

MCKINLEY'S FLOWER.

The Red Carnation as a National Emblem.

MR. TAYLOR SUGGESTS IT.

How Flowers Become National Emblems—Those of France, England, Germany and the Several States, Which Have Adopted These Symbolical Emblems—Popular Circumstances Controlling Selections.

President McKinley's favorite flower, the carnation, has been entered by A. B. Taylor, of Fargo, N. D., as a candidate of being a national emblem. Mr. Taylor says:

"It seems to me that this would keep his memory fragrant as long as the union lasts."

For years past the selection of a national flower has been much discussed. This is the first time an attempt has been made by a sort of plebiscite or general vote to choose such an emblem. In other countries the adoption of a national flower has been due to some actual occurrence or to some legendary story. That of France is perhaps the first and most famous. It was adopted by Louis VII, who reigned from 1137 to 1180. He had the fleur-de-lis represented in gold over the azure blue mantle worn by his son Philip when the latter was crowned a joint king. It is said the design was not taken from the real flower, but was brought down from Heaven by an angel. It is also probable that it was originally the "fleur-de-louis," which by a translation in meaning became "fleur-de-lys" or "lily" or "luc." At any rate the lilies of France have cut a famous figure in history.

The rose was worn as a cognizance by several English families before it became a national emblem. A white rose was the badge of the house of York and a red rose that of the house of Lancaster. Henry VII united the two families and wore a rose as his badge. Legend has it that in a night attack on the Scottish army a Danish soldier stooped with his naked foot upon a thistle, whereupon he cried out with pain, which gave warning to the Scots and suggested their national flower. The Welsh are said to have worn the leek in their caps when the Cadwallo attacked and defeated the Saxons in 640, hence their floral emblem. The shamrock is supposed by some to have been selected by St. Patrick to illustrate the doctrine of the trinity, but there is no reliable record of how Ireland came by its romantic trefol for a racial emblem. The national flowers of other countries are: Italy, lily; Germany, cornflower; Prussia, linden; Egypt, lotus; Spain, pomegranate; Saxony, mignonette; Canada, sugar maple.

In the discussion of an American national emblem the golden rod, sunflower, morning glory, honeysuckle or columbine, corn flower and others have been proposed. The golden rod apparently has been most in favor, but there is one objection to it. Its feathery form does not lend itself readily to be regarded as necessary in heraldic ornamentation. The requirement is an important one in the choice of a suitable emblem. It would be represented on banners, in decorations and in jewelry, and a score of other ways, and it is not easy to so represent the golden rod. Those points are likely to receive grave consideration if Congress should ever act on the suggestion to select a national flower, which does not now seem probable. If a floral emblem is accepted by the people it will probably be due to some great sentiment.

Some of the states already have floral emblems as follows: New York, rose; Delaware, peach blossom; Maine, pine cone and tassel; Vermont, red clover; Minnesota, meadow flower; Iowa, rose; Idaho, syringa; Alabama, golden rod; Colorado, columbine; Montana, bitter-root; Nebraska, golden rod; North Dakota, wild rose; Oklahoma, mistletoe; Oregon, golden rod; Utah, sego lily.

Penny Postage.

Representative G. W. Smith, of Illinois, says:

"The first bill of national importance I will introduce when Congress convenes will be one providing for penny postage."

"In the past three Congresses I have introduced my bill to give the people penny postage, and I have received letters from every section of the country endorsing the measure. I did not press the bill, however, for the reason that the postal revenues could not well stand the reduction at the time, and because the expenditures of the country were exceedingly large, growing out of the Spanish war."

"But now the time has arrived when penny postage can be given consideration by Congress, and it can be adopted without crippling the revenues of the postoffice. In the face of the reduction of \$40,000,000 in war taxes we have a constantly growing surplus in the Treasury, and, besides, the amended regulation made by the Postmaster General relating to second-class mail matter will make a saving in the postal revenues of something like \$15,000,000."

