

The Washington Times

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THE STATEHOOD "HOLD-UP."

MR. QUAY'S CAMPAIGN TO DRAG NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA INTO THE UNION IS DOOMED TO FAILURE.

Senator M. S. Quay has suspended for the present his efforts to railroad Arizona and New Mexico into the Federal Union.

But though Mr. Quay thus confesses his failure to drag the Senate into immediate action, he still loudly proclaims his purpose to force a vote before the session ends or block the whole machinery of legislation.

In the execution of his program, however, Mr. Quay will find arrayed against him not only the active and clamorous forces of public sentiment, but all the silent and weightier influences which dominate in the upper house of Congress.

The fate of the Payne-Hanna ship subsidy bill, of the Cuban reciprocity bill, of countless other measures which have lacked the cordial and united support of the ruling party, should warn the Pennsylvania statesman that neither bluster, nor terrorism, nor threatened "tie-ups" of other legislation can compel the passage of a measure obnoxious to the settled judgment of the leaders who shape the policy of the two legislative branches.

The omnibus Statehood bill does offend both the serious opinion and the serious leadership of the Senate. It seeks to drag into the Union two sparsely settled, undeveloped Territories, lacking in every element that goes to make an orderly and successful Commonwealth.

Every consideration of patriotism and self-interest protests against such a folly. And Senator Quay will find to his cost that his Republican colleagues will not be stampeded by any empty vaporings of his into throwing prudence and discretion to the winds, and creating two new dwindling and shrunken Nevadas simply to make constituencies for budding Senatorial aspirants like his New Mexican friend and protege, the Hon. "Bill" Andrews.

THE PLACING OF STATUES.

SHALL THE LEVEL ON WHICH THE EFFIGIES OF THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD ARE RANGED BE A NATURAL OR AN ARTIFICIAL ONE?

A New Orleans man recently suggested that some improvement might be made in the placing of statues and busts in our halls and galleries.

The suggestion of the Louisianian, however, is of a different sort. He protests against the placing of a bust so high that it conveys the idea that the original was eight or ten feet tall, or, on the other hand, so low that he would seem to have been a dwarf.

TEACHER AND BOUNCER.

Use has been found for football in our educational system, other than the general good which comes from athletics.

This proves that the athlete is not an entirely ornamental being, and may prove to find a place as a disciplinarian even after he leaves college.

Less has been heard of this difficulty in school discipline of late years than used to be heard in old times, when the teacher of a "winter school" had to be something besides a scholar.

IN DEFENSE OF PANCAKES.

To the Editor of The Times: Sir: A Chicago paper has been abusing pancakes, apparently for the reason that a French chef, in passing an examination for the position of cook to Colonel Ela's civil service commission, wrote the word "pancake" instead of pancake, and lost his job to an Irishman.

The logic of the argument appears to be that the writer of this gastronomic homily does not know what a pancake is. There is no more reason why this article of food should be indigestible than there is for a similar defect in a muffin, or a loaf of bread, or a cracker, or any other thing of the bread kind.

The Worthiest Ambition Man Can Have.

By JULES CAMBON, Former French Ambassador at Washington.

To contribute to the improvement and to the happiness of the world—that is the worthiest, the best ambition a man can have.

Every man must give to the world freely of what he has. If it be wealth, then the gift should be money to help to solve the great world-problems which confront humanity.

Good-making is not restricted to wealth. It is a palpable expression of kindness. Without kindness of heart there is little intelligence.

In the Public Eye.

An English novelist, Arnold Bennett, has made public a letter written him by the manager of a prosperous public library, asking that he present copies of his works to the library.

Westall, a London bookseller of over sixty years' experience, gives an interesting bit of reminiscence of George Eliot. He says:

"Although Mr. Lewes often came and had a talk with me, mainly about books, I bearing in some way on philosophy, it is curious to think that I never heard the sound of George Eliot's voice. She always accompanied him in their carriage, but invariably remained sitting in it. What mainly struck me about her face was its intensely thoughtful—

Mrs. Louis Agassiz recently celebrated her eightieth birthday, and several of

is the power to see, to know what others know, to live what others live, that causes such persons to first feel and then be kind.

The kindness shown by a South Sea savage toward his women, and the kindness with which a modern gentleman treats his wife, differ only as their intelligence differs.

