# The Sun.

WILLIAM M. LAFFAN.

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## The Northern Securities Case.

The Federal District Attorney for the District of Minnesota MILTON D. PURDY—with the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General of the United States as counsel—has filed a bill of complaint, or a petition in equity, in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota in the name of the United States against the Northern Securities Company, the Great Northern Railway Company, the Northern Pacific Railway Company and others as defendants. The bill, which is long and voluminous, seeks to enjoin perpetually the defendants from consummating the proposed merger of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroads into what it terms the "holding corporation," the Northern Securities Company, alleging that such merger is in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law as being a combination or conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce.

The Sherman law of 1890, chapter 647, provides that "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal" and in its second sections it makes an attempt to monopolize or a combination to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States a misdemeanor.

To the several Circuit Courts of the United States is given jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this act.

The question which first arises is: "Is the petition so faulty in its construction, or so defective in its material allegations or averments of fact, as to be demurrable, and to warrant judgment of dismissal on the plaintiffs' statement?"

The bill is strong and clear, and this is said without expressing any opinion as to what may be the decision of the court as to its form or the sufficiency of its statement should such questions be raised. Also:

I. Are the alleged facts stated sufficiently in detail?

II. Are some of the averments merely conclusions or inferences?

III. If carefully and correctly pleaded, and even if admitted, do the facts alleged constitute any infraction of the Federal statute?

These questions of pleading may be so interwoven with the merits of the case as to depend for their ultimate disposition upon the actual trial of the suit in equity after the joinder of issue.

It is manifest that the filing of a bill in equity so ably drawn and invoking so drastic a remedy creates a situation which cannot be regarded lightly. But it would seem to us that in reality and in essence, no cause of action against these defendants exists, and that the proposed merger cannot ultimately be enjoined or prevented.

The final questions to be decided must be: Cannot any citizen, for example, Mr. JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN, buy and possess shares, to the extent of his purse, in the Northern Pacific Railroad or in the Great Northern Railroad, or in both? And cannot any other citizen, say the Northern Securities Company of New Jersey, do the same?

## For Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Whichever political party may succeed in the State election in November next, there is one thing which should be done by both parties, and that is, to nominate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals and to reëlect to office the present incumbent, whose term expires at the end of this year, JOHN CLINTON GRAY. And this nomination should be made by Republicans and Democrats alike, irrespective of party or of partisan motive, because of the conscientious and faithful service rendered to the State by Judge GRAY in the many years throughout which he has already adorned that bench. He has given fourteen consecutive years to the public service, and the question of his reëlection now comes before the people.

Judge GRAY is in the prime of life, and has many years before him in which he can continue the great and good judicial work which he has already done. Able, impartial, intellectual and of the highest personal character, he certainly deserves reëlection!

The Court of Appeals is not only the court of last resort, the decisions of which are final, but above and beyond that, it is a court which has merited and which has received the regard and admiration not only of the bar, but of the general electors, because it has upheld the safeguards of the State Constitution and has firmly adhered to the preservation of our organic instrument of government. And no man on that bench more fully deserves the recognition of his merits than does Judge GRAY. His opinions are of the best type, strong and just, remarkable for their wealth of legal learning and for accurate discrimination when nice points of law are involved. Moreover, they are clear and lucid, and written in pure and correct English—virtues which do not always accompany high ability on the bench.

If we look over the list of Judges of the Court of Appeals since the Constitutional Amendment of 1869 we find that in every instance during all this period of time—during the whole history of the court as at present constituted—every Judge has been renominated by both parties who could have been so renominated, except Judge FRANCIS M. FINCH, who preferred not to be reelected, because, in the event of such reelection, he would only have had about one year to serve before reaching the age limit which would have compelled his retirement.

SANFORD E. CHURCH, WILLIAM F. ALLEN, MARTIN GROVER, RUFUS W. PECKHAM and WILLIAM C. RUGER died during their respective terms of office. CHARLES J. FOLGER resigned in 1881 during his term of office. THEODORE MILLER retired in 1886 because he had attained the Constitutional limitation of age, and GEORGE F. DANFORTH retired in 1889 from age limitation. RUFUS W. PECKHAM (the second) resigned in 1895 during his term of office upon being appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

But the only three Judges of the court—aside from Judge FINCH, whose case we have explained—who could have been renominated by both parties, were CHARLES A. RAPALLO, CHARLES ANDREWS and ROBERT EARL, and they all were not only renominated by both parties, but were practically unanimously reëlected.

CHARLES A. RAPALLO, who was elected a Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1870 at the age of 47 years, served a full term, and in 1884 was renominated by both parties and was reëlected by the substantially unanimous vote of Democrats and Republicans alike. He died during his second term.

