when the time comes.

Senator Newlands has the courage of his convictions. He is opposed to keeping the Philippines, and therefore opposed to anything which will improve their conditions and attach their people to the United States Government.

Of the \$1,200,000,000 worth of merchandise imported last year more than \$150,000,000 worth was sugar, which thus became the largest single item in the largest importation which the United States has ever made in a single year.

The comet which was discovered at Geneva last Fall, and which later showed up with great brilliancy, passed the Celestial equator Dec. 3, and is now a southern star and rapidly receding both from the earth and the sun, with its lesser decreasing in like manner.

Prof. A. E. Eve thinks that it is possible that the increase of temperature toward the interior of the earth is due to radium, and assumes that this is uniformly distributed. If his speculation is correct, it makes the quantity of the element in the earth practically limitless.

The high price of timber, owing to the exhaustion of the forests near railroads and other means of transportation, is leading to the manufacture of matches from paper. The paper is cut into strips, rolled spirally and dipped in wax or paraffine, and the matches are said to burn remarkably well.

Sir Archibald Geikie, the great astronomer and the author of a valuable work on the ice period, says that the land is decaying at such a rate that, if it goes on uninterrupted, it will not be a great while until most of the land is at the level of the sea and another flood will result.

Another form of public ownership has been sprung in Canada in the recommendation by the Colonial Transportation Commission that the Government acquire all the principal harbors in the Dominion. These ports should be made free of all charges, except for docking and elevator service.

Representative Babcock says that he has been misrepresented, and that his opposition to joining Arizona and New Mexico as one State is not caused by his dissatisfaction over failure to be made Chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Senator Daniels stated the correct doctrine in moving to lay Tillman's Morris resolutions on the table. "It is to be presumed that the President of the United States in his own house, the head house of the country, will do what is right about such a thing, and we ought not to assume from the statement of any one else that he has not done what is right about it."

Congress has really no more business to meddle with the household matters of the President than the President has to dictate about how the Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeepers, and Capitol police shall perform their duties.

THE RAILWAY RATE BILL.

It is now practically determined that the Dooliver-Heppburn Bill will receive the support of the Republican Party and be the form that the rate legislation will assume. That is, it will be substantially the form. There will be a number of amendments as to details, but party discipline will be invoked to the utmost to put the bills through virtually in their present shape.

The bill introduced by Senator Dooliver and considered by the Committee is in most features the same as that introduced in the House by Representative Heppburn, of Iowa, the Chairman of the House Committee. It provides for a Commission of seven members with salaries nearly equal to those of Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

"The bill which I have introduced is intended to correct some of the defects that still exist in the matter of railroad rates. It is not drawn in a spirit of hostility to the railway systems of the country, but in the interest of harmony and good will between the railway and their patrons. It provides a public tribunal, impartial in its attitude, to complain against an existing rate, and the carrier his defense to the rate, so that controversy arising out of a disagreement between the two may not be without an effective solution."

"The bill avoids conferring upon the Commission a dispensing power or any authority to disturb commercial conditions in the open market, are involved, or competitive ports or independent railway systems. The jurisdiction is confined to the carrier complained of, and in the case of a joint rate, to the carrier who has the largest interest in the rate. The power is given in such a case to the Commission to investigate the subject fully, hearing all parties, and in case of an order of the Commission, to regulate it, it is found to be in violation of the Interstate Commerce act, to correct it by an order requiring the carrier to conform to the order, or to a reasonable maximum prescribed by the Commission."

"The bill proceeds upon the theory that such an order of the Commission should go into effect at the end of 30 days, unless in the meantime it is modified by a supplemental order of the Commission or suspended or vacated by order of the Circuit Court of appeals. The power is given in such a case to the Commission to investigate the subject fully, hearing all parties, and in case of an order of the Commission, to regulate it, it is found to be in violation of the Interstate Commerce act, to correct it by an order requiring the carrier to conform to the order, or to a reasonable maximum prescribed by the Commission."

