

The Washington Times

FRANK A. MUNSEY

PUBLICATION OFFICE, Tenth and D Streets

The President as Arbitrator.

His Acceptance of That Role Will Invite a Reinterpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

If President Roosevelt yields to the importunities of Germany and Great Britain and consents to sit in judgment on their differences with Venezuela, the arbitration which follows can hardly fail to open a new and eventful chapter in the history of the Monroe Doctrine.

The purpose of Germany and Great Britain in urging the role of arbitrator on President Roosevelt is obvious. These two powers feel that they have no effective means of redress against Venezuela so long as the prohibitions of the Monroe Doctrine against the acquisition of Venezuelan territory or the impairment of Venezuelan sovereignty bar the way.

A punitive campaign such as they have just inaugurated in the Caribbean works practically to defeat its own object. Blockading Venezuela's ports and destroying Venezuela's navy only weaken the Caracas government's ability to meet its obligations, while lessening its willingness to pay.

By inducing the United States to play the role of arbitrator between them and Venezuela they therefore shift to this country's shoulders the moral obligation to see that such claims against Venezuela as may be adjudged just and valid are fully and promptly paid.

This, apparently, is the end at which German and English diplomacy now aims. The United States may seek to disavow responsibility for the collection and payment of any judgment given. It may try to put the proposed arbitration on the plane on which ordinary international disputes are settled.

If it succeeds, the problem of rewriting the Monroe Doctrine will be postponed till some other cause of friction arises. But assuming the role of arbitrator, this country can scarcely escape—in the face of Venezuela's virtual bankruptcy—the necessity of advising the world to just what limits we now propose to push the Monroe Doctrine—a doctrine whose expansive possibilities were succinctly suggested some years ago by Secretary Olney when he wrote that for the western continents "the fiat of the United States is law."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Sir Frederick Pollock Presents the English View of It.

We have so often had occasion to criticize in English newspapers or reviews mistaken conceptions of what we mean by the Monroe "doctrine" that we are glad to welcome an English interpretation of that principle of American policy which is entirely correct and adequate.

In the first place, Sir Frederick Pollock brings out clearly and convincingly the importance of the part taken by George Canning, then British minister for foreign affairs, in instigating, by precept and example, the declaration of our intention to withstand any attempt on the part of the Holy Alliance to aid Spain in the subjugation of her revolted American colonies.

On August 29, 1823—before the purpose of the Holy Alliance to hold a conference in Paris to concert measures for assisting Spain in adjusting the affairs of the revolted countries of America, and more than three months before Monroe communicated to Congress the message propounding the doctrine associated with his name—Canning proposed to Richard Rush, then the United States minister in London, concerted action to prevent such interposition on the part of the Continental powers.

It is further pointed out that on October 3, 1823—nearly two months before President Monroe communicated his famous message, and before any assent to the British proposal for concerted action had been given by Mr. Rush—Canning in an interview with the French ambassador at St. James, declared that, while Great Britain would remain strictly neutral in a war between Spain and the colonies, it would view the junction of any foreign power in an enterprise of Spain against the colonies as constituting an entirely new question, upon which such decision would be taken as the interests of Great Britain might require; and, further, that any foreign interference, by force or by menace, in the dispute between Spain and her colonies, would be regarded as a motive for recognizing the independence of the latter without delay.

If the significance of these dates be duly weighed it will be acknowledged that the recognition by the Holy Alliance of its aim to assist Spain in the recovery of her American colonies was due primarily to Great Britain, and only secondarily to the United States, which assumed a similar prohibitive attitude about two months later.

Another striking feature of Sir Frederick Pollock's exposition of the American policy associated with Monroe's name is the distinctness of his recognition that that policy is due quite as much to Thomas Jefferson as to John Quincy Adams or to Monroe himself. It is pointed out that, after Mr. Rush had made

known to his government Canning's proposal of August 29, 1823, for concerted action, and before the President had placed his famous message before Congress, Monroe consulted Jefferson in the matter. The latter, in reply, put the gist of the so-called "doctrine" in two sentences. He said that our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe; our second, never to suffer Europe to meddle with cis-Atlantic affairs.

