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Over 750 physicians continually using CARL H. SCHULTZ'S waters in their families is GUARANTY of their PURITY and WHOLESOMENESS.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Four troopships arrived at Cape Town from England, carrying nearly five thousand men; two of the transports were dispatched to Durban for the relief of General White; a smart skirmish occurred between Boers and British south of Kimberley, the British losing two officers killed, including Colonel Keith-Falconer, who had won distinction in the Soudan; a naval brigade and many guns were landed at Durban; a vigorous bombardment of Kimberley was begun on Tuesday; the Queen reviewed the Household Cavalry at Windsor. ═══ The German press is devoting particular attention to the Czar's late visit to Potsdam, commenting on its friendly character. ═══ The storm which swept over Jamaica is said to have destroyed a hundred thousand banana trees. ═══ The French Senate declared itself competent to try the conspiracy cases. ═══ After twenty-five years of bankruptcy, Liberia, the first attempted American colony, has paid the interest on its public debt. ═══ General Brooke has issued a proclamation for the observance of Thanksgiving Day in Cuba.

DOMESTIC.—George Rice, an independent oil refiner, of Marietta, Ohio, testified before the Industrial Commission at Washington on alleged freight discriminations favoring the Standard Oil Company. ═══ Justice Betts, of the Supreme Court, granted an appeal made by David B. Hill to open action for the dissolution of the Ramapo Water Company. ═══ The official count in Kentucky was not completed, but the indications were that Taylor's majority will be about 2,000. ═══ William J. Bryan summed up the results of the election, drawing such consolation therefrom as he could. ═══ The new Mayor of Baltimore, the first elected under the new city charter, will take office on Wednesday. ═══ In a conflict between three burglars and two policemen at Titusville, Penn., one of the former was killed, and the latter were both mortally wounded. ═══ The principal football games resulted as follows: Princeton 12, Carlisle Indians 0; Yale 42, Pennsylvania State College 0; Harvard 11, Dartmouth 0; Lafayette 6, Cornell 5; Columbia 16, West Point 0.

CITY.—Stocks were weak and lower. ═══ John M. Hall was elected president of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, to succeed Charles P. Clark, who remains a director. ═══ At a reception held in the 71st Regiment armory, General Shaw urged more liberality as regards pensions of Civil War veterans. ═══ Counsel for both sides in the Molineux case held a conference with Justice Giegerich. ═══ It was announced that the Erie's coal traffic would suffer from the competition of the proposed Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad. ═══ About two hundred entries for the Horse Show have arrived at the Madison Square Garden. ═══ It was reported that C. Oliver Iselin and J. Pierpont Morgan had decided to send the Columbia to Great Britain to race in the spring. ═══ The first annual exhibition of the Tarrytown Horticultural Society closed. ═══ Lieutenant Colonel Robert W. Huntington, commandant of marines at the Navy Yard, retired from active service. ═══ It was decided that the verdict in the case of Herman Warszawiak would not be read from the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to-day.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 54 degrees; lowest, 49; average, 51.

PRIZEFIGHTING IN NEW-YORK.

Albany dispatches published yesterday leave no doubt that Assemblyman Lewis means to renew his creditable fight for the repeal of the Horton law, and he cannot do a better service to the State than by making it his chief business at the coming session to carry that fight through, in the language of the prize ring, to a finish. We hope that Mr. Lewis does not underestimate the task to which he is promptly committing himself. It is one which is likely to require all the energy and skill that he can furnish and enlist. The abominable industry which he expects to destroy possesses large resources and will find means to employ them shrewdly in its own defence. That was indicated at Albany last winter, when public information was scanty and public opinion feeble, so that a great effort was not needed to amend the repeal bill into such a shape that it was judged desirable by Mr. Lewis himself to strike out the enacting clause. At the next session, with lucrative interests obviously at stake, all the money and illicit influence which can be advantageously used will be thrown into the scale.

What attitude the Republican organization will take, secretly or publicly, cannot yet be determined, but there is no doubt as to what Tammany wants and will strenuously endeavor to get. Professional pugilism under the practical sanction of the Horton law is exactly suited to Tammany tastes. Its very atmosphere is congenial. It puts much money into the pockets of men of influence in Tammany circles, and variously interests and employs other men who are useful in promoting Tammany purposes. And how perfectly the law has been made to play into their hands! At other times and places prizefighting has been a precarious and hazardous occupation. Here, in the State of New-York, and especially in the city of New-York, it is amply protected. There is no risk in making all the arrangements for a championship contest, in giving it the widest publicity, in exciting eager attention in all parts of the country, in attracting a multitude of spectators, in bringing the actual encounter to a predetermined conclusion and in taking the proceeds of a brutal and filthy swindle. That is precisely the sort of enterprise that Tammany loves to stimulate and control, and the Horton law leaves nothing to be desired. Meanwhile the demoralization spreads, and the city and State are put to open shame in the face of the whole country.