There is one consolation about the Panama Canal. It is actual and demonstrable. Other questions which have agitated the public have been purely abstract and theoretical, but the success or failure of dirt-digging will be apparent to every one. Charges and counter-charges, criminalities and re-criminalities may confuse the public for a while, but it can not long remain obscure, whether actual work has been done or not. Poutney Bigelow will be the last newspaper man who will dare try to impose his absolute ignorance upon the people. The next man that attempts to write will have to actually go to the Isthmus, and carefully and patiently study the conditions. If he does that he will be eagerly listened to, no matter whether he praises or blames. If he does not, he will be wasting time, paper and ink. The canal is going to be dug. That can be relied on. The men who go at the work honestly, and try to accomplish it, have nothing to fear. Those who do not may count on exposure and humiliation.

The attention of those whose walls go up constantly over the destruction of war is respectfully invited to the startling statistics as to the men killed and maimed in Allegheny Co., Pa., during the past year. In the iron and steel mills and blast furnaces around Pittsburgh there were 9,000 men killed or severely injured, and 4,000 more in other mills, shops and factories, with about 400 in the coal mines. The railroads added 4,300 to this, making a grand total of 17,700, or about as many were killed and wounded at Gettysburg or Chickamauga. These figures may well invoke the scrutiny of the State authorities as to the possibility of remedies and a great diminution of this frightful loss of life, limb and health. It is said that Chief Factory Inspector Delany is about to take some action, and it is high time that he did.

It is a significant commentary upon much of the matter that entered into the fierce civic campaign in Philadelphia last Fall that the Judge before whom John W. Hill, ex-Chief of the Filtration Bureau, was tried directed the jury to return a verdict of acquittal, as the prosecution had failed absolutely to make a case. It will be remembered that much furor was created by the arrest of Chief Hill, and that the legislature had been developed and appear upon his trial. Few readers of the papers had any idea that he would escape without a long term in the penitentiary. On trial the prosecution failed most astoundingly to make good any of the charges that were then current.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Chairman Shonts, of the Canal Commission, made a speech at Cincinnati Jan. 20, which was full of hope and promise for the canal. He said that the preparatory work was absolutely necessary, as it was in every great enterprise, and had been pushed forward efficiently, thoroughly and well. There was a great deal to be done before beginning digging, and it had been done. The work was now in such shape that actual digging would soon begin. As soon as the type of the canal was decided upon bids would be advertised for for such portions as could be let out by contract. It was believed that outside of the Culebra Cut, could be done by contract. There had been trouble about securing the right kind of labor. The West Indian negroes, of whom great hopes had been entertained, had proved themselves quite inefficient, not performing more than 25 per cent, or at the most 33 per cent, the amount expected of labor in the United States. The eight-hour law was a great mistake, and would cost the Government many millions in the execution of the work. The canal should not have been hampered by any laws save those of police and sanitation. The skilled laborers wanted the 10-hour day, with proportionate pay.

The canal was going to be dug, and in a reasonable time, with everybody doing his share fairly and honestly. When it was completed in this manner a large share of the credit would belong to President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft. In concluding his speech Mr. Shonts said: "Speaking for the members of the Commission as well as for myself, I wish to say with all possible emphasis that we do not invite investigation of our acts, but ask for the right. If we are doing our work honestly and efficiently, our hands should be upheld; if it is shown that we are doing it inefficiently, we should be held to account. If we are doing it dishonestly, we should be exposed, convicted, and sent to prison. Neither knaves nor incompetents should be permitted to have charge of a task of such magnitude. But while we court the fullest investigation, we earnestly ask that it be made by persons of character and standing, either in public or private life, who are recognized intelligence and fair-mindedness as such as to command public regard, and that it be made upon the ground."

"We ask further that the investigation be made promptly and ended as soon as it can be and have its work done thoroughly. This is absolutely necessary if we are to maintain any degree of efficiency in the organization. "We protest in the name of American citizenship against the character of the faithful workers on the Isthmus, by reason of their absence from their own country, and defend themselves from such assaults. Many of them went to the Isthmus because it was made a healthful place in which to work and in doing so, they died from disease as the soldier faces it from the bullet on the field of battle. They saw many of their comrades die from disease, but they did not either escape it entirely or recovered from its attack. A more loyal, faithful, efficient body of men than these soldiers are not to be found anywhere on earth. Their devotion to the interests of their country entitles them to the gratitude of the fellow-citizens, and should protect them from the cowardly attacks of that most despicable of all assailants, the man who stabs in the back."