Jefferson concludes that "Great Britain is the nation which can do us the most harm of any one or all on earth, and with her on our side we need not fear the whole world. With her, then, we should most sedulously cherish a cordial friendship, and nothing would tend more to cultivate our affections than to be fighting one more side by side in the same cause."

Sir Frederick Pollock perceives that misconceptions on both sides of the Atlantic have been due to the current use of the word "doctrine" for what should be more accurately termed a "policy." President Monroe did not presume to lay down, in the terms of his so-called doctrine, any rule binding upon any foreign power, or even upon the United States, as part of the law of nations. He simply announced what would be, so far as he was concerned, and during his term of office, the policy of the United States.

His personal preference for such a policy could have no binding force upon Congress, nor could it even bind his successors in the office of Chief Magistrate. As a matter of fact, the Monroe Doctrine has never to this day been embodied in a joint resolution of Congress. The tremendous importance which the policy propounded by Monroe now possesses in the minds of the world is due exclusively to the fact that it has received the continuous and deliberate approval of his successors in the White House, and that it expresses the profound conviction and unswerving policy of the people of the United States.—Harper's Weekly.

FROM PULPIT TO BAR.

The Rev. George V. MacDonald, who until two weeks ago was pastor of a church in Long Island City, N. Y., has abandoned the pulpit for the bar, but not the bar of which Marshall, Jay, and Choate have been illustrious American ornaments, says the "Herald."

He has purchased a saloon in the Bronx, has fitted it up elaborately, and is doing a large retail liquor business. In one week he has learned to draw beer from the spigot without wasting it and to mix a cocktail that is fairly palatable. For the Rev. Mr. MacDonald has the proverbial thrift and thoroughness of the Scotchman. He does not intend to be a mere sportsman in his new calling. He has two experienced bartenders in his employ, but he daily dons a white duck coat and a linen apron himself and hands out well mixed kettles, high balls, and tipples as deftly as he used to turn up scriptural quotations.

CAREERS FOR YOUNG AMERICANS--THE COMMERCIAL LIFE.

By CHARLES S. SMITH, ex-President New York Chamber of Commerce.

THE great commercial man must necessarily be one of the most intelligent and broad-minded men in any community. His mental vision is expanded by intercourse with his contemporaries in all lands, and enriched by travel. He cannot be narrow in his judgment and conclusions. He must understand the laws which affect credit in the various States of his own country and in foreign lands. The effect of storm and sunshine and drought upon the world's harvests must be his constant study, as well as financial tendencies and the course of exchanges.

More than 90 per cent of commercial transactions are conducted upon credit. Capital is an important element, but the basis of credit is individual character. No man without absolute integrity (although he may make money) ever ends his career as a great merchant. Dishonesty in commercial affairs is not infrequent, but a large majority of merchants are strictly honest from principle rather than policy, and if this were not the case stagnation in commerce would ensue.

If the foregoing is true regarding a mercantile career, then it is true that the ideal merchant must be a man of capacious mind and of varied acquirements. He must be a student of commercial law, of history, and of geography. While English is the language of commerce, he should become familiar with the foreign languages of commercial nations. If the commercial ideal is so high as to make the young aspirant fearful of its realization, we make reply that the picture is drawn from life and from observation of men that we know.

In merchandising the inevitable and irresistible tendency to corporate combination must be reckoned with, as the day of small capital and moderate business is passing away, excepting for dealers in unique specialties. Enormous department stores, like Macy's and Wanamaker's, beginning with drygoods as their principal business, now undertake to supply, under one roof, nearly all the necessities and luxuries needed by an ordinary family, with great saving of time and expense to the purchaser. Reduced expenses and enormous transactions with moderate percentage of profits have made these establishments financially successful. Macy & Co. employ about 4,500 persons, not including their European connections, or those in their service at different points in this country. John Wanamaker employs 5,000 people, and his business is divided into 128 separate departments. The young man who enters the department store must be content at first with salary sufficient to "make both ends meet" with economy, until he has demonstrated his fitness to be a manager of a department, when he may hope to become a salaried man at \$5,000 a year upward.