Such and so fortified is the institution which Assemblyman Lewis is proposing again to attack. He has good reason to comprehend the forces which he will have to encounter. He saw his repeal bill so manipulated last winter that he had to kill it himself, and to a shrewd man that was an instructive lesson. But his eyes must have been opened still wider during his recent successful campaign for re-election, when he found that a large amount of money which had been sent into his district for the purpose was being used, or offered, to defeat him. Happily he was successful and will return to Albany as the representative of a constituency which understands the situation and may be expected to support him loyally. He will have other advantages. Governor Roosevelt has not taken any public part in the discussion which the Jeffries-Sharkey fight suddenly excited, but it is confidently announced in quarters where knowledge of his intentions cannot well be lacking that he will make prizefighting under the Horton law a chief topic of his message, and conspicuously align himself with the active opponents of that perverted act. This means a great deal. A Governor can exert a powerful influence over a Legislature when he makes up his mind to employ all the resources legitimately at his command.

There is good reason to believe, furthermore, that the appeal will not be made to a lax and irresolute public sentiment. It certainly will not be if those members of the coming Legislature who are already sure to vote right when the time comes and the reputable newspapers of the State which seek to lead and represent the opinion of good citizens begin now and do their duty. Here is the clearest sort of obligation to be performed. There will be no insurmountable difficulty in obtaining an appropriate and adequate response.

"MINDING OUR P.'S AND Q.'S."

We observe that many people are now proposing to make a scapegoat of our poor little Quigg. It is the way of the world. Perhaps "The Brooklyn Eagle" puts it as kindly as any one, in the article elsewhere quoted. We hasten to say that The Tribune has as much reason as anybody to remember Quigg's perversity of heart and economy of the truth, and that nevertheless we are sorry for the poor devil. He set out on this campaign with the one idea that the way to win it was to gratify Mr. Platt and discipline Mr. Reid. Exiled from the editorial rooms of one newspaper after another, Mr. Platt was still able to find him columns to which access could be bought, and he began. His first editorial solemnly warned Mr. Reid that it was evident The Tribune was getting ready to make trouble and "we" meant to expose him. Next "we" severely reminded The Tribune that the hundred thousand of the machine had swallowed the hundred and fifty thousand who voted for Seth Low, and that if Mr. Reid didn't take orders, and keep quiet, everybody would know the reason why. And then, again and again, he showed by the hour how utterly contemptible and unworthy of a moment's notice Mr. Reid was, because he had been "an insatiable office seeker," and was disappointed and malicious when he "couldn't have everything in sight."

As Mr. Reid was otherwise occupied and made him no answer, he gradually got this great idea about and even into some respectable heads, like those of an excellent Boston newspaper; till at last a Georgia champion arose, and smote them, hip and thigh, in an article also quoted in another column.

Our unknown Southern friend is too generous to Mr. Reid, and too harsh with the Boston editor. There is no reason to suppose that these squibs meant more than a desire to have a little fun. Everybody laughs when the wind blows a man's hat off, or he steps on a banana peel, but there is no malice in that. So, when during a man's absence from the country on official work, which is not believed to have been a failure, stories are put afloat from the Capital that he is about to be appointed to a high office, and he comes home to learn that somebody else is chosen, it cannot be wondered at that editors who have nothing more important to do, set themselves to guessing how he feels, and trying to interpret everything he does as an indication. It is very human, it pleases them, and it doesn't do much harm.

But, now that the subject has not been permitted to divert the attention of the public from the question that really concerned it about Platt and Ramapo, we haven't the slightest objection (after the Mazet Committee expires) to taking it up as often as anybody can show that the public really cares anything about it.