THE MOROCCAN QUESTION.

The so-called Empire of Morocco is a disorderly simulacrum of a Government, with a pretense of a hereditary Emperor, whose seat upon the throne is continually threatened by bold pretenders heading the half-civilized tribes of the desert and wilderness. There is a show of settled Government, and law in the towns on the coast, but in the interior the will of some ambitious chief is the main law. The present Emperor, or Sultan, Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz, has had to encounter rebellions every year of his reign, and many times he has escaped dethronement by a narrow shave. It has gone on this way for centuries, with the Moors being a constant affliction and menace to the people of Europe and particularly to the orderly French colony of Algeria, which borders for a long distance upon Morocco. Spain has several times during the centuries attempted invasions of Morocco, but usually met with disaster and defeat. The last time, in 1860, the Spaniards captured Tetuan, and assessed the Moors 400,000,000 reals for the expenses of the war, which money was furnished by Great Britain. Owing to the proximity of Algeria to Morocco the French have gained a right to interference with the Empire, and an agreement was entered into with Great Britain that France should have a free hand therein, in return for France's relinquishment of all claims as to Egypt. The moment this was known in Berlin the Germans flamed with anger. The Germans are above all eager for foreign commerce, and they felt that this was a direct blow to the expansion of their trade. The relations between France and Germany became exceedingly strained, so much so that they were actually on the point of war, and M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, was compelled to resign. The present conference is intended to devise some way to bring about peace and order in Morocco and at the same time conserve the commercial rights of everybody. So far as commercial interests go those of Great Britain are far the most important. In 1902 Great Britain imported \$2,210,000 worth of goods into Morocco, while Germany sent in \$1,850,000 and France \$380,000. These amounts seem insignificant to be a cause of a threat of war, but in their hunger for foreign trade the Germans are not going to neglect even the smallest detail. In 1905 the German Kaiser made a visit to Tangier on his imperial yacht, and made a speech, and which has been variously reported and angrily discussed, but which certainly encouraged the Emperor of Morocco to make a bold stand against the French and British. It is believed that we will side with Germany, as her contention is in line with our policy of an Open Door in China and the East. Whenever France has acquired a dependency she has raised a high tariff wall against any other goods than her own, as we have seen illustrated in Madagascar.

REFORMS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has called the Legislature together in extra session to consider reforms which the people have demanded shall be at once instituted. Among these reforms the Governor specified in his call the creation of a Greater Pittsburg; the better safeguarding of State funds; the re-arrangement of interest upon State deposits; a reapportionment of representation in the Legislature; the repeal of a year ago at the dictation of the Durand-Hughes machine; the passage of a personal registration law; legislation facilitating the building of bridges by County authority, and legislation abolishing the fee system in the offices of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the State Insurance Commissioner; authorizing uniform primary elections, extending the merit system in State appointments, and regulating the use of money for political purposes.

Special but not too much stress is laid upon the need for a radical purification of the election system. What has bred unlimited corruption in Pennsylvania politics, particularly in the cities, has been the abuse of the registration system. Personal attendance was not required at registration, and any names could be placed upon the voting list by merely paying the poll taxes. Non-residents and straw-men were allowed an ab initio, and it was shown that in Philadelphia alone nearly 50,000 fictitious names were on the assessor's list. A personal-registration law will doubtless be passed and other tests applied to secure the right to vote only to actual residents. Primary elections are to be governed by strict laws, and thus represent the will of the voters of the party. There will be stringent regulations made as to the use of money, and parties and candidates will be required to file detailed accounts of their expenditures. Under the Ripper bill the appointive powers were largely taken away from the Mayor of Philadelphia and conferred upon the Council. These are now to be restored to the city's executives.

The Senatorial Districts of Pennsylvania have not been revised since 1874, nor the House Districts since 1887, and very many marked inequalities have developed, owing to the change in the population. Allegheny County is particularly complaining because she has not half the voting power that her population should give her, while the smaller rural Counties have much more. Reform has heretofore been prevented by Philadelphians joining with the smaller Counties in opposition. The special session of the Legislature has more work cut out for it than probably any previous assembly of that body ever had, and if it gets through with it much hard and faithful work will be required.

PARTY TROUBLES.