"With these changed conditions, I can now press the passage of my penny postage bill. It cannot consistently be opposed on the ground that the revenues of the Government will not warrant the reduction in the postage. Of course, I know that at first there will be a falling off in the postal receipts, but the eventual increase will more than make up for the loss. This was demonstrated when we reduced the postage from 3 to 2 cents."

"We have the richest country and the richest and best Government on earth, and we can afford to give the people the cheapest postage in the world. Penny postage will be a boon to our merchants, and it will add to the prosperity of the country in more ways than one."

CITIZEN MACILL

Writes on the Evil of Hasty Congressional Laws.

AN INJUSTICE TO RETAILERS.

A Fair, Honest and Lucid Statement of the Grievances of the Retail Dealers of the Capital City—Illustrations Given of the Hardships of the Law on the Food Adulterations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE:

The peculiar situation of the "subjects" of the United States, residing and doing business in the Capital city of same, in having no representative, to look after their interests in Congress, where laws are made to govern them, in respect to their business; and now (grocers) experiencing the most unjust "law" ever enacted, viz., An act approved February 17, 1898, strictly carried out in Police Court regardless of any and all circumstances in connection with cases brought up by the authorities; should be an incentive to organization on their part, to accomplish by any honorable means protection to the "honest, upright merchants." A "Food Law" is necessary, it cannot be too strict, but let that law punish the guilty not the innocent vendor.

In the Police Court, November 7, a grocer proved he bought what he thought to be apple cider, producing receipt calling for same, yet he was fined.

If the retail grocers will not organize, engage a first-class lawyer to have this "Low cunning act" modified by Congress, they will one and all have the reputation of cheats, swindlers, etc., be mulcted, time after time, and finally land in the clutches of the \$100,000,000 grocery trust.

According to the ruling so far, in respect to milk, cider, vinegar, olive oil, plain vinegar, etc., it matters not what guarantee the retailer has from the wholesale merchant or manufacturer, the simple fact of selling the article, although in good faith, he, the retailer, is fined and published as a dishonest dealer, and injured accordingly.

It is charitable to believe that this act was passed in the hurry of the numerous bills passed at that session, and so an amendment to act of 53d Congress, in which, section 6, distinctly says, viz., "That no person shall knowingly offer or have for sale," etc., that the word knowingly was accidentally left out, otherwise, you must believe, that it was low cunning perpetrated by the lobbyists of the trusts, now paying the way for their entrance into the District of Columbia.

According to the ruling, as carried out by Judge Kimball under this act, a grocer would be fined for selling bread made and furnished by a local baker. If it contains more than 31 per cent. of moisture, and the baker would go to the wall.

Now, in the same act, in the case of adulterated drugs, if the defendant can prove that he purchased for pure, and has written warranty to that effect, he be discharged from the prosecution.

A grocer is liable for every article of food in his store, it matters not how much he paid for it, how many guarantees he has from manufacturers or wholesale dealers, the simple fact of having the article for sale is conviction, if not marked or purchaser told, it is adulterated. He pays the price, believes it to be so, can't sell it, if he marks adulterated? What is he to do?

Why this discrimination between drugs and food as to liability and above all, why fine a grocer if salicylic acid is in his cider, the chemist, the judge, the district attorney, and the community know beyond the shadow of a doubt that no grocer would dare put it in, yet the grocer is branded, the real guilty person go free.

If counterfeit money was found in a grocer's possession, it would be traced to its owner, and the guilty punished. If the grocer was an innocent possessor, he would not be held.

Salicylic acid can be traced easier than counterfeit money, and there is a law in every state against it, also in the states the laws read, who shall knowingly sell.

The fact remains, however, that this act, allows for a construction to be put upon it that is inconsistent with common sense, much less justice, it can only be remedied by organization, and the services of one at least of our leading members of the bar. Congress is about to convene, if the grocers intend to act in the matter they had better move at once.

Assistant District Attorney Pugh's report of cases last year, viz., violating food law, 33 cases; selling unwholesome food, 2; violating flour law, 2; violating milk law, 10; with the same act in force since February 17, 1898.