Mr. Reid's record as to office seeking is brief. He has never asked for an office, since his earliest service in Washington, nearly forty years ago. Each of three successive Republican Administrations tendered him one of its highest gifts. When offered by President Hayes, he declined; when offered by President Garfield, he declined; when offered by President Harrison, he accepted, finished the work he was sent for; and then, being entirely satisfied, did a thing almost unheard of in such a post,—resigned, to return to private life at home. His nomination for the Vice-Presidency came without his solicitation and against his advice; but being nominated, he obeyed the call and did the best he could. The two temporary appointments under the present Administration were absolutely unsolicited and undesired; and were the personal tender of the President. Mr. Reid never heard either was thought of, until his acceptance was asked. Talk about his candidacy for any office under this Administration never originated with him. It all began in Canton or in Washington, or in hostile quarters in New-York, and generally when he was entirely out of range, in Arizona, in California, in the Adirondacks or in Paris. Never did he propose it himself, or volunteer a suggestion of it to any one, until after the report from Washington that the President thought of offering him the London appointment had been discussed everywhere in the press. Then he took occasion to remark that he didn't relish the position of being held up to the country as possibly the President's choice for a great place, merely to have it said that the Administration couldn't appoint him without getting leave of Mr. Thomas C. Platt. That is the sum and substance of his "persistent office-seeking"; and he probably has no friend who does not realize how much fuller of enjoyment and power is his private life.

But we forget our little Quigg. We return to him to make a prediction. Mr. Platt will not throw him just yet to the wild beasts of the machine that are so eager to devour him. Mr. Quigg knows the reason why. And Mr. Platt knows that Mr. Quigg knows it. So, members of the harmonized County Committee, take your medicine!

COALING STATIONS.

Rear Admiral Bradford's plea for more coaling stations is one which deserves the attention of Congress and the country. Whatever opponents of such expenditures have been able to urge against them hitherto, there can be no question in the mind of any intelligent and patriotic American that it is a condition and not a theory of coaling stations which now confronts us. Whether we wanted to expand or not, we have expanded, and expanded irrevocably. The most convinced anti-expansionists themselves are now agreed to that. They say the question is settled and that there is no use of fighting over dead issues. Rather the problem is to face the actual situation, prepare for it and strive to make our new undertaking a success.

To the standing and security of our expanded power convenient and well protected coaling stations are as necessary as a good colonial civil service, intelligent government for the benefit of the outlying territories and an adequate Army and Navy. Indeed, a navy cannot be adequate without suitable coaling stations along the routes it may be called to traverse. We do not seek nor expect wars, but we should always be prepared for them, and therefore should have safe coaling places which we could use in time of war within reach of the stations where we should be likely to dispose our fleets. It is indeed difficult to forecast where those places will be. Who would have agreed two years ago that we needed a coaling station for our Asiatic fleet? Yet when war was declared with Spain we needed one sorely, for we were driven from neutral ports, and if Admiral Dewey had not been able at once to conquer a harbor for himself our vessels might have suffered severely. As a result of the Spanish war and Hawaiian annexation we now have possibilities for an admirable series of stations across the Pacific and well into Asiatic waters, where we are likely to have great trade interests. The Samoan settlement, too, increases our holding about Pago Pago and enables us to protect it. Thus our route to China and Australia is well dotted. Elsewhere, however, we are weak. On the alternative route to Manila we are at the mercy of friends and the neutrality laws, and in spite of our commanding position in the Caribbean we have not proper outposts for the inevitable Isthmian Canal.

The last thing that any American should wish to do would be to go on a hunt to pick up miscellaneous islands all over the world. But we may wisely keep in mind the fact that the modern Navy cannot go off cruising for months independent of a base as could the ships of our fathers. Therefore when chances come in our way we should take them and establish supply depots. And we should heed Rear Admiral Bradford's warning about having them on our own territory so that we could use them in time of hostilities. We are not called upon to go about the Old and New Worlds demanding that various nations cede ports to us, but we can from time to time, without antagonizing anybody or grasping anything, secure a few carefully chosen spots where the guardians of our growing commerce can be sure of refuge. The need of such enterprise has been urged by Navy men ever since coal supplanted sail power, but our people were slow to understand its desirability. As they come more and more to appreciate the Navy perhaps they will learn the value of the Navy's most necessary adjunct.

THE FUTURE OF THE BOER STATES.