The best example of a man with a worthy ambition is St. Vincent de Paul, who founded the Order of the Sisters of Charity in the seventeenth century.

Pasteur is a modern example of true greatness—a man whose kindness of heart was equal at all times to his intelligence. He was proud of his scientific discoveries, above all because they helped humanity.

"My recompense is that in the future the children, little boys and girls, will remember my name as the name of one who has loved humanity."

These words are enough. Pasteur labored for the world. He is an example of the very highest and worthiest ambition.

TO A DOG.

Mute playmate of the bygone days, When life no limit knew, My faithful dog, mean is the praise Of words to one so true.

Thy friendly form no more I'll see, Thy bark no more I'll greet, When he who holds the destiny Of man says life's complete.

—W. K. Staley.

Unconsidered Trifles

In Blackberrytown.

"Yes, Miss Liza, de poet say, 'I lisped in numbers and de numbers came.'" "Sakes, Mr. Johnson!" "Yes; I been playin' polly 'om de time I could walk erlone, en de numbers come; dey comes des so."

The Imaginative Faculty.

"So you belong to a club, do you, Aunt Matilda? What do you call it?" "Well, honey; we calls it de Lily Whites."

At the Wedding.

"Say, Jimmy if papa gives Sister Jessa away, who does the givin' for Mr. Crips?" "I dunno, guess he give himself away when he proposed to Jess."

Inconvenient.

"Did you ever have a guilty conscience?" "Not that I know of. What does it feel like?" "Something like measles; it goes hard if you don't catch it till you're of mature age."

IN THE COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD

Sir Horace Rumbold's Ancestry Various Recorded—Walpole Begins It With a Valet and Waiter—End of His "Recollections"—Deer Parks Are on the Wane—Fund Raised for Apprehension of Mme. Humbert.

Ancestry of Sir Horace Rumbold.

In reply to a reader who writes to me about the ancestry of Sir Horace Rumbold, and asks whether there is any truth in the story that the founder of the family commenced life in the servants' hall, I would say that this is vigorously denied by the late British ambassador to the court of Vienna.

Contemporary memoirs declare that young Thomas Rumbold left London at an early age as valet to the then governor of Fort St. George in India. That he ultimately succeeded to that post himself is a matter of history, as also the fact that he was mixed up to such an extent in the usurious transactions by which the Rajah of Arcot was ruined, that on his return as a baronet, Pitt's government commenced proceedings against him in London with the object of making him "disgorge."

But these proceedings, which were the subject of discussion in parliament, were never carried to a conclusion, and the "worthy baronet," as Burke always called him, was left in possession of the fruit which he had shaken from the Pagoda tree, and died worth some \$3,000,000, a fortune which in those days was simply colossal, and quite as phenomenal in that epoch as those of the Rockefellers, the Vanderbilts, and the Astors is today.

Vast Fortune Denied Eldest Son.

With a strange perversity he cut off his eldest son, the heir to the baronetcy, without even the traditional shilling, and left all his ill-gotten rupees, as well as his splendid collection of Oriental and European art treasures, to the children by his second wife.

This worthy, who was one of the most interesting and perhaps sinister figures of the days of Pitt and of Burke, was the great-grandfather of Sir Horace, the author of "The Recollections." Sir Horace himself traces back the lineage of his family to a certain Robert Rumbold, who was in litigation with Abner of Lincoln in 1194 concerning lands in the counties of Essex and Hertford.

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Aristocratic to the Finger Tips.

Personally I should be inclined to prefer the statement of Sir Horace Rumbold, who is an aristocrat to his finger tips, and who shows the sign of "race," to the ill-natured gossip of Horace Walpole, George Selwyn and all those other brilliant men of the eighteenth century, who were naturally envious of the colossal wealth of Sir Thomas, and ready in consequence to cast slurs upon his origin.

I would remind my readers that Sir Horace himself was married "en premier nos" to an American lady, a Miss Harrington, of Washington, daughter of the United States minister at Bern, and that his eldest son, and eventual successor to his baronetcy—a diplomat like himself—is the issue of this union, and is therefore half American.

Warned Against Further Memoirs.