The number of forfeitures of collateral and convictions and especially the names of the grocers unjustly convicted under this ruling since July 1, 1901, would astonish the public, nearly all innocent of intent.

In conclusion I would suggest to the grocers that in every case when convicted they publish in the local papers the name of the firm, city, state, and copy of guarantee (even if they have to pay for such publication). By doing so, we can help each other and cripple, if not drive out of business the dishonest producers who are branding us for their acts. If so published our reputable wholesale merchants will not handle their goods, they are as innocent as you are, until after analysis.

CHAS. J. MCGILL.

The musical season will be formally inaugurated on Tuesday afternoon at the Columbia by Josef Hofman, who will give his first piano recital since his return from Europe. The American tour this winter is under the direction of Henry Wolgast.

FROM INSIDE.

The Kind of Letter Commissioner Evans Ought to Write.

TELLING THE HONEST TRUTH

Instead of the Document Furnished the Secretary of the Interior—How the Manipulation of Facts and Figures are Executed by the Pension Commissioner and His Corps of Sycophants.

The Commissioner of Pensions might have furnished the Secretary of the Interior with a truthful and very interesting report of his administration of the affairs of the Pension Office for the past four years of his incumbency, but he preferred to submit a long, dry treatise on the evil properties of the Washington pension shark, the mental weakness and moral depravity of the Spanish war soldiers, and the misfortune a small pension confers upon a young man, for the reason that it puts him to a decided disadvantage in the race for a livelihood always thereafter in the way of securing employment. Had Mr. Evans the official honesty to rise above the desire to pervert and distort official facts his report would read about as follows:

SIR: In submitting my report of the operations of the Bureau of Pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, I have the honor to invite your attention to the way I have trampled on the civil service law and destroyed every vestige of the merit system. Within the short space of four years I have accomplished this commendable work so thoroughly that I can state to you without fear of successful contradiction, that my successor will not be embarrassed by the merit system. It has been the good fortune of the Federal officers under my administration to have entered upon the discharge of their duties under happier auspices than those which attended my induction into the office of Commissioner of Pensions. Being bitterly opposed to the civil service law I had concluded to trample upon it and render it null and void in the Pension Office. But being well aware that I would have to choose my assistants from among the Republicans who had been protected by the civil service statutes during two Democratic administrations, I was apprehensive lest I would have difficulty in finding chiefs of divisions who would co-operate heartily with me in the commendable work of destroying the merit system, which had been nurtured and strengthened under the honest and faithful enforcement of the civil service laws, from the date of its enactment, January 16, 1883. But all my doubts and fears vanished when I learned that my assistants to a man were willing to aid me in every way to destroy an institution that had thrown a protecting arm around them and retained them in soft cozy berths for eight years. The eagerness, the unseemly haste, which these alleged civil service reforms manifested to attack the merit system astounded me. I thought that it would require a great deal of persuasion, bullying and browbeating to convince them that the civil service law was a sham and a humbug, but I was happily mistaken. Davenport, Bayly, Dalton, Warfield, Campbell, Garrison, Alexander and Whitte all seemed to thirst for the heart's blood of the merit system. When the opportunity presented itself, they tore and rended the very system that stood between them and the Associated Charities during two adverse administrations. However, their loyalty to me cannot be questioned, they were ever ready and anxious to violate the civil service law, whenever I desired it. I assumed the duties of my exalted office May 19, 1897, and I immediately commenced hostilities on the civil service law, and by July 1, I had about ever good Democrat in the office reduced or fired. Oh, but it was a delightful work. It is with a feeling of fiendish delight that would cause Mephistopheles, whom they say I resemble, to turn green with envy, that my mind reverts to these happy days. How I enjoyed reducing an intelligent efficient clerk. Some fellow that had spent three years studying law and who had especially qualified himself for the discharge of his duties, gave me the highest pleasure. But I must abandon those pleasant byways of history and state how my worthy patriotic chiefs conspired with me to not only violate the civil service law, but to hoodwink the Democratic members of Congress. You see your predecessor was a civil service reformer in a diluted way, and he was opposed to my dismissing Democrats on partisan grounds, and he finally concluded he would not consent to another dismissal. So I was obliged to cast about for some way of beating the devil around the stump. One day I conceived the idea of appealing before the Committee on Appropriations and ask for the authority to drop 100 supernumerated and inefficient clerks. That old Democratic fox, Senator Cockrell, suspected me of some trickery, and then there came a time when I promised that only supernumerated and inefficient clerks should be dismissed. This put me in a quandary. If I kept my promise what would become of old Shaw at \$1,800; Mc Millan, at \$1,200; Moore, at \$1,800; Tompkins, at \$1,800, and the scores of others at \$1,600 and \$1,400. I realized that I or rather the supernumerated were in for it, unless something was done. I called my chiefs in council and explained the awful predicament I was placed in. One cheerful idiot suggested the idea of marking every Democrat "fair" on the efficiency record and then constraining "fair" to mean either supernumerated or inefficient or both. An excellent idea I assure you. Old Shaw's monthly Report did excellent service during this trying period, and I shall never forget how many excellent Democrats my chiefs marked "fair." I made one devilish bad break. I dismissed a man named Austin who happened to be a