CHARLES ANDREWS was elected Judge of the court in 1870 at the age of 43 years, and after having served his full term of fourteen years, in 1884 he was renominated by both parties and reelected, virtually, by the unanimous vote of the electors of the whole State. Eight years later, in 1892, after the death of Chief Judge RUGER, Judge ANDREWS was nominated by both parties for Chief Judge, and was elected by the practically unanimous vote of the State. The third instance is that of ROBERT EARL, who was renominated and reëlected by both parties in 1889. In 1894 he retired from age limitation.

This analysis speaks well for the people of this State; it speaks well for the two great political parties, because this unbroken record shows the readiness of the people to disregard party lines in the renomination of able and worthy Judges, who have rendered honorable and unremitting service to the public. The record of the past must not be destroyed. The same high estimate of judicial merit and of judicial integrity must be preserved, and the importance of its preservation could not receive a more striking illustration than in the present instance. Whatever else be done, JOHN CLINTON GRAY must be renominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

## The Unsolicited Affidavits.

There is nothing in the statement of the Russian Government, sent on from St. Petersburg by Ambassador CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, which unhinges conclusions already reached about the attitude of the several European powers just before the outbreak of the recent war with Spain.

Russia was entirely friendly, as were England and Germany. That was to be expected. Russia has an inveterate habit of friendliness toward the United States.

Like England and Germany, Russia disapproved the step formally suggested by Lord PAUNCEFOTE, either in his capacity as Dean of the diplomatic corps at Washington, or, as has seemed to us more likely, at the direct request of Queen VICTORIA, then in the South of France, and indirectly at the instance of the Spanish Queen Regent. It was a last attempt to avert a conflict which could have but one result so far as Spain was concerned. It was vetoed at St. Petersburg, as at Berlin and London, because the proposed second note appeared to the Czar's Government, as it appeared to the German Emperor and to the British Foreign Office, to savor of criticism of American policy regarding Cuba and perhaps of menace of intervention.

When in the history of the world has there been anything resembling these voluntary testimonials of friendship from the great powers of the earth, and this rivalry in eagerness for the first place in our good books? The incident should leave everybody happy, including Lord PAUNCEFOTE. It is only a superficial and prejudiced view of the circumstances that makes him figure otherwise than as the constant and enthusiastic promoter of international amity that he has always been. Even the harshest and unfairest critic of his intentions on April 14, 1898, must admit that Lord PAUNCEFOTE succeeded as a rainmaker; for he has brought down upon this land and people an unprecedented shower of roses.

## Some Facts About Sugar.

According to a telegram from Brussels the beet sugar conference, which has been held in that place, has arrived at an agreement which, if it be sanctioned by the countries represented, will become operative in 1903. The agreement is that all bounties granted for the production of beet-root sugar shall be abolished, and that the parties to the compact will impose on all importations of the commodity into their respective ports a uniform customs duty of $1.16 per two hundred pounds, or a little more that half a cent a pound. If the proposed arrangement is ratified by the countries interested, the inevitable effect will be, first, a curtailment in the annual output of beet sugar, and, secondly, a rise in the price of the commodity in the markets of the world.

In view of the decision reached by the conference, it becomes a matter of obvious importance to obtain, with the nearest possible approach to exactitude, the statistics relating to the current production of beet-root sugar in Europe. The requisite data are forthcoming in a report drawn up by the American Consul at Bremen, and based upon the returns supplied by the International Union for Sugar Statistics, which is a combination of manufacturers of sugars in all the Continental countries. From the table compiled by the Consul we get the subjoined figures with regard to the output of beet sugar in 1901-02. In that year Germany produced 2,220,850 tons of the commodity; Austria, 1,306,900; France, 1,080,300; Russia, 1,079,550; Belgium, 325,000; Holland, 200,000; Sweden, 121,392; Denmark, 57,500; and other European countries, 221,000 tons. Every one of the countries named showed an increase of production, as compared with 1900-01, except France, where the output shrank, though only by about 20,000 tons. The deduction drawn from the figures was that the overproduction of sugar in Europe amounted to a million tons in 1901-02, and that the stock to be carried over to the next season might be half as much again.

With reference to the production of cane sugar in Cuba, the American Consul at Bremen points out that in 1893 this was 1,160,172 tons, or about one-half of the amount of the commodity which is consumed in the United States to-day. Owing to the insurrection and the subsequent war, the cane sugar crop of Cuba fell in 1899 to 281,420 tons, but, within the last two years, it has risen to almost treble that quantity; and, if some relief were now given to the planters by a reduction of our tariff, there is reason to believe that, by the end of a twelvemonth, the output from the island will again reach one million tons.