There is always an important question whether an uprising is an insurrection or a revolution. This is particularly true of risings in Washington and the State Capitals. Ever since the Civil War there are more American citizens there than Turkish subjects. Mr. Braun found that 99 per cent of these "American citizens" could not speak English. He makes a number of recommendations, among which are: "That naturalization laws be amended so that persons desiring to become citizens shall prove continued residence for a longer period than at present. That the author of the foot law be amended so that priests, clergymen, ministers, and lecturers be eliminated from the exempt class, unless they are bona fide voters. That a heavy head tax be imposed upon persons returning to the United States after having resided here temporarily. That the force of inspectors on the Mexican border be increased and mounted."

ANOTHER IMMIGRATION ABUSE.

Special Immigrant Inspector Marcus Braun has discovered in Europe and Asia a gigantic system, into which Governments, steamship companies, bankers, and all manner of others are combined against this country. The first feature of it is that every effort shall be made to keep the immigrants attached to their native countries and prevent their becoming American citizens and making their homes here. The result is that some \$50,000,000 were sent home last year from this country to Austro-Hungary alone, with an additional similar amount to Italy. The Hungarian Government, particularly, watches over its citizens in this country, and aids in maintaining schools, churches and newspapers to keep alive the Hungarian spirit, and draw the people back to Hungary, and they have gotten all they can out of this country. Mr. Braun supports this statement by copious extracts from Hungarian official documents, newspapers and the utterances of high officials.

The Italian Government keeps its hold upon its people by the pretext that it is necessary to have them well in hand in order to protect their lives and property in "barbaric America."

There are two sides to this. Many people strongly question the desirability of Hungarian Slavs and Italian Sicilians as permanent additions to the population. Ethnologists have pronounced them the "degenerate and beaten breeds of southern and southeastern Europe," whose blood is permanently contaminated, and thus far from being a desirable strain to mingle with the higher and stronger blood we have received from Germanic and Celtic countries. The peoples of northwestern Europe have always been much superior to those of the eastern and southern sections of the continent in physique and character, and there has been reason to fear the degeneration of the American type, physically, morally and mentally, by a "dilution from these inferior, defective and beaten breeds." If this be true, then whatever encourages their return to their former homes after they have given their labor to this to be recommended. We can well spare the money they take with them, as we have probably managed to get the full value out of them.

With the Syrians, Armenians and other immigrants from Turkish dominions Mr. Braun sees another danger. They are lower in character than the Slavs and Sicilians. They stay here long enough to acquire citizenship, and then return to their countries armed with a protection that enables them to follow nefarious practices with more immunity from trouble from the Turkish police. He found 1,000 "American citizens" in Jerusalem alone, and the Governor of Lebanon said to him: "If this constant travel from Syria to and from the United States does not cease soon the United States had better annex the province of Lebanon, as at present there are more American citizens there than Turkish subjects."

Mr. Braun found that 99 per cent of these "American citizens" could not speak English. He makes a number of recommendations, among which are: "That naturalization laws be amended so that persons desiring to become citizens shall prove continued residence for a longer period than at present. That the author of the foot law be amended so that priests, clergymen, ministers, and lecturers be eliminated from the exempt class, unless they are bona fide voters. That a heavy head tax be imposed upon persons returning to the United States after having resided here temporarily. That the force of inspectors on the Mexican border be increased and mounted."

ARMY SNOBBERY.

The comments of the press upon the trial of Lieut. Roy J. Taylor, of the 125th U. S. Coast Artillery, are universally wholesome. The facts of the case were that Lieut. Taylor, going into a theater in New London, Conn., with a party and observing Serg't Butler sitting in front of him, compelled him to move to a less-conspicuous place. On his trial Lieut. Taylor stated that he merely asked the Sergeant to vacate because he interfered with his party, but the court-martial pronounced this statement to "variance with candor" that it disposed of the court to impose a still severer sentence. The sentence was that Taylor be reduced the Lieutenant in rank. Undoubtedly the Lieutenant got off much more easily than he deserved. He took advantage of his position to unnecessarily humiliate a deserving enlisted man, and showed culpable disrespect for the United States uniform. He is simply a cad, and not worthy to wear shoulder-straps. His conduct was destructive of the true discipline of the Army, and it was gratifying to see the general condemnation that is being given him by every paper which has commented upon the incident. There being scarcely a possibility that such a man can make the right kind of an officer, he should have been dropped from the rolls.