We have already referred to the widespread and serious discussion in Great Britain of the disposition to be made of the Boer States after the war. Lord Salisbury at the Lord Mayor's banquet studiously avoided committing himself to any policy save the general one of British supremacy. But men of light and leading elsewhere are less reserved. They are discussing the details of the case with much frankness. We may add, also, that their proposals are marked with more moderation and leniency toward the Boers than have hitherto been expected. Not a few in this country have supposed that after the war the last vestiges of Boer independence will be abolished and the two States be transformed into British Crown colonies. That would be only a following of general precedent. It would be comparable with what Prussia did in Schleswig-Holstein and in Hanover, Germany in Alsace-Lorraine, Russia in Central Asia, France in Indo-China, Algeria and Madagascar, Japan in Formosa and the United States in Porto Rico. Indeed, it would be following the example set by the Boers themselves in this very war. For if, on overrunning with their armies Northern Natal and Eastern Bechuanaland, the Boers are justified in proclaiming the annexation of those regions to their own States, the British will be justified in similarly annexing the Orange State and the Transvaal as soon as their armies overrun them.

No such intention is, however, apparent. Mr. Edward Dicey in his leading article in "The Nineteenth Century" argues that there must not be any repetition of the policy which followed Majuba Hill, which was meant by Mr. Gladstone for magnanimity, but was interpreted by the Boers as weakness and cowardice. The absolute supremacy of Great Britain in all South Africa must be established. There should be, however, no extinction of the individualities of the two States and no permanent occupation of them by Great Britain. They should be left largely autonomous, though compelled to recognize British hegemony, and they should, if possible—and Mr. Dicey thinks it possible—be brought into some sort of federal union with the Cape, Natal and Rhodesia. Such is Mr. Dicey's plan—the inclusion of the two Boer States in a South African federation under British suzerainty, with local autonomy, but with assured equal rights for all white men in all the States.

The leading article in "The Fortnightly Review" is unsigned, which is supposed to be an indication of authority too high to be revealed. It is less conciliatory in tone. It dwells with some bitterness upon the Dutch plans and intrigues, extending through many years, for the expulsion of the British and the establishment of a purely Dutch confederacy from the Cape to the Zambesi. That must now be ended, the writer contends, by drastic measures. Both the Orange Free State and the Transvaal must cease to exist as independent States. The former may retain its territorial integrity and local self-government, but it must no longer be independent, but a recognized part of the British Empire, subject to Imperial suzerainty. The Transvaal, however, should be partitioned, parts of it going to Natal and to Bechuanaland. The bulk of it may be left intact, and of course the Boers should be secured in the possession of full civil and political rights and in the enjoyment of their chosen modes of life. But they must henceforth be subjects of the British Empire, and must concede equal rights to all other subjects of that empire.

The Hon. Evelyn Ashley in "The National Review" speaks for the "stern, unbending Tories." In his view the British have a free hand and a clear field to do as they please. But they must not justify the taunts that they are mere land grabbers. They must resist the temptation simply to annex the Boer States and turn them into British colonies. Mr. Krüger must go. So must the name of "South African Republic." That part of Zululand which the Boers raided and annexed just after the Zulu war must be restored to Zululand and thus to Natal. Swaziland, too, must be taken from the Transvaal, as the Swazis themselves desire. Some territory on the western border must also be shorn off. And there must be equal rights for all white men. But after that let the Transvaal have the fullest possible measure of autonomy. As for the Orange State, he would make it pay an indemnity and partially disarm, and he would take from it some small parts of its territory which are inhabited chiefly by Englishmen. After that he would leave it as independent as it has hitherto been.

Such are the views of three representative Englishmen, seriously and authoritatively put forth. To what extent they coincide with governmental intentions we do not know. There has, however, thus far been no indication that the Government means to deal with the Boers, after it has conquered them, any more harshly or less generously than these writers suggest. If such shall indeed be the measure of its settlement, its entire conduct toward the Boers will receive the strongest vindication of which it is susceptible, and we may hope that the long enduring race hatreds which have been feared will not come into existence, but that not only will there be practically "one land from Lion's Head to Line," but there will also be equality of rights, fraternity of feeling, peace, order and prosperity.

SOME MANNERS IN A CROWD.

Tobin's remark about the man that lays his hand on woman save in the way of kindness is quoted often enough to suggest to the observant mind the need of modification. There are still, no doubt, some of those base wretches whom 'twere gross flattery to name as cowards. But there are many times more of those whose laying on of hands is not ostensibly done in unkindness, perhaps actually in kindness, and yet is scarcely less offensive than that referred to by the poet. Nor are women the only sufferers. There is a sentimental discrimination in their favor, which we would be the last to decry or to ignore. Yet the simple fact is that man is just as much entitled to inviolability of person as woman is, and that the offensive laying of hands upon him is as gross a violation, not of chivalry but of courtesy and of common right, as in her case. It is against it in both cases, for the vindication of both man and woman, that earnest voices, if not something more than voices, need to be raised.