It should be clearly understood that the action taken by the Brussels conference can afford no immediate relief to the Cuban producers of cane sugar. Even if the proposed agreement should be ratified by all the European countries engaged in the beet-sugar industry, it will not become operative before 1903. In the meantime, a large majority of the Cuban planters may be ruined. It is, moreover, by no means certain that the arrangement recommended by the conference will be adopted. Unquestionably, it will be opposed with the utmost energy by the Agrarian party in Germany, and it will meet with scarcely less vigorous resistance in Austria and France.

The moral claim of the Cubans to so much assistance on our part as shall enable them to sell their staple product at a small profit is as strong to-day as it was last December, when our duty in the premises was clearly and forcibly set forth by President ROOSEVELT.

## No House of Cards.

The political economy of the United States has created and maintained many industries. But Protection was undertaken for the benefit of the nation as a whole, and never will be upheld for any other purpose.

It is inconceivable, therefore, that any single industry will be permitted to thwart a national policy so important as the Americanization of what was formerly European territory on this side of the Atlantic. Readjustment of our relations with Cuba must come as a matter of course.

Neither is it possible to imagine that a single industry upon which the readjustment may bear with special severity will be permitted, in the spirit of retaliation, to tear down the Protection house. That is not made of cards, to be toppled over by the blow of any angry tenant that may be sheltered therein.

## Philanthropic Liquor Saloons.

The plan to remedy the evils of the liquor saloon by the organization of a sort of philanthropic liquor trust, as explained by Lord GREY to the City Club, on Monday afternoon, has been tried on a comparatively limited scale in England.

The association which is making the experiment controls twenty-two public houses, or a very trifling part of the whole number, and they are doing well enough to pay 5 per cent. on the capital invested in them, to lay aside 5 per cent. more for a redemption fund and to earn a surplus, the amount of which Lord GREY does not give, to be expended for public benefits. The policy of the establishments is to press the sale of non-intoxicants, the men in charge of the saloons receiving a commission upon it in addition to fixed salaries. Food is also sold. The liquors provided are of the best quality, and "all brewers and all distillers have an equal chance with their goods."

The great aim of this philanthropic trust is "to improve the condition of the saloons, so that they may be a blessing instead of a curse." Mr. FULTON CUTTING, in introducing Earl GREY, said that the practical way of diminishing the saloon evil in New York is for men having the interests of the community at heart to go into the liquor business themselves as the Earl has done.

It must be remembered, however, that already there are saloon trusts practically, though they are not of the philanthropic sort. Great brewers so organized are behind a large part of the saloons, and distillers are back of others, with the purpose of selling through them their beer and liquor. It is a vast business, the capital invested in it is enormous, and the number of people dependent on it for a living reaches many scores of thousands. The selfish interest of all these people, of course, is to cater to the public demand for their beverages in the way most agreeable to their customers, and their experience in the specialty of running saloons has made them peculiarly adept in discovering the public taste and gratifying it. That is their trade. What sort of a chance would a trust of philanthropic amateurs have in competition with them? Moreover, such a trust, in order to carry on the business on a scale large enough "to improve the condition" of the liquor business generally, so that the saloons should become "a blessing instead of a curse," would have to be organized on a basis of capitalization of very many millions. It would have to be one of the greatest trusts of the time, for it would be obliged to contend against vast brewing and distillery interests already organized and heavily capitalized, to say nothing of the resources of the thousands of the saloonkeepers themselves. The liquor trade is one of the greatest and most profitable in the range of business, and, of course, it would fight desperately for existence if its field was invaded threateningly.

The brewers and distillers and saloonkeepers, however, are not likely to be at all disturbed by the project of Earl GREY and the favorable consideration given to the experiment by the philosophers of the City Club. A few saloons, relatively, may be established on his philanthropic principles, but their competition with those run on purely business principles, or for the distinct purpose of making money, and with the consequent incentive of self-interest to attract and gratify the popular taste and demand, can never be more than insignificant. If the liquor saloon is ever made "a blessing instead of a curse" the transformation will have to come from the discovery by the dealers themselves that it is desirable or necessary as a matter of business policy. Philanthropy and the liquor trade, and any trading, for that matter, are not practicable partners.

Earl GREY deserves credit for his motives, but he has contributed nothing toward the better settlement of the saloon question, though in a very limited sphere his plan may work successfully.

## Lord Methuen's Defeat.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the importance of Gen. DELAREY'S last blow in the western Transvaal, to foresee that it must have a damaging effect on the immediate future of the campaign in South Africa, and perhaps prolong it beyond the term generally expected in England. It was a stroke of real genius, and compares favorably with Gen. DE WET'S memorable attack on Sanna's Post near Bloemfontein just about two years ago.