Representative drygoods jobbing establishments which have also large retail connections, like H. B. Clafin & Co., of New York, and Marshall, Field & Co., of Chicago, are, in the volume of their sales, the largest of their class in the world. The coveted places in these con-

cerns are those of the buyers and managers of departments, who receive large salaries and often have a percentage in the profits of their own departments. The salaries of general clerks and salesmen average about the same as those quoted in the banks in this article. Marshall, Field & Co., of Chicago, employ, approximately, ten thousand persons, and their business this year will aggregate sixty million dollars in volume. This enormous business has been created during the lifetime of one man, who is still in active life, and the senior partner in this colossal establishment.

In a bank or trust company, a clerkship is often said with truth to be a treadmill with small chance of advancing beyond a salary of from two to three thousand dollars, unless one's energy and ability mark him as a candidate for a cashiership in his own or another institution.

The salaries range in banks of New York as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Position and Salary. Messenger (the lowest position) \$300; General clerks, etc. \$800 to \$1,000; Bookkeepers \$1,500 to \$2,500; Tellers \$3,500 to \$4,000; Cashiers \$5,000 to \$7,000.

The large private banking houses offer more chances for advancement. A career with them (as Napoleon said in taking command of his army) is "always open to talent."

Exceptional young men always come to the front. In manufacturing there is little hope of success without specially trained experience. The most successful managers of large mills have learned by actual labor all the various processes of scientific and economic handling, from the raw material to the finished product, and such men command large salaries and are always in demand.

More large fortunes in this country have been made during the last forty to fifty years in railroad connections and in reorganization of the same than in any other avenue of commerce. Carnegie in early life was a freight superintendent on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and many of the executive officers in that great company have come up from the ranks. The advantage of knowing by personal service the duties and qualities of subordinates is one reason for the eminent success of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The brightest men in the country are bid for by the great railroads, which consider no price too high to pay for the man they want.

The fact that the possessors of fabulous fortunes created in commercial careers have shown themselves conscientious trustees of wealth has created an epoch in human progress and will give a unique historic interest to the closing years of the nineteenth and opening of the twentieth centuries.

The next step in this moral development will be an equally conscientious regard for the rights of others by the application of the Golden Rule in the acquirement as well as in the distribution of their vast accumulations on the part of the holders of great possessions.—From the New York Tribune.

IN THE COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD

A Carlist Nobleman Resents His Arrest for Gambling by Challenging the Prefect of Police—Plays With His Wife's Money—A Similar Duel in Germany Resulted Fatally. Standing of English "Lord Bishops."

Resents Arrest With Challenge.

Gen. Francis de Bourbon y Castelv, who was arrested last week at Madrid by the police during the raid of a club where gambling was in progress, and who subsequently challenged to a duel the prefect of police responsible for the raid, is able nowadays to squander money at cards owing to the fact that he is married to the wealthy daughter of a Hebrew banker at Madrid, who became converted to Catholicism in order to render the match possible. He is not unknown in this country, having married in 1877 in New York his first wife, a rich Cuban heiress, Dona Marie Della Torre y D'Armanderos, who died about ten years afterward.

His two marriages have had the effect of placing him beyond that want to which he was subjected in his younger days. For it was in the winter of 1872 that he was reduced to such extremity at Paris that he was found starving in the streets, actually begging for alms, and forced to spend the nights among the tramps and vagrants on the benches of the Champs Elysees. Fortunately for him he was recognized by a Carlist nobleman, who took compassion on his sufferings and recommended him to Don Carlos, at that time recruiting adherents for his last insurrection. Don Francis fought under the orders of Don Carlos throughout the rebellion, and at its close transferred his sword like many another Carlist officer to the late King Alfonso XII, who gave him a commission in his own army.

Of Dubious Family Standing.