I fear we are likely to have no more of "The Recollections" of Sir Horace. The first series of which unfortunately terminate with the year 1870—that is to say three-and-thirty years ago. For he has been warned very distinctly that any further indiscretions of this character will cost him his pension and his privy councilship, besides marring the diplomatic career of his eldest son. And Sir Horace is a poor man, and cannot afford to forfeit his pension.

Only a Few Deer Parks Remain.

King Edward's gift to the Duke of Sutherland of a number of head of red deer from Windsor to re-enforce the herd at Dunrobin Castle, serves to call attention to the gradual disappearance of those deer parks which are among the most picturesque features of the old country seats of the British aristocracy.

Raise \$30,000 to Catch a Swindler.

Although the principal creditors of the now famous arch-swindler, Mme. Humbert, have subscribed a sum of about \$30,000 to be used in running her to earth, and in bringing her to justice—a fact which has doubtless contributed to the sudden amazing activity of the French police in connection with this robbery of untold millions of dollars—it is extremely doubtful whether the culprits, even if arrested, can ever be convicted or punished.

Maintained Even by Bishops.

In the days of Queen Elizabeth there were, according to official statistics, no less than 800 deer parks in England alone, not only the great nobles, but the knights and the untitled territorial

Statesmen and Their Ways.

Jenkins on the Lookout.

The Hon. J. J. Jenkins of Wisconsin, chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary, to which the numerous measures introduced in the present Congress relative to trusts have been referred, will pass the Christmas holidays in Washington. He has had copies of all anti-trust bills sent to his home here, and will spend much of his time studying them and in seeking to find a solution of the problem now vexing the nation's lawmakers.

Littlefield Still Busy.

The Hon. Charles E. Littlefield of Maine, who spent the greater part of last summer devising an anti-trust bill which is now before the House, and which provides what is known generally as the "publicity" prescription as an antidote for the trust malady, also intends devoting a large part of the recess to the study of the question. He has packed up a large amount of data to take home with him, and hopes to have some suggestions of value to make to his colleagues on the Judiciary Committee upon the reassembling of Congress after the holidays.

Mr. Dryden's First Effort.

The Hon. John F. Dryden, junior Senator from New Jersey, has been receiving the congratulations of his colleagues of the upper house upon the manner in which he acquitted himself Thursday afternoon in his maiden address to the Senate. Senator Dryden labored under unusual difficulties, having been assigned to close the series of addresses in memory of the late Senator Sewell of New Jersey, whom he succeeded. The eleven or more Senators who preceded him took up almost every phase of the deceased's life, leaving him but little material. Besides this, Senator Dryden followed directly after the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, New York's eloquent Senator, and the task of holding his hearers' attention was not an easy one. Added to these disadvantages Mr. Dryden was still more handicapped by the fact that he is not a trained orator and is not accustomed to speaking in public, having virtually entered political life when chosen to succeed Senator Sewell.

When Mr. Dryden began, his hand shook so violently from nervousness that the pages of his address rattled like leaves before a December wind. His voice, too, was barely audible. Before he had proceeded one-third of the way in his address, however, Mr. Dryden had recovered his composure. His voice grew clear and firm, and his nervousness ceased. His words came freely and strong, and when he had taken his seat at the conclusion it was acknowledged that he had acquitted himself surprisingly well, considering his drawbacks at the opening.

Ryburn's Resourcefulness.

The action of the Hon. W. P. Hepburn of Iowa in coming to the rescue of the Republicans when they had been momentarily thrown into confusion by the surprise sprung by Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia, in proposing to amend the legislative appropriation bill by granting \$250,000 to the Attorney General with which to fight the trusts, is taken as another indication of his resourcefulness. Few men on the floor of the House kept tab on the debates on important questions more closely than

THE OBLIGATIONS OF WEALTH.

Rich Americans Give Proof That They Fully Realize Them.

The gift by John D. Rockefeller of another million dollars to the University of Chicago, his customary Christmas gift to the institution, is announced. Other benefactors contribute \$525,000, making a total addition of \$1,525,000 to the endowment fund of the university.