Gen. METHUEN seems to have been contemplating a concentration with GRENFELL at Rooirantjesfontein twenty miles south from Lichtenburg, which appears to have been the objective of his march, and sixty miles northwest from Klerksdorp, the scene of DELAREY'S previous exploit at the end of last month. Apparently Gen. METHUEN was moving up from the southwest, and was caught by DELAREY, who had turned his back on Klerksdorp, in one of those situations with which it was the delight of the first NAPOLEON to deal. According to the accounts the action opened by an attack on the rearguard which was driven forward on to and through the main body of the column, while at the same time an enveloping attack on both flanks was developed and vigorously pushed.

The slower-moving ox train was overwhelmed by the stampeded mules of the following convoy, and in the confusion that was created the whole column lay at the mercy of the Boers, whose tactics made their victory complete. Further accounts will no doubt explain the conduct of nearly one-half of Gen. METHUEN'S force which was pursued for four miles from the scene of the action, and made their way with due speed to Maribago and Kraaipan, to the shelter of the blockhouse line on the railway south of Mafeking. How it came about that so considerable a number as 500 mounted British troops should have abandoned the field when the whole force of the enemy could hardly have exceeded 1,200 is explicable only on the supposition that their leaders were incompetent, or that the older troops have become what reports that escape the censor describe as thoroughly demoralized, and in the newer levies, untrained and physically unfit.

Lord KITCHENER'S reflection that the sudden revival of activity on the part of DELAREY is in order to draw off the force pursuing DE WET is no doubt the correct one; but it could not be expected that he would do his work so thoroughly. What the Boer General's next move will be is of considerable interest, as, should he succeed in cutting off the force under Gen. GRENFELL so suddenly left in the air, the whole plan of operations of Lord KITCHENER in that part of the Transvaal will have to be remodelled and considerable reënforcements sent to check the Boers.

It is not to be supposed that what has just happened will affect the determination of the British Government to see the war through, but it must open their eyes to the necessity for increasing the fighting force in South Africa by better material in the rank and file of the army and substituting competent leaders for mere court favorites.

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After a thorough investigation of the circumstances the Coroner's jury decided on Monday that the disastrous Park Avenue Hotel fire was started by sparks blown from the burning Seventy-first Regiment Armory which probably dropped into the elevator shaft through a hole in the north wall of the elevator bulkhead. This is plainly in accord with the facts. To its verdict the jury added this charge:

"We further find that the said Park Avenue Hotel was not properly equipped for the safety of guests and occupants in the fact that there were no stand pipes provided for the use of the Fire Department and no ropes and fire escapes."

The Coroner has filed his verdict with the District Attorney and he may lay the case before the Grand Jury. The proprietor of this hotel has already paid a heavy price for his overconfidence in its alleged fireproof qualities and for his consequent neglect to equip it properly for the safety of his guests in any such emergency. It is of far more importance now that the departments of the city government which have permitted such conditions to exist in this hotel should be spurred to action than that the Grand Jury should indict and the court convict this particular proprietor. This is not an occasion for a clamor for vengeance. Precautions for the safety of hotel guests should not be left to the judgment of the men who run the hotels. Probably there are other hotels as poorly equipped as was the Park Avenue. Now is the time to take all possible precautions against a repetition of such a disaster. Unless this investigation shall lead to such a result it will prove time wasted.

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No one supposed that the Supreme Court of the United States ever could or would do anything except adjudge unconstitutional the absurd Illinois Anti-Trust act of 1893 whenever it came before the Court for review. Nevertheless, it is extremely gratifying that the highest tribunal of our country has finally annulled that ridiculous statute. In annulling it the Court also wipes out of existence many similar statutes which were passed at about the same time in other States.

The case before the Court was an action of the Union Sewer Pipe Company of Ohio against THOMAS CONNELLY and WILLIAM DEE, to recover on notes and open accounts for sewer pipe purchased by them. CONNELLY and DEE pleaded in defence that the Sewer Pipe company was a trust formed in defiance of the Illinois Anti-Trust law. The lower courts, without exception, declared that the Illinois statute was in violation of the Federal Constitution, in exempting from its operation agricultural products and live stock in the hands of the producers or raisers. The law was passed, at the behest of the farmers who were then suffering greatly from agricultural depression, and it was sought by it to denounce and prohibit every kind of agreement in restraint of trade, except those that might be formed by the farmers themselves.

It was clearly, as Justice HARLAN says, "an effort of the Illinois Legislature to divide people engaged in trade into classes, making criminals of those in one class who do certain forbidden things while allowing another and favored class in the same trade to do the same thing with impunity."

The heavy hand which the Constitution raises against this sort of thing has at last fallen. The decision of the Court of course in no way involves the Federal Anti-Trust law commonly known as the Sherman act.

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HENRY of Prussia is a gentleman whom it is a pleasure to receive. We wish him a most pleasant voyage home and forever friendly memories of the United States; for so long as they abide with him all will surely be well between his country and ours.