Don Francis is a son of that infant Henry of Bourbon who, after being jilted in his youth by Queen Isabella of Spain, was ultimately shot and killed in a duel at Madrid by the late Duke of Montpensier. This infant Henry married a lady of illustrious but not of royal birth, Henriette de Castelv, and although the "Almanach de Gotha" describes this union as having beenmorganatic, there are many besides her son who insist that the marriage was right handed, having been recognized by the Spanish royal family and performed at Rome by no less a prelate than the late Pope Pius IX. He is this it may, neither the late King Alfonso, nor yet his widow, Queen Christina, while recent, would ever permit the sons of the infant Henry and of Dona Helen Castelv to style themselves "princes," or to use the title of "infant." Don Francis has been obliged to content himself with the dignity of a major general on the retired list of the Spanish army, having been likewise forbidden to style himself "Duke of Anjou," which he did at one time on the strength of being a great-grandson of King Charles IV of Spain.

My readers will doubtless remember that he has likewise on several occasions put forward pretensions to the throne of France—that can be described only as ridiculous, and to which the French gov-

ernment attached so little importance that it never considered it necessary to communicate with the Spanish court on the subject or to bar him from French territory, as it has done in the case of those other pretenders, the Duke of Orleans and Prince Victor Bonaparte.

Another Prefect Similarly Involved.

That he should have challenged the prefect of police for causing his arrest while gambling, and for raiding the club at Madrid where he was engaged in tempting Dame Fortune in defiance of the laws against games of chance, cannot but revive the memory of an analogous episode with tragic issue at Berlin during the reign of King Frederick William IV. Acting in obedience to the personal and peremptory orders of that monarch, the chief of the Berlin police, Baron von Hinkeldey, raided one night the Prussian Jockey Club, which in those days had its headquarters at the Hotel du Nord.

Baron von Rochow, the president of the club, challenged Von Hinkeldey to a duel for directing the raid. But the King, hearing of the cartel, extorted from Hinkeldey a solemn promise not to accept any challenge from Von Rochow, adding, "You have only acted in obedience to my orders, and should any misfortune happen to you I should never forgive myself, since it would be I who would have to bear the moral responsibility thereof."

Forced to Fight.

Von Hinkeldey obeyed, but a few weeks later was so grossly and so publicly insulted by Von Rochow at a tournament organized by the officers of the Garde de Corps in honor of the King's birthday, that he had no alternative but to himself challenge Von Rochow.

A hostile meeting took place early the following morning on the Hasenheide, and Von Hinkeldey was attended to the so-called "field of honor" by General von Munchausen, and by his old friend and pastor, the Rev. H. Richter, who, having in vain endeavored by every means in his power to dissuade him from fighting, had insisted on accompanying him to the ground. At the first fire Von Hinkeldey fell dead, Von Rochow's bullet having pierced his brain.

A few hours later General von Munchausen presented himself to the King at Potsdam and handed him a letter which Hinkeldey had written on the previous evening, resigning his post as chief of police and imploring his sovereign's pardon for breaking his promise.

Drove Superior Crazy.

It would take me too long here to describe the dramatic scene which ensued when the King learned that his chief of police had not only fought a duel but had also been killed. After filling the air with imprecations against himself for having, as he described it, "literally

pushed poor Hinkeldey into his grave," he was seized with a fit, which proved the commencement of his dementia and from which he never entirely recovered. Indeed, from that time forth the King only enjoyed occasional periods of lucidity, being apparently haunted day and night by visions of the corpse of his friend Hinkeldey, who was gazing at him, he declared, with looks of reproach in his eyes.

To his majesty's mental condition must be ascribed the fact that Baron von Rochow escaped any kind of punishment, being merely subjected to military arrest of a few hours until the customary proofs had been given that the duel had been fought in accordance with the laws of honor.

It was on that occasion that Prince Hohenzoln, the president of the Prussian house of lords, excused the absence of Herr von Rochow in the following characteristic terms:

"One of our colleagues," he declared, addressing the chamber, "having to choose between the law of the land and the exigencies of honor, has obeyed the latter rather than the former, a fact which prevents him from being with us today."

It may be added that popular sympathy in Berlin, that is to say among the "bourgeoisie," was altogether with Von Hinkeldey, and on it becoming known that he had died almost penniless a subscription was started in behalf of his family on the bourse, or stock exchange, which in the course of a few hours attained a sum of \$30,000.

"Lord Bishop" a Much-Misused Title.