The Frenchmen opposed to the party in power insist that the formation of Norway into a Kingdom instead of a Republic was a British intrigue, in which the Government of France assisted. They say that the great mass of the Norwegians are truly and strongly republicans, and that this fact was fatal to their being viewed with favor by the French Government, who did not want to have comparisons made of their intonation with such a real one as the Norwegians would set up. On the other hand, the English, who are aspiring to a fuller control of the Baltic, wanted a monarchy and upon the throne Prince Charles and the daughter of Edward VII, which would bring Norway into the same form of vassalage that Portugal has toward England.

Certainly one of the Carnegie Medals for heroism should be given to the Lincoln (Neb.) policeman who hearing a man in the theater shout "fire" throttled him and dragged him out of the building before more than one woman heard it, and he was killed. Not over a half dozen had seen the theater.

Representative Jesse Overstreet, of Indiana, is seriously angry.

He has heretofore regarded the Surveyor of Customs for Indianapolis as a valuable part of his political patronage. His predecessor did the same, and the appointment was conceded to him. He recommended to the President Frank D. Stalnaker, and filed numerous strong indorsements from the business men of the city, but the President informed him that a year ago he had promised the place to Senator Beveridge for a Mr. Rothchilds. This hurt Mr. Overstreet, particularly, as the Surveyor of the Port is about the only valuable appointment left to him, the others having been absorbed by the Senators. Thereupon he resigned from the Congressional Campaign Committee, and gave out the following statement: "I will not accept another term either as a member or as Secretary of the Congressional Campaign Committee. In making this statement I have no thought of reflecting upon either the President or Senator Beveridge, one of whom, I imagine, cares whether I go or stay. "My reason for this action is simply this: After 10 years of service, I am unselfish work to the best of my endeavors for the aid of the party generally, the only office I had to bestow was taken from me, and I am unable to have any representative in the District at all during my absence in connection with committee work, it would be an injustice to myself and an imposition upon the party to have any long absence from the Congressional Campaign Committee."

PERSONAL.

Elias Brookings, of Springfield, Mass., is claimed to be one of the oldest active teachers in the country. He has rounded out 50 full years in this arduous vocation and is still in active service as Headmaster of the Central Street Grammar School, where he has taught for 25 years. He proposes to retire Feb. 1. One of the results of his experience is the inefficiency of the old method of thrashing boys to secure the medicinal attention to students. Where years ago he had to administer 50 thrashings a month now he gets along with about two. He finds other methods of punishment more effective in obliging a boy to stay in after school or write a single word 50 times. Comrade Brookings was born in Woolwich, Me., Jan. 26, 1835, and graduated from Colby University in 1862 and assumed the position of Principal in the Academy at Cherryfield, Me. He rode 60 miles in bitter cold weather to enlist in the 1st Maine Cavalry, where he rose to the rank of First Lieutenant and participated in all the battles of the Wilderness and the siege of Petersburg. He was captured and held as a prisoner at the time of Lee's surrender. He was mustered out of service in 1865 and resumed his position as teacher in the Central Street Grammar Academy, where he remained until he was called to Springfield. He has been a great traveler in his time and has crossed the ocean 10 times.

Commander Daniel E. Denny, who has closed two years of administration of George H. Ward Post, of Worcester, Mass., has made a record that the commander think is unequalled by that of any other Post Commander. The Post has been 160 new members admitted by transfer and reinstatement, 24 by applications presented by the Commander. He has made a record that the commander think is unequalled by that of any other Post Commander. The Post has been 160 new members admitted by transfer and reinstatement, 24 by applications presented by the Commander. He has made a record that the commander think is unequalled by that of any other Post Commander. The Post has been 160 new members admitted by transfer and reinstatement, 24 by applications presented by the Commander.