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We are with our esteemed Louisville contemporary, the *Courier-Journal*, in opposing the bills "prohibiting the manufacture, sale, gift and even the possession of cigarettes in Kentucky." Of course the bills if enacted into law would hurt Kentucky, "the principal tobacco-growing State." But the proposition to forbid cigarettes is about as ridiculous as any that ever got into a State Legislature. Spank the boys for smoking cigarettes, but let the men smokers alone.

## Funston's Statement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* One of the best things THE SUN has ever done was the publication in full this morning of Gen. Funston's talk before the Lotos Club last Saturday evening.

Every American is under obligations to you for making public the plain words of a plain man on a situation which has been unduly and wrongfully—even criminally—prolonged by freaks and fanatics who certainly deserve the serious attention of the Government.

No one can doubt the authority or sincerity with which Gen. Funston spoke. I trust the circulation of THE SUN in Boston and vicinity is large. STEPHEN L. COLES.

NEW YORK, March 10.

## Bicycles and Morals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A correspondent of THE SUN in attempting to account for the alleged lowering of morality among young women of the present generation asserts:

As a demoralizing influence among young women of good parentage I place the bicycle first of all. I can recall a half dozen attractive young women who began a few years ago by displaying themselves in cycling costumes and their present abodes are in furnished rooms in the Tenderloin.

During the last few years, according to the statistics of the League of American Wheelmen, cycling has declined amazingly, and whereas in 1898 the League's membership was 103,000, it is now scarcely more than 10,000. Those who rode for amusement, or because they wanted to be "in the swim," have quit, and the wheel's best friend at present is the man who rides it as a matter of convenience. In other words, the wheelwomen who were once happy in short skirts or bloomers are to be seen no more, or at least they are seen but rarely.

Of course, therefore, if the bicycle theory of immorality is sound, the female sex must now be undergoing a great and glorious reformation. But let us wait and see. It is safe to predict, though, that no change in women's morals, as the result of the wheel's abandonment, will be visible. T.

## Mrs. Stanton on Temperance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Mrs. Ida Husted Harper's article on the "Cause of Woman" in to-day's SUN is the wisest, most common sense utterance I have yet heard on the excise question, and should be in the hands of every man and women in the Nation. I wish to express my sincere gratitude for the noble work done for the woman suffrage movement by THE SUN, in its Sunday issue, during the last two years, and I would advise all the friends of our cause to subscribe at once for that paper.

ELIZBETH CADY STANTON.

NEW YORK, March 9.

## Pope Leo's Bible Commission.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The article by a "Roman Catholic correspondent of the *Guardian*," published in THE SUN of Sunday is in itself proof of the need of Pope Leo's Bible Commission. There seems to be a prospect that, at last, in the twentieth century, the Bible will receive complete and defined credentials from the Pope. The great St. Augustine declared: "I would not believe the Gospels if I were not moved thereto by the authority of the Catholic Church." This has always been the faith of Catholic Bishops, priests and people. But the authority of the Catholic Church has not yet given defined credentials to the Bible. The Council of Trent, by its own caution, naturally makes our minds cautious. In saying that the Bible has God for its author, the council could not easily have said less, unless it said nothing at all. Every created thing has God for its author. But the action of that council makes this point clear—that the Bible has God for its author in some special or extraordinary sense. What is that special sense? I cannot tell you. When the late Cardinal Newman went no further than this—"to say that the Bible is inspired in all its parts, is one thing; to say that it is inspired in all things, is quite another thing, and the meaning of 'inspiration' has never been defined"—it is not surprising if the ordinary unlearned person cannot give a definite answer.

The foregoing remarks distinctly suggest that the Bible cannot be the foundation of faith, since the New Testament was written after the faith was founded and not before, and it has not yet received a defined basis for itself; second, that Protestantism in its hurry forgot to get a defined basis for the Bible; third, that modern science has been still more foolish in attacking the Bible, prematurely, instead of waiting, cautiously, until the Catholic Church was irrevocably committed to something definite.

I confess I do not know whether the authority of the Catholic Church absolutely requires me, under pain of sin, to believe that Noah escaped in the ark from a universal flood covering Europe, Asia, Africa and North and South America; or that he escaped from a local flood in a punt. I do not know whether I am bound to believe that the world was created in six days of twenty-four hours each, or in six "epoch days," of which latter theory the Abbé Vigouroux is the champion.

Those questions, and the others, are very interesting; but it is a relict to know, on the authority of the Church, that it is not necessary for salvation to know the exact answers to all of them.

BROOKLYN, March 9. MICHAEL CORCORAN.

## The Poor Chauffeur.

Marjorie—Charlie took Dolly for a ride in his new auto. The machine broke down and she had to walk four miles.

Madge—Was she very angry?

Marjorie—Was she? Why, she called him a motorman.

## Ruinous Economy.

Jaggles—His wife saved up over five hundred pennies. Didn't he praise her for her economy?