During the last thirty years the benefactions to American educational institutions reached the imposing total of nearly \$300,000,000. The contributions for the year drawing to its close, it is believed, will compare favorably with those of previous years, and will certainly exceed the average yearly exhibit. Years of general prosperity are reflected by the largeness to educational and charitable institutions. For some years after the panic of 1873 the donations to institutions declined in value materially and began to rise with the improving business situation. In 1875 the total was \$4,126,000. In 1899 it was \$25,332,732. In that year the Leland Stanford University alone received \$11,000,000.

AFRAID TO BE ONE OF THIRTEEN.

Even United States Senators are not above being superstitious. Senator McComas of Maryland, according to the "New York Herald," refused to speak in eulogy of the late Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, because the list of speakers contained the names of thirteen Senators.

Senator Keen, who had charge of the exercises in the Senate, arranged for speeches by Senators Cockerell, Allison, Morgan, Cullom, Senator Daniel, Warren, Quay, Depew, Penrose, McComas, and Dryden. When Mr. McComas discovered that the list contained thirteen names he asked to be relieved from taking part, because he seriously objected to being in the thirteen class. The list was therefore reduced to twelve.

does Colonel Hepburn. In comparison with other men of his ability and standing he debates but little. When he does, however, something of importance is generally looked for.

Maiden Speech Record.

One of the senior Senators remarked yesterday: "The maiden speech record bids fair to be broken at this session of Congress, but if all are as successful as that of Senator Dillingham we shall be given an excellent oratorical entertainment. The junior Senator from Vermont had a subject with few possibilities when he tackled the omnibus Statehood bill proposition, but he made the statistical evidence worth listening to."

While the speech referred to was Senator Dillingham's first since his election to the Senate in October, 1900, he bears an enviable reputation in New England as a stump speaker. As a lawyer he is a power before a jury, and in his successful campaign for the governorship in Vermont, his speeches attracted great attention. New England colleagues of Senator Dillingham, who have known him for many years, predict a most successful career in the upper house of Congress.

Heatwole's Ambition.

The Hon. J. P. Heatwole of Minnesota, who voluntarily retired from Congress, is one of the members of the present House who is a candidate for governor in his State. Mr. Heatwole made a few moves to oppose Van Sant this time, but the present governor was so popular on account of his fight against the railway merger that the Congressman could not get his boom started. The governor is now a candidate for Vice President and may become so interested in this boom that he will retire from the gubernatorial fight. If he does this will give Mr. Heatwole the chance he is looking for. The Van Sant men will all oppose Heatwole for what he wants for himself or his friends.

Minnesota is one of the States which are entering upon a new political era. The men who have been in charge of things for the past fifteen years have been sent to the rear and a new set of men have come to the front. Mr. Heatwole is vigorously contesting the Van Sant leadership, but is making little headway on account of the governor's popularity with those who are unfriendly to the Hill railway mergers.

Won Much Raiment.

There were few politicians in Minnesota who thought Mr. Heatwole would make good his repeated announcements that he would retire at the close of his present term in Congress. He insisted that he was speaking the truth and he was laughed at for his earnestness. Finally he said that he would bet a suit of clothes that he was telling the truth. One of his friends took him. The bet became known, and he began getting inquiries from other friends who desired to know if they could have free clothes for the next winter. He said he would take all bets. The result is that he has a supply of overcoats, business suits, dress clothes, frock coats, yacht-clothing suits, etc., which will last him for years.

Hill Is for Hanna.

When James J. Hill was in the city recently he hunted up Senator Hanna and asked him to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. The railway magnate said that the Ohio Senator could rest assured that he would have the hearty support of the strong business interests of the country, and that it would be powerful enough to make him win. The Senator gave the reply to Mr. Hill which he has given dozens of others; that is, that he did not want the job and would not have it if he could get it.

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THE GREETING OF THE SISTERS

Infantile playfulness and the methoda of the nursery are not becoming in a clergyman dealing with his people. At any rate, that seems to be what the ecclesiastical authorities in the case of Dr. Irvine, of Huntington, Pa., think. One of the charges against him, as stated in the "Philadelphia North American," is this:

That in the second week of December, 1898, at Huntington, Dr. Irvine, N. W. Irvine, while assisting a married woman in putting on her coat, noticing that her cheek had been scratched with a pin, said to her: "I will just kiss it and make it well." She replied: "No, you will do nothing of the kind," to which Dr. Irvine replied: "That would make too much talk."