The average policeman, for example, never hesitates to lay on his hands in the most confident and immediate manner, whether upon the comely woman whom he is escorting across the street or upon the unwary man whom he is urging back from forbidden ground. What business has he to do it? The woman does not need his support, and the familiar touch of his hand upon her arm or waist is an unwarranted assault upon her modesty of person. The man, in the other case, has not disputed his authority nor defied his word, and it is an indignity to treat him as though he had and were a fugitive or aggressive criminal. The policeman has no more right to use his hands upon any one, save in legal restraint, than any other citizen. The assumption that his uniform gives him the right to fondle every pretty woman's arm or grip a man's shoulder or collar is one of the grossest impertinences. Nor is he by any means the only uniformed offender. The same habits are indulged in by many of the conductors of street-cars. It is sometimes proper, and indeed necessary, to assist people to enter or to leave such vehicles, especially since they are now constructed so as to make such ingress and egress as difficult and as dangerous as possible. But it is perfectly patent that in many if not most cases such attentions are not only needless, but gratuitously offensive.

We may go still further, to what is indeed the gist of the whole matter, namely, that the general public, which suffers from such laying on of hands, is itself rapidly degenerating into a practice of the same vicious habit. Men in a crowd are no longer content merely to jostle their way with elbows and shoulders. They have taken to the use of their hands. On the street, in the rush for the cars and in making their way through crowded cars they grip others by the arm or by the shoulder with the utmost freedom. The average man, we fancy, has not infrequently had a stranger who was following him out of a crowded streetcar deliberately put his hands upon his shoulder and urge him along or try thus to push him to one side. It is a trick of multitudinous daily practice. Yet what is it but assault? And if the man thus offended should turn and knock the offender down with a blow between the eyes, who could maintain that he had not provocation? The criminal must suffer the grip of the constable upon him. The honest and free man should suffer no such indignity from any one.

It is not, however, in itself that this habit is detestable, bad though it thus is. The worst feature of it is that it is a mark of increasing disregard for the rights, the liberties and indeed the very life of the individual. It will be a sad day for this or for any people when the rights of the person are made inferior to those of property, or indeed to any other. Man is the supreme thing of all material and created things, and his rights are paramount. It is well to punish the thief or the swindler. But it is still more incumbent upon us to punish him who violates life or limb. It has been said in some communities that it was easier for a murderer than for a thief to get clear. There could be no more appalling indictment of the administration of justice than that. If true, it would rank human life lower than gold and silver. It is as the first step toward precisely such a hideous state of affairs that this free and easy laying on of hands is to be deplored and resented and suppressed. Grab hold of a man's valise or watchchain, and there is a hue and cry and the police come post haste to vindicate the majesty of outraged law—the law of property. But lay hold with equal lack of warrant of the man himself, and who cares for the outraged law in that case—the law of the human person? It is not that we would regard the law of property less, but that we would regard the law of human life and limb and freedom more. That is the ground on which the unauthorized laying on of hands, on woman or on man, is to be regarded as a menace and an intolerable offence.

The Samoan settlement is received with satisfaction everywhere except in France, which is not a great South Pacific Power, and might with propriety refrain from too much zeal in its denunciation.

By way of Washington stories are coming which represent Mr. Hobart as having expressed a wish to be succeeded in the Vice-Presidency by Attorney General Griggs. It happens that there is nothing in these yarns, for the simple reason that Vice-President Hobart has never discussed the question of his successor with any person, and he is not now in a condition to talk about such matters. He is bright and cheerful most of the time, but has sinking spells occasionally, and the greatest pains are taken to protect him against annoyance or excitement. So far as Mr. Griggs is concerned, it is an open secret that his ambitions lie solely in the direction of his profession. A seat on the bench of the United States Supreme Court would be more to his taste than a Senatorship or the Vice-Presidency.

A little fear seems to have a wholesome effect on Kentucky election officials.

The defeat of Edward Murphy in Troy is a feather in the cap of ex-Governor Black. Murphy has managed to overcome or make terms with his political enemies for many years, but this time he seems to have met an opponent who had no Custom House or other deal on.

Having just welcomed in his capital with great magnificence the Czar and the Czarina Kaiser Wilhelm will presently go to England, where he will be received with no less pomp, Her Majesty and all classes of her subjects giving him enthusiastic welcome. As Britain seemed in the mind to go to war with him a year or two ago his conquest of the affections of that country is deserving of a garland, and though a Hohenzollern, his line instructed in other precepts, he seems to have learned that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," with equally shining and illustrious trophies.