Waggles—He did at first, but not after she confessed that each penny represented the change out of a dollar she got at the bargain counters.

## Taking Turns.

Bookkeeper—What can I do for you, sir?

Boss—Here's the baseball schedule for the coming season. Tell the boys in the office to arrange it so among themselves that not more than two will have to get off to attend their grandmothers' funeral on the same afternoon.

## An Object Lesson.

First Chorus Girl—I just read that the star sprained her ankle.

Second Chorus Girl—That's fame. You and I would have to break our necks to get our names in the papers.

## SOME ENGLISH DUKES.

### Mottoes on Their Family Arms and Some Stories About Them.

*From Chamber's Journal.*

His Grace of Norfolk, the premier Duke, is a general favorite. Though his Dukedom dates from the 28th of June, 1483, he gives himself no airs, puts on no side. When the Sussex Archæological Society visited Arundel Castle, a little gentleman in a cutaway coat was seen making himself very affable on the occasion. He even held out his hand to a clergyman. "Ah!" said the parson in those hard tones we know so well, as he adjusted his *pince-nez*, "I'm afraid I have not the pleasure—have I?" "Oh!" quoth the little gentleman, "I'm the Duke." There you have him, and we feel it to be only proper that the motto of the *dux ducum* should be "Sola virtus invicta" (Virtue alone is invincible).

On the other hand, the youngest of our Dukes—for the Earl of Fife appears to have received his Dukedom as a wedding present on the 27th of July, 1889, two days after he married the Princess Louise of Wales—has three mottoes. Over one crest the legend runs "Deo juvante" (Godhelping); over the second "Deus juvat" (God helps); and under the shield "Virtute et opera" (With virtue and energy). These are all mottoes that a Scotsman might select. On the other hand, his Grace is said to own nearly a quarter of a million of acres and may be excused, therefore, if at times he feels the burden almost heavier than he can bear.

There is a grotesque appositeness in the motto of the Duke of Devonshire (created May 12, 1694). It is also remarkable as being the only ducal motto that condescends to play upon words. His Grace's family name is Cavendish, and his motto is "Cavendo tutus" (Safe by being cautious). Throughout his public career his Grace has religiously lived up to his motto.

I cannot say as much for the Duke of Buccleuch, because I do not know; but his motto would suit almost any family. The first Duke was created on the 20th of April, 1668 and when he assumed "Amo" (I love) for his motto he must have enjoyed many a hearty laugh as he called to mind the exploits of the Scots, who were certainly dauntless in border warfare, although never particularly faithful nor specially laggard in love.

Standing next to Norfolk in age, but not antiquity, for in this respect none of the dukedoms are remarkable, the Duke of Somerset (created Feb. 16, 1547) has the eminently laudable motto of "Foy pour devoir" (Faith for duty).

Another of the three Victorian dukedoms, that of Westminster, was created on the 27th of February, 1874. This was the Duke who acquired the beautiful portrait of Mr. Gladstone by Sir J. E. Millais. When the Home Rule bill was introduced it was said—I hope untruly, for it was such an un-Gracelike thing to do—that he turned the picture with its face to the wall. Afterward he sold it for three thousand pounds to Sir William Agnew. Then Sir Charles Tennant secured it, and, with admirable judgment and generosity, presented it to the nation. However this may be, the first Duke showed unusual awkwardness in the choice of a motto. Qua Duke, he was, as we have seen, quite an infant. Therefore he boldly proclaimed, "Virtus, non stemma" (Virtue, not pedigree), although as a Grosvenor he needed not to be ashamed of his blood, for no doubt his remote ancestor came over with the Conqueror.

Charles II., being a merry monarch, was not easily abashed, and raised two of his bastard sons to ducal rank in 1675. One took the title of Duke of Richmond (created Aug. 9), with the motto, "En la rose je fleuris" (I flourish in the rose) and "Bydand" (Biding); the other became Duke of Grafton (Sept. 11), with the motto, "Et decus et pretium recti" (Both the ornament and reward of worth), which, all things considered, "takes the cake" for frank, unblushing impudence.

The Duke of Wellington, whose creation dated from May 11, 1814, selected the singularly tame, prosaic, and uninspiring sentiment, "Virtutis fortuna comes" (Fortune is the companion of valor) for his motto. Still it cannot be gainsaid that Strathfieldsaye and Apsley House were very substantial comrades.

During the last half of the seventeenth century no fewer than eight Dukes were created, and the same rate of ennoblement was kept up for the following fifty years. As there are now only twenty-seven Dukes all told, it will be seen that a single spell of a hundred years accounts for sixteen of them, leaving eleven for the whole of English history within the ducal period, barring those that became extinct. With this profuseness Queen Victoria's abstinence was in fine contrast.