personal friend of Senator Cockrell, whom I had promised that none but supernumerated and inefficient clerks should be dismissed. You can imagine how I felt when he presented Mr. Austin, a fine specimen of physical and intellectual manhood and asked me if I considered him either supernumerated or inefficient? The only thing I could do was to emphatically declare that it was a mistake and would be rectified.

The most purely patriotic and highly commendable feature of my administration, however, was my reinstatement and appointment of clerks whom I knew to be both inefficient and supernumerated. It required nerve to do it after asking Congress for authority to drop 100 of them for the good of the public service. However, as I am clothed with plenary power of dismissal and appointment, I proposed to exercise it as I see fit. The following supernumerated I have reinstated, clerks: Dr. Temple, age unknown, date of birth, before the custom of recording births was adopted; August Donath, 60 years old, professional laborer, reinstated after an absence of nine years, at \$1,400; forgotten all he even knew about pension matters. Reinstated Corvdon Smith, 58 years old, after a voluntary vacation of 14 years, at \$1,200; his capacity for ignorance of pension matters endears him to me. Wm. Boswell whom I dismissed as supernumerated, reinstated after 11 months' vacation. I could multiply these numbers almost indefinitely, but it is not necessary; my word is sufficient. Furthermore, whenever an employee of another Department was dismissed for stealing government publications I always found places for such fellows.

Under my supervision the Bureau of Pensions has been an asylum for the inefficient, the indolent and the dishonest. What more can you ask from one who regards a public office as a personal privilege, private graft, to be worked in the interests of your relatives and friends. When I look across my room at the cigarette complexion of my attenuated nephew, and realize that he is receiving \$2,000 per year for nothing, while excellent examiners with large families to maintain are plodding along at \$1,000, I wonder why I have been so fortunate. God knows it is not attributable to anything I ever did for my country.

There is another matter that I desire to call your special attention to, that is my creating and maintaining an attorney's room at an annual cost of \$6,000, for the sole benefit of the Washington pension sharks, whom I am always publicly denouncing. Well, you see, I maintain it simply to provide soft berths for some of my friends, and then the attorneys know I am only talking for effect, and don't mean a word of it. Does not my whole public life show that I don't care a snap about the interests of the public. And I don't believe anyone else does.

RECALL OF SUPERIOR.

Mount St. Sepulchre to Have a New Superior—Father Godfrey Relieved.

Within a short time there will be a new superior at Mount St. Sepulchre, the Franciscan monastery overlooking Washington from the heights near Brookland, and a new United States commissary of the order.

Father Godfrey, the commissary of the Fathers of the Holy Land for the United States and at the head of the college and chapel at Mount St. Sepulchre, has been recalled and is now on his way back to the Holy Land. He left Washington on November 5 and on the following day sailed from New York and will journey to Palestine by way of Southampton and Marseilles.