The cities and towns which used voting machines at the last election knew the results long before the poll clerks in other places were well under way with counting the ballots. And there were no marked and defective tickets to fight over.

Colombia has just had her Trafalgar, one victorious ship named for the nation doing duty for a fleet and shattering the enemy's armada with a loss of 250 men, numerous bumboats and the flagship of the insurrectionary flotilla, called the Draga, which was rammed and sunk early in the engagement. Such a victory will call for another Dewey arch in the capital of that heroic isthmian country, with fireworks and a procession as soon as it is completed.

PERSONAL.

"The Wichita Eagle" says that General Fred Funston looked out of the car window at a small town in Western Kansas and saw a seething mass of humanity at the depot to do him honor. Turning to his wife, he said: "Two years ago I lectured to an audience of seven in this town."

Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, will present to that State a home for orphan children. There is at present no such institution in West Virginia, and destitute orphans are boarded at various places until homes can be found for them in good families.

Father Osborne, of the Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, Boston, who has spent seven years among the lepers of South Africa, is raising a fund to establish an American medical station for the benefit of the sufferers from leprosy in that part of the world.

The University of Illinois has secured the services of Carroll D. Wright, United States Labor Commissioner, as a special lecturer in the department of economics. The lectures will be given on November 13, 14 and 15, and will be upon the following subjects: "Strikes and Lockouts," "The Philosophy of Industrial Combinations" and "Is There Any Solution of the Labor Question?"

"London Truth" reports that the Queen of the Netherlands is practically betrothed to Prince William of Wied, second son of the Prince and Princess of Wied, but their engagement is to be kept as yet a secret, and there is to be no official announcement for some time, because Queen Wilhelmina has decided not to marry until she has attained her twenty-first birthday, which will be in August, 1901.

The Mayor of Mafeking, South Africa, is Frank Whiteley, a native of Bradford, England, who went to Natal when he was sixteen years old. He was at first favorable to the Boers, but has been compelled by events to alter his views, and to denounce their domineering conduct, and to criticise the corrupt oligarchy in the Transvaal. He regards the Jameson raid as a blunder, and a move which has put back the clock in South Africa for several years.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Cape Town correspondent of a London paper says that of the sum of 12 shillings 6 pence, which was the total amount in the Boer Treasury at the time of the gold find on the Rand, President Krüger thoughtfully appropriated the only gold coin, with the remark, "The last of the old gold and the old luck." He has since worn the coin as a charm upon his watch chain, and is said to have regarded it with a feeling of almost superstitious veneration. Some two months ago, however, it became accidentally detached, and all efforts to find it have been in vain. The President has been inconsolable for the loss, regarding it as an omen of disaster.

Unwelcome Suitor—Well, Miss Grace, time was, time is, but time shall be no more.

Miss Grace—Why, Mr. Stacy, I hope you don't intend to remain till the clock runs down! It's an eight-day timepiece!—(Jewelers' Weekly.

"I once coined a name away back in 1876," says Robert J. Burdette, "for one of my so-called humorous characters—Bilderback. I put the Bilderback family in jocus print for several years. One night, about 1887, I lectured in Salem, N. J., and told one of my Bilderback stories. The audience was convulsed with more mirth than the story called for. After the lecture I was introduced to about a dozen Bilderbacks, who enjoyed my story more than any one else."

Stranger (midnight)—I should like you to go to No. 999 Suburb-ave. to see my wife.

Doctor—All right. I'll be ready as soon as I can get my carriage. Wait and you can ride with me.

Doctor (two hours later)—I can see nothing the matter with your wife except that she seems pretty mad at being waked up.

Stranger—Remarkable recovery, I must say. Here's your dollar.

Wife (five minutes later)—Why in creation did you bring a doctor to see me?

Husband—The streetcars had stopped running, and it was cheaper than hiring a cab.—(New-York Weekly.

Here's a rather woolly one: Some children playing the other day in the grounds of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Chicago, discovered $7,000 in gold coin buried in the ground. They took it to Father Butler, the pastor, who remembered that he had buried it in 1893, and had forgotten all about it!

The Heritage of the Wayward.—Mr. Knowles—That was a very broad hint to his son in the jeweller's will, wasn't it?

Mr. Quillet—What?