## Russia's Free Port, Dalny.

*From Engineering.*

Very liberal arrangements are being made at Dalny, the new city on the coast of the Liaotung Peninsula, which Russia is opening up. It will be a free port in a broader sense than is implied by its exemption from customs dues. Individuals of all nationalities may acquire and hold land on the same terms, and even participate in the municipal government. The city is to be managed by a council elected by the ratepayers, of which two members must be Russians, and not more than two may be Chinese or Japanese—an arrangement which insures representation to any foreign element, and at the same time prevents domination by either of the neighboring nationalities. All Governments will be invited to establish Consulates, and the town is already being furnished with many of the appliances of civilization in the shape of administrative buildings, hotels, churches, schools, theatres, clubs, &c., as well as engine shops for the repair of the locomotives on the railway and the engines of the ships that visit the port.

Already a fleet of some twenty steamers, owned by the railway, now affords communication between Dalny and the neighboring Chinese, Japanese, and Corean ports; and in a short time it is intended to have swift steamers plying between Dalny and Nagasaki, connecting with the steamers of the great lines running to Europe and America. It is quite evident that these developments will have great effects on the trade and industry of the Far East, and they will be watched with interest.

## Women Not Slow at Politics.

*From the Kansas City Journal.*

TOPEKA, March 6.—It was demonstrated here last night what women could do in politics when they keep their plans a secret.

M. Snattinger, a big retail merchant, was a candidate for a second term in the Council from the Fourth ward. He belongs to the liberal element and has been upholding Mayor Parker in his wide-open policy. His name was the only one on the ticket, and he didn't know that he had any opposition. Some of the leading women of the ward got together secretly a few days ago and decided to run C. V. Wolf, a temperance man. The matter was kept a profound secret among the women.

Snattinger is a wealthy man and he thought the proper thing to do last evening was to hire hacks and haul all the women of the ward to the voting places inasmuch as they were all going to vote for him. The women rode in his carriages all right, but they all voted against him. He was snowed under by 250 majority.

## Makes Women Less Womanly.

*From the Woman's Home Companion.*

It is impossible for women to engage in any business life without losing at least a little of that softness and—well, call it irresponsibility if you will, that once formed her chief charm. She may gain the more solid qualities of mind, but walk she ever so circumspectly her eyes will be opened upon the hard facts of life and the practicalities of a most prosaic world will rub a little of the bloom off the peach. As a matter of self-protection and self-interest this may be a good thing for the woman who must enter the arena of every-day life and work early.

But upon those married women who are more of less secretly propagating the gospel of discontent, as well as the single woman of any assured income, I would urge Mr. Punch's celebrated advice: "Don't."

## One of Them at Last Punished.

*From the Chicago Daily News.*

Because he wanted to lay his head on the shoulder of another man's wife in an elevated train Harry Rupert was fined $15 by Justice Hall to-day. Rupert was a passenger on the Lake street line last night and continued to allow his head to fall upon the shoulder of Mrs. W. H. Hubbert, who sat beside him.

Finally the husband shook the sleepy passenger and politely asked that he keep awake or keep his head where it belonged.

"Don't bother me! I'm asleep!" answered Rupert.

Then his head again fell on Mrs. Hubbert's shoulder and as a last resort the guard was called and he had his own troubles getting Rupert awakened. Policeman Collins boarded the train at this point and Rupert was arrested.

## Our Sister Borough.

Knicker—I don't believe in crossing bridges till you come to them.

Brooklyn—Well, I find 'em pretty hard to cross, even then.

## Collectors.

Jaggles—These collecting fads are all expensive, aren't they?

Waggles—All but the souvenir habit.

## PRINCE'S INTEREST IN NEGROES.

### Booker T. Washington Tells of Interview With Kaiser's Brother.

*From the Commercial Advertiser.*

BOSTON, March 11.—Booker T. Washington was in Boston a few hours yesterday in connection with matters relating to Tuskegee Institute. When asked concerning his presentation to Prince Henry of Prussia, he said:

"As I understand it, the Prince asked Admiral Evans to have me presented to him mainly for the reason that he wanted to talk with me concerning the work of the Tuskegee graduates who are introducing the raising of cotton in the German-African colony. The Prince also spoke of being deeply interested in the progress of the negro in America, about which he asked many questions. He also asked me to send him a copy of my book, 'Up From Slavery,' and a volume of the Hampton Institute plantation songs. He said that few things had pleased him so much as the singing of the Hampton students, and expressed as an earnest wish that the songs might not be permitted to die.

## EXTRAORDINARY MURDER TRIAL.

### A Man in Mississippi Acquitted After Killing One Who Wronged His Sister.

*From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

ACKERMAN, Miss., March 3.—One of the most sensational murder trials that has ever occurred in Mississippi has been in progress here in the Circuit Court since Thursday. The case is the State vs. Dr. Joe T. Ware of Starkville for the killing of John B. Hull, a travelling salesman, which occurred at the depot here a year ago.