After the completion of his tour Father Godfrey will return to Rome and will then receive from the general of the order his future assignment.

The brotherhood at Mount St. Sepulchre expect to be advised some time next week as to Father Godfrey's successor. He will doubtless be an American, as the membership of the order at the Brookland monastery is composed almost entirely of Americans.

It is customary to change the commissaries once in six years, and Father Godfrey had nearly completed his term when he went abroad. The new commissary will also be the superior at Mount St. Sepulchre.

Father Godfrey is a remarkable scholar and a fine linguist. Besides English and Latin, he speaks German, French, Italian, Spanish and Arabic. He preached in the latter language while serving as parish priest in Nazareth.

SPLENDID COURSE.

The Lectures Provided by the Young Men's Christian Association for the Winter.

The Young Men's Christian Association has arranged at a cost of \$1,800 a splendid course of lectures and entertainments which commence on December 2, with Sir Robert Ball, of England. He will be followed by other equally distinguished and famous lecturers such as Ernest Seton Thompson, this country's most popular Lyceum speaker.

Late in the season George R. Wendling will give his masterpiece, "The Man of Galleys." The January attraction will be the Ridgeway Concert Company, headed by Katherine Ridgeway, now held to be the most charming reader in this country. She is supported by a company of finished musicians. John B. De Motte, whose "Harp of the Senses" is a work of art in the way of illustrated lectures, also comes in January. The Redpath bureau alone takes 180 nights of Dr. De Motte's time. Following Dr. De Motte is Mr. Leland T. Powers, of Boston, "the prince of impersonators."

A feature of the course will be the Hungarian Court Orchestra, of Budapest, which comes in March. The eighth and last entertainment will be given on March 31, the Lotus Glee Club, a splendid male quartette with Mrs. Minnie Marshall Smith the dramatic reciter.

"THE BUSY CORNER" S. KANN, SONS & CO., MARKET SPACE.

Our Proclamation of Thanks.

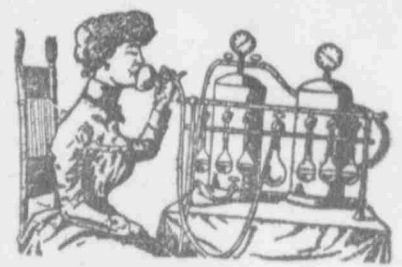
For another year of Prosperity and Health. Thankful for the general welfare and present existing conditions. We owe mankind as well as Deity many, many thanks for their liberal kindnesses and well wishes extended us the past twelve months of business trials and tribulations. Our duty in return demands of us to extend to everyone in this city as well as the surrounding country, all the beautiful and sweet things of life, which includes Health, Happiness and Prosperity, and in order to show our gratitude, we shall offer Thanksgiving Bargains the entire week.

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For Consumption, Throat, Lung, Asthma, and Catarrhal Diseases, Reaches the Diseased Parts By Inhalation.



A Great Invention.

DR. SHADE'S INHALATION.

This wonderful treatment has cured many lung cases in Washington, D. C., and has been here ten years. Read testimonials below.

Dr. Shade's Eclectic Oils and Chloridum Discovery for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, and catarrhal diseases is inhaled into the diseased parts, lungs, throat, etc., producing the most remarkable results. Beware of imitations and unscrupulous quacks who advertise an inhalation to cure consumption without internal treatment. Indigestion and malnutrition are indispensable to the development of consumption. Dr. Shade administers his Eclectic remedies to tone up the stomach and build up the system, in addition to his inhalation treatment, which heals the sore places in the lungs and air passages.

Special attention given to complicated cases, catarrh, lung, kidney, Bright's disease, stomach, liver, rheumatism, sciatica, brain and nervous diseases, and all complicated diseases of the human body. Hours, 9 to 5; Sunday, 10 to 1 p. m. Corner 15th and G. Consultation free.

If you cannot come to the office send for home treatment.

OLD MAIDS' PETS.

The Danger of Fondling the Household Felines. Some Recent Cases where Cats Showed Viciousness.