Mr. Knowles—Leaving him nothing but the regulator.—(Jewelers' Weekly.

The copy of Captain John Smith's "General Historie of Virginia, New-England and the Summer-Isles," which has been presented to the Congressional Library by Major General William Buel Franklin, is an extremely rare and valuable book. It was printed in 1624, but is in perfect condition. Other copies of the work have been sold during the last twenty years for $1,800, $3,025 and $1,900, respectively.

The news has reached the city that Uncle "Billy" Pearson was a few nights ago presented with a bouncing baby boy by his wife, who is very much younger than Uncle Billy. Mr. Pearson is now eighty-nine years of age. He was reared in this county and lived in the Goshen country until last fall, when he moved to Tennessee. He was married when quite a young man, and his first wife lived with him for sixty-one years. When he was past eighty years old she died, and within a year or two he married again. By this second wife he had two children. Some three years ago the second wife died. Without much loss of time he married a third wife, this time choosing a sister of his second wife, and by the third wife two children have been born, the last one only a few days ago.—(Bowling Green (Ky.) Journal.

"AN HONEST FRIEND."

SOME PICTURESQUE PERSONALITIES.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

"The Boston Herald" is engaged in very small business when it attributes The New-York Tribune's criticisms of the Administration to the personal spite of Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

"The Herald" remarks that the present attitude of The Tribune shows that it is not safe for a President to snub or slight an editor of an influential newspaper. It is safe, as a rule, to measure a man by the gauge which he applies to others. We are therefore led to believe that the Editor of "The Boston Herald" would permit a real or fancied slight by a President to fix his opinion and direct his conduct toward that President's Administration, but we insist that there is no reason to class Mr. Whitelaw Reid so low.

Mr. Reid is the foremost of American editors. He is, moreover, a gentleman, a man of proud spirit and of great independence of character. He has proved often that he has the courage to criticise men in power whose favor he could easily win by flattery. There is attached to him no suspicion of fawning or time serving. Never from the time when he was the editor of a small weekly newspaper in Ohio to the present day of his fame and fortune as editor and chief owner of the leading Republican newspaper has he worn any man's collar, pandered to any man's whims or run after any man's chariot.

He bolted his party in 1872, when he became convinced that it had fallen into the control of corrupt influences. He would do so again under like circumstances, as would any honest man. We have never heard that Mr. Reid has asked any favors of President McKinley. The President could give him nothing that would add to his high and well earned reputation, and we believe that the President has few better friends than Mr. Reid.

When he thinks that the President is going wrong he says so frankly, and the friend who would be silent or acquiesce under such conditions is not worth having.

It is not the business of "The Journal" to defend Whitelaw Reid. If there is a man in American journalism who is able to take care of himself Mr. Reid is that man. But "The Journal" has a contempt for little fellows who attribute mean motives to big and brave men, and is therefore disgusted by the flings of "The Boston Herald" at an editor who has more brains and more reputation than all of "The Herald's" staff taken together.

QUIGGED AND TWIGGED.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Poor Mr. Quigg! He is beginning to feel that Republicans are ungrateful. Yet it would be hard to show that he has done anything he wasn't told to do, or that any one else would have done it any better than he did. It failed. There seems to be no forgiveness for failure in Republican politics—unless you can involve the whole party in it. Then the totality of catastrophe makes the entire party a common martyr, and sacrificial atonements or scapegoats are not easily offered up. Republicanism collapsed everywhere it was Quigged, and where it was not Quigged it won. In Manhattan it was a case of Platt and Quigg, but the party there discriminates between its P's and Q's, and the Q has got to go—unless the P says no. But for those who would have hailed Quigg had he won, for doing what they directed, and who blame him because he failed, respect is quite difficult. The objectionableness of Quigg is really a matter unaffected by his success or failure in carrying out party orders. He is to be offered up, as a passenger now and then is thrown to the wolves who are pursuing a sleigh in Russian forests. The others are not always saved, and the wolves are not always satisfied.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

Election Day, the first of the autumn and winter holidays, was spent, as usual, in the country, and as is always the case on a holiday, there was little or nothing to do in town. In every respect the day was satisfactory. The sun shone through the Indian summer mist as gay parties trooped to railways and ferries on their way to hunt breakfasts, pigeon matches, golf contests and races by flood and field. Indeed, all the world seemed to be holiday making, and those who remained in the city had no disorder or disturbance to complain of, but enjoyed themselves in the Park drives and bridle paths as peacefully as if they were living in a land where parties and politics are unknown.