The State made a strong case against the defendant, showing that as Hull was attempting to board the westbound morning passenger train, Dr. Ware came out of the smoking car and, seeing Hull, drew his pistol. Hull, seeing the drawn pistol, said: "Don't do that, let me explain, let me reason with you," and then turned and began to flee for his life; that as soon as Hull turned Dr. Ware shot him in the back and while both were running Dr. Ware was heard to say, "Now, ——— you," and shot the second time, both shots taking effect in Hull's back, and from these wounds he died the following day at the Forest House at this place.

The defence claims that Dr. Ware was notified by Miss Jack Ware, his sister, that she had been betrayed by Hull under the promise of marriage, and that she desired Hull brought to justice, and that Dr. Ware immediately started in pursuit of Hull, going first to Artesia and afterward to West Point. Afterward, hearing that Hull was at this place, he stared to Ackerman on the first train, and as he was getting off the train he met Hull and said, "Throw up your hands; you are my prisoner; you have ruined my sister," his intention being to arrest Hull under section 1375 of the code, which permits any private citizen to arrest a felon. In this State seduction is a felony. Instead of Hull surrendering he turned to flee, and to prevent his escape was shot by the defendant.

The State objected to the evidence of seduction and the further defence that Ware was attempting to arrest Hull, but Judge Stevens held that the defence, while novel, was perfectly competent both under the English common law and under the above statute.

This defense has never before been made in Mississippi, so far as any reported case shows.

The State, in its rebuttal testimony, tried to prove that Miss Ware was previously of unchaste character and consequently was not betrayed by Hull, which proof was met by the defence by testimony of the county officers of Oktibbeha county, where she lived, and by quite a number of prominent citizens, that they had known her since childhood and that her character was above reproach.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The jury was out eleven hours.

## Legal Opinion on the Dewey Report.

*From the Green Bag.*

Legal readers were even more surprised than others when the presiding member of the [Schley] court added to his dissenting opinion its concluding paragraph concerning the command and credit at the battle of Santiago, subjects which seem to have been excluded from the inquiry by himself as President of the court, when ruling upon questions involving those subjects either expressly or by implication.

It had been supposed by some that no member of the court, even if outvoted in their private consultation, would fail to examine thoroughly or to respect, at least by silence, any interest of the Admiral to whom the court had refused the privilege of being present by counsel within the bar. Or if no such interest appeared either to exist or to be in need of protection, it was justly expected that neither its absence nor its independent existence would be subjected to any direct or indirect comment, by any member of a court which not only had the power to admit, but had exercised its power to exclude the person whom such interest concerned.

## A Beer Transaction Amuses the Prince.

*From the Boston Herald.*

Prince Henry of Prussia during his recent visit to Cambridge, was an amused observer of the way in which a Harvard student sometimes gets his beer.

After the luncheon in the faculty room the Prince stood for a few moments at one of the windows inspecting the dormitories which were within the range of his vision. Presently his eye was attracted to a window ledge on the second story of one dormitory. On the ledge stood four bottles of beer. From a window one story higher a student leaned out and angled for the beer with a piece of string, at the lower end of which he had arranged a slip noose. One bottle after another was skilfully caught in the noose and hoisted.

If any of the gentleman who were conversing with the Prince while he stood at the window noticed that he laughed when their remarks called only for a serious mood, the reason is here set forth.

## Phenomenal Honeymoon.

*From the London Globe.*

A newly married couple were on their way from Antwerp to Paris when one of their fellow passengers cut his throat with a razor in the railway carriage in which they were travelling.

Another shock awaited them in Paris. A visitor in the hotel in which they were staying was killed in the lift in their presence.

On Sunday they called on a friend living in Paris, who had invited them to lunch at his house. When extending the invitation the friend observed, laughing, "You will not find any corpses with me!" but when they arrived at the house their host greeted them with a request to have the lunch put off, as his servant had died that morning in a bath from heart disease.

This was too much for the bride, who fainted and then went into hysterics.

The couple subsequently took the first train back to Antwerp.

## A Modern Fairy Tale.

The fairies were presiding at his birth.

"I," said the brightest of the band, "will give him that by which he will know only Youth and Beauty, and never see Age, Care, or Toil."

Whereupon she presented him with a newspaper to read on the crowded cars.

## Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

An engraving by Valentine Green of Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Duchess of Rutland" was sold in London recently for $3,150. It was picked up by the vendor a year ago in a country shop for $4.

President Roosevelt's book "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail" will appear soon in translation as a serial in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*. The translation is by the *Zeitung's* New York correspondent.

The little Earl of Airlie, whose father was killed