After all the talk the resolution in the New York Senate to request Senator Depew to resign was defeated by a vote of 34 to one. Senator Brackett, the author of the resolution, seems to have voted for it. The Democratic members announced that they had no responsibility in sending Mr. Depew to resign. The responsibility of his being there must rest upon the party which elected him. In Senator Brackett's speech he bitterly attacked the Democratic members from whom he received the vote, and denounced the management of all my property west of Buffalo." Mrs. Green lives in a shabby flat in Hoboken, for which she pays about \$3 a week for four rooms on the second floor. She has a large but one servant. She has her offices in the building of the Chemical National Bank, near the New York Post Office. She has a large family, and is supporting under the name of "Nash," and has the same on her doorknobs.

Mayor McClellan is described as a youngish-looking man, blonde, square-chinned, and slightly stooped-shouldered. He walks with a slight limp, and rises at 6 o'clock every morning with a gait that is not hurrying but is unwasting of time, and thumps the pavement as he walks. He has a large family, and is supported down with a rhythmic beat. He dresses faultlessly but never conspicuously, most of the time wearing a gray or brown business suit. He was born in Dresden, Germany, and graduated from the Military Institution at Ossining. He secured employment as a reporter at night on the New York Herald, and made \$25, but he never made a striking success in journalism. He struck the fancy of Richard Croker, who wanted to bring out a youngish man, and got him full connections, and gave him the position of Treasurer of Brooklyn Bridge, at a salary of \$4,000 a year. While in this position he studied law at night at Columbia, and was married to a Miss Heckscher, who has been his ally and coworker ever since, acting as his secretary and helping him prepare his reports. He has been severely criticized until they have been thoroughly revised by her. She dips into politics, and her friends are retained in office. She is a woman who Tammany may think about it.

W. S. Elliot, the Indiana man who has steadfastly refused his pension, is a farmer near Kokomo, Ind., and served about six months in Co. H, 147th Infantry, during the war. He was in the hospital at Harper's Ferry suffering from illness that resulted in a permanent disability. He says, however, that this could have happened to him at home, as he was in the army, and therefore, he is conscientiously opposed to taking a pension for it as a result of the war. He does not need the money nor does he have a family. He has a large and productive farm, which he has earned, and he fears that if he accepts a pension that it might make him and his children dependent upon the Government. He is opposed to all war, and came out of the hospital a sick man. While he was lying there a nurse who was in attendance upon him was crying. Her husband was a soldier in the war, and she was sure that he had been killed in the last big battle. She thought that he was down there to kill his own people, and she was sure that he was down there to kill his own people, and she was sure that he was down there to kill his own people.

Edward H. Tufts, millionaire and mine owner in Montana, has been found guilty of perjury in the Chicago Courts, and unless he obtains a new trial will have to serve a sentence of from one to 14 years in the penitentiary. The perjury was committed in a divorce suit against his wife, whom he had married while he was a "cow-puncher" on a Western ranch. Jan. 15, Frank Frantz, who was a member of the Rough Riders in the Spanish-American War, was inaugurated Governor of Oklahoma at Guthrie. The enemies of Justice Warren B. Hooper, of the New York State Court, are again moving. A resolution has been introduced in the Legislature representing that the former investigation and trial was a technical one, and that the Justice should be removed. In the present Legislature Justice Hooper will lack some powerful friends that he had in the last, and consequently he is thought to be in jeopardy.

Commodore William P. McCann, U. S. A., retired, died at New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 15, at the age of 75. He was born in Kentucky, and served in the State, served during the war in the Gulf Blockading Squadron, and was retired May 4, 1892, after 19 years of sea service.

Col. Benjamin Franklin Hart died at Passaic, N. J., Jan. 15, at the age of 71.

He was a veteran of the war, commanded a company at Gettysburg, and in 1885 was in command of the American troops during the riots attending the strikes on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. It is thought that the estate left by the late President Hart of Chicago is quite small, and consists almost entirely of life-insurance policies. He gave away great amounts of money during his life, particularly to the American Institute of Sacred Literature, a publishing concern in which he was greatly interested. He also gave much money to newly started institutions.