Long Island was, of course, the central point of the hunting and racing interests, and the members of all the fashionable hunt clubs attended the autumn meeting of the Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association, which, through the courtesy of William C. Whitney, was decided on his private course near Westbury. The meeting was largely attended, and the picture was a pretty and fascinating one. The women were arrayed in the latest creations in the way of outdoor costumes, and with the freshness of their open air life still shining brightly in their eyes and cheeks looked much handsomer than they will two months hence after late dinners, dances and balls. As was the case last year, Mr. Whitney's hospitality was most generous.

Mrs. Jules Reynal, on the same day, gave a hunt breakfast at her country home, Rocky Dell, at White Plains, N. Y., which was attended by about one hundred guests, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Gordon McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Russell, Mrs. E. C. Rutter, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Molckar, Mr. and Mrs. William Platt, Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, Miss Henrietta Weatherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gibert Thebaud, Miss Knowlton, Howard Willets, W. E. Iselin, Miss Tone, Harry Sedgwick, Trenor L. Park, B. T. Tone, Frederick H. Allen, Howard Potter, Nathaniel C. Reynal, Eugene S. Reynal, Jackson O. Dykman and James M. Waterbury. After the breakfast a number of well known Westchester whips took part in a hunt, with Eugene Reynal as master of the hounds.

Tuxedo, having just recovered from the prolonged and somewhat exciting revels of the annual autumn ball and of All Halloween, made no special demonstration on Election Day, but the clubhouse was well filled with members and their guests, and there were the usual outdoor sports, besides riding and driving parties to the best points of view in the neighborhood.

Everything is in readiness for the much talked of Horse Show, which opens to-morrow morning in the Madison Square Garden and will be the centre of sporting and fashionable interest for the remainder of the week. The arena boxes and the seats immediately in their neighborhood have been appropriated by society's most attractive members, who will probably be as closely scrutinized and perhaps a little more admired than the horses in the ring. Three different sets of people will make the Garden their objective point in the week—those who go for the show, to see the horses; those who care and know nothing about the equine species, but go to see the human family in its society dress, and those who go mainly to be looked at and admired. The number of entries of horses in the show is large, and the exhibition promises to be an interesting and exciting one. As a display of beauty and fashion, it is certain to equal if not exceed those of former years.

Naturally, there will be no dancing before December, teas, luncheons, dinners, theatre parties and the Horse Show being well enough in their way for the first month of the season. But from all indications there will be enough dancing in December to satisfy all, young and old. The first large ball of the month will be the Assembly, which will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on December 14. Then there will be any number of other dances, all important in their way. The first of five subscription dances, known as the Tuesday Evening Assemblies, will be given at Delmonico's on Wednesday, November 29. The dates for the rest of the dances are Tuesday evenings, December 26, January 9 and 23, and February 6. The patronesses of this series of dances are Mrs. Charles A. Miller, Mrs. William A. Parke, Mrs. Thomas Dimond, Mrs. Joshua M. Varian, Mrs. Thomas H. Wheeler, Mrs. Henry C. Willcox, Mrs. Russell A. Cowles, Mrs. William R. Hentz, Mrs. Henry B. Slayback and Mrs. Henry W. Eaton. The Board of Governors is composed of Charles B. Best, F. Raymond Lefferts, James L. Ashley, Walter R. Quick, Andrew E. Foyé, Cornelius D. Robins, L. Hasbrouck Newkirk and Bedell H. Harned.

Other dances at Delmonico's are to be the Junior Cotillions, on Saturdays, December 2, 23 and 30, February 17 and April 21; Mrs. E. B. Sands's dancing class, Saturdays, December 9 and 23, January 6 and 20 and February 3 and 17; the Bachelor and Spinster series of dances, Thursdays, December 14, January 4 and 18 and February 1; the Wednesday Cotillons, December 5, January 8 and 24 and February 14; meetings of the class organized by Mrs. Coe, December 27, January 25, February 13 and March 8; first of James Griswold Wentz's dances, December 22, January 19 and February 9, and the series of dances organized by Mrs. O'Conor and Mrs. Walter Roche, on November 24, December 29, January 26 and February 23.

The dancing classes and subscription dances, with dates, which have been arranged to be given at Sherry's, are as follows:

Mrs. Church's Dancing Class—Fridays, December 15, December 29, January 12, January 26, February 9, February 23 and April 25.

The De Coverly Dances—Saturday, December