Old maids who are proverbially fond of cats have recently received a terrible set back in the accounts coming from all directions concerning the uncertain temper of these pets and the danger connected with handling them. The Globe has collected a few of these for the benefit of the old maids aforesaid and others interested.

Your pet cat may be an innocent looking little feline, but danger lurks in its touch.

Its silk hair may carry a malignant disease. Its velvet-sheathed claws any minute may deal a death-producing scratch. Its pointed little molars are sometimes the causes of blood poisoning.

During the past few weeks in Michigan and other states and in England as well, several shocking incidents of the dangerous character of cats have been made public and in the most notable of all these the victim is no less a person than the charming Lady Sibyl Primrose, daughter of the famous earl of Rosebery, once prime minister of Great Britain.

Lady Sib now lies at the point of death, and if she recovers, it may be with a face disfigured for life on account of her devotion to a pet cat. The dreadful affair is accentuated by the fact that Lady Sibyll was to have been married this autumn to the Earl of Beauchamp, and preparations for the marriage were in progress. The wedding has been indefinitely postponed.

According to the accounts of her illness from London, it appears that on the day after she had fondled the cat a peculiar eruption appeared on Lady Sibyll's cheek. The next day it was much worse. Since then it has spread over the whole side of her face. The cause was a mystery. Some one suggested the cat. The suggestion was met with ridicule. At last the cat was examined. Beneath its beautiful fur was found symptoms of the same disease which had attacked its mistress. The cat was killed. Lady Sibyll still suffers.

About two weeks ago John Chapman of Spencerport, N. Y., heard cries from his infant son, who was lying in bed up stairs. Running up to discover the cause, he found his baby son with face torn to shreds and eyes gouged out. The pet cat was still gnawing the helpless child. The frenzied animal was removed with difficulty and killed, but the child's eyesight was totally destroyed and blood poisoning resulted.

Less than a week ago Mrs. Morley, of Standish, Mich., an old lady of 84, died as a result of blood poisoning produced by the scratch of a cat.

There are only three of several cases that might be cited.

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Telephone and Telegraph Co.

THE PARENT COMPANY

and secure the 25 Per Cent. Scrip Dividend of November 15th, derived from the Pacific Operating Sub-Company's Stock, now in our Treasury.

This Company has U. S. Patent 350,299, being the A. R. T. or BASIC PATENT for transmission of Electrical Communication without wires, and has eleven other wireless patents.

A limited amount of stock is now offered for public subscription (par value \$10. FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE).

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PROMPT SUBSCRIBERS WILL RECEIVE THE APPROPRIATE SCRIP DIVIDENDS OF 25 per cent. each, declared by the Company May 7, May 28, June 19, July 10, Oct. 31 and Nov. 15th, of the New England, Federal, Northwestern, Atlantic, Continental and Pacific Sub Companies, who each have placed 25 per cent. of their capital stock into the Parent Company's treasury to be divided among its stockholders as 25 per cent. scrip dividend.

Make all subscriptions payable by check, draft, express or money order, registered letter, etc., to the order of the Company.

American Wireless Telephone & Telegraph Co.,
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Remember—This is the Parent Co.

Here is what a friend of The Globe says of cats:

"I would not trust any animal living, but least of all would I trust the cat. It is cruel, treacherous, revengeful. I would not have a cat around my house."

Like others of its kin, the lion, the tiger, the puma, 'twill spring upon you when unawares, and sometimes without provocation. There are people who say: "I have had a cat in my house for ten or twelve years, or whatever it may be and no harm has yet come from them." That is all right. Probably it never will. But there is always the possibility. Cats are unreliable. They know the power that lies in their claws, just as does the tiger, and they will strike when your eyes are averted. Sometimes you will even not know you are hurt until you feel the tickle of the blood, so stealthily is the wound dealt to you.

The habit which domestic cats have of lying on a child's breast when it is asleep and thereby suffocating it, is another danger. When I was a boy, my father came in one day and found our pet cat crouched on my baby sister's breast, while the child's face was purple from suffocation. He threw the cat out of the third story window."