Henry Pratt Judson, Professor of Political Science and Dean of the University of Chicago, has been appointed Acting President of the University. F. B. Davidson and D. C. Foreman propose a most interesting feat in the duplication of the journey of Lewis and Clark on their return from Oregon. They will start from Astoria, Ore., to Hampton Roads following the Lewis and Clark route from Portland to Pittsburg. From Pittsburg they will follow the Missouri River to the head of the Hudson River or cross over the mountains to Cumberland, Md., and go down the Potomac. The performance is a feat of endurance and a test of the interests of the Jamestown Exposition. Judge Nathaniel A. Gearhart, one of Duluth's best-known citizens, died Jan. 10, of Bright's disease. He was born in New York in 1843, and enlisted in the 10th N. Y. at Gettysburg, he was severely wounded and never recovered from the effects. He attained the immense weight of 440 pounds, which had probably been the result of a disease that carried him off. He was a prominent and active member of J. B. Oliver Post, of Duluth, a 30th-Degree Mason, and stood at the head of the Duluth bar. The funeral was conducted by the Grand Army of the Republic and Masses.

Ex-Lieutenant, of New York, stands out shifting sands with the Chairman of the State Republican Committee. While he denies that he intends to resign or go to Europe, it is regarded as a pretty certain thing that he will not be re-elected. A very lively gubernatorial campaign is in prospect, and Odell is regarded as entirely too much ballast, and will not be re-elected. There are three strong candidates for the place: Ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff and Representatives Dwight Mason and Andrew O'Connell. Woodruff, who is in active business, would have to make much sacrifice in order to take the place, but will do so if it will lead to a higher office. The President declined to promise his influence toward this, in an interview Mr. Woodruff had with him last week, but that he had been in a neutral position he had been told by Ex-Gov. Black and Chauncey Depew.

Mark M. Fagan, the Mayor of Jersey City, is a man who carries the literal teaching of the Christian religion to his own and official life, and he does it so quietly as to not attract attention except from its persistence and infallibility. Everybody is becoming more sure all the time that the man in office precisely as his Christian code of morals would indicate, and this conviction has led to his re-election for a second term. He is a very poor parent, and began life as a newsboy, a helper on a wagon and then a frame-glider and an undertaker. He has a large family, and his highest object is to make "Jersey City a pleasant place to live in."

Mrs. Hetty Green stands at the very head of the money-makers of this country. She has amassed a fortune of over \$60,000,000 and held it against unscrupulous speculators of every other form of private graft to get her money away from her. She says that she has made it by judicious investments and not by speculation, only fools speculate. She has a large family, and is supporting under the name of "Nash," and has the same on her doorknobs.

Senator D. B. Hill urges that a committee of the New York State Bar Association should investigate and report upon the annual retainer of \$5,000 a year paid him by the Equitable Life Assurance Co. He says that it came to him unsolicited after he had retired from the office of Governor, but it was a welcome one as he had left that a poorer man than when he entered it. He earned the retainer every year by frequent consultations, in furnishing opinions in litigation and as to the constitutionality and interpretation of statutes. His position was not so secure, and he never received any money from the Equitable for political services or purposes.

The latest outbreak of Gov. Vardaman's negro-phobia is a recommendation to the members of the Mississippi Legislature that they should elect Lynch, the negro Lieutenant-Governor of Reconstruction days, shall be taken from the grave in Greenwood Cemetery, where it was buried, and placed in the State, and reinterred in some negro graveyard. This performance is as silly as unnecessary, and when the proposition was once before made it was killed by a negro member of the Legislature saying, "The nigger and the white folks get along better out there in the cemetery than anywhere else."

Edward H. Tufts, millionaire and mine owner in Montana, has been found guilty of perjury in the Chicago Courts, and unless he obtains a new trial will have to serve a sentence of from one to 14 years in the penitentiary. The perjury was committed in a divorce suit against his wife, whom he had married while he was a "cow-puncher" on a Western ranch. Jan. 15, Frank Frantz, who was a member of the Rough Riders in the Spanish-American War, was inaugurated Governor of Oklahoma at Guthrie. The enemies of Justice Warren B. Hooper, of the New York State Court, are again moving. A resolution has been introduced in the Legislature representing that the former investigation and trial was a technical one, and that the Justice should be removed. In the present Legislature Justice Hooper will lack some powerful friends that he had in the last, and consequently he is thought to be in jeopardy.

Commodore William P. McCann, U. S. A., retired, died at New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 15, at the age of 75. He was born in Kentucky, and served in the State, served during the war in the Gulf Blockading Squadron, and was retired May 4, 1892, after 19 years of sea service.