In view of the discussion that has been raised in a number of the papers here with regard to the right of the Right Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Bishop Suffragan of Norwich, who has just sailed for England after a stay of several weeks in this country, to style himself, "Lord Bishop of Theford," it may be as well to state that only those bishops of the Anglican Church have a right to the prefix of "lord" who, as "spiritual lords of parliament," occupy seats in the house of lords. Neither colonial archbishops and bishops of the Church of England, nor, still less, suffragans of sees in the United Kingdom, have any official claim or right to the title of "lord," and it is never given to them in any official document, or even in semi-official communications.

Sometimes, as a matter of courtesy, and with a view of pleasing colonial prelates they are "lorded." But I have never known this to be done in the case of mere suffragans, and the worthy Bishop Lloyd, who has been hailed here as "the Lord Bishop of Theford" will, when he gets home, be compelled to get along without this title, which will no doubt be satisfactory to him, since humility is one of the most characteristic virtues of the prelates of the so-called Established Church of England. MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

Statesmen and Their Ways.

Warner for Governor.

Search having already begun in Illinois for a gubernatorial candidate, discovery seems to have been made of the availability of the Hon. Vespasian Warner. At any rate, suggestions of his candidacy have been hurled so rapidly in his direction of late that the gentleman from the Thirteenth district has been unable to side-step quickly enough to avoid them.

When Mr. Warner returned to Washington a month ago he had no suspicion of the sort of a job the people of his State were preparing for him. He was content to know that his constituency had been so pleased with his service in Congress as to return him for another term by a substantial majority. But the Hon. Mr. Warner had no sooner crossed the border into Indiana and was speeding on to Washington to resume his Congressional duties than some designing person, taking advantage of his absence, started a Warner gubernatorial boom. It was like applying a lighted torch to a haystack. The Warner agitation swept across the Prairie State like wild-fire, consuming everything political before it. In due time the news reached Washington, but then the boom had grown to such proportions that Mr. Warner could not with discretion and propriety stop its further inflation. What he did do, however, was to institute a search for the man guilty of starting it. From one person to another the responsibility was traced until it could no longer be shifted, and was found to rest upon the publisher of the "Matoon Journal."

"Matoon Journal" Responsible.

In answer to the burning question propounded by the populace as to whom the successor of the Hon. Richard Yates should be, the editor of the "Journal" simply dashed off the name of the Hon. Vespasian Warner, mentioning a few of the reasons why, and printed it in his paper. The problem seemed easy enough of solution to him, and he wondered why anyone had been troubled with the solution of it. For governor? The Hon. Vespasian Warner. Why, of course.

Then everybody saw how simple the whole thing was, and since then Mr. Warner's name has been on everybody's tongue out in Illinois. At present he towers head and shoulders above any man mentioned for the nomination, and has a lead which it will be difficult to overtake. The renomination of Governor Yates is impossible. If the Democrats again name the Hon. Sam Alschuler, as they probably will, the Republicans must have the strongest possible candidate to oppose him, and this person is not the Hon. Richard Yates, the son of his father. Besides, it is not customary in Illinois to give a man a second term in the governor's chair; it has not been done since the days of Governor Oglesby, and certainly will not be done now in the case of Governor Yates.

In Hoosierdom.

Across the border in Indiana an incipient gubernatorial boom is about to be launched in the interests of the Hon. James A. Hemenway. Just before Mr. Hemenway left Washington a few days ago to return to the Hoosier land for the purpose of eating his Christmas turkey in Booneville he imparted a secret to his closest friends. Unbosoming himself, Mr. Hemenway spoke as follows:

"When the time comes I shall undoubtedly be a candidate for governor of Indiana."

No one had suspected that any such desire lurked in the bosom of the gentleman from the First district, and hence there is much surprise. Why a man with such bright prospects in Con-

gress as has the Hon. James A. Hemenway should wish to transfer the scene of his public labors from Washington to Indianapolis is something which his friends are unable to understand and upon which he has given them no enlightenment. He has simply declared his purpose and left people to think about it.

Mr. Hemenway is the third member of the Committee on Appropriations, and it has been generally conceded that with Mr. Cannon elevated to the Speakership, he would be jumped over the head of "Father" Harry Bingham, and be made chairman of that committee. In this connection it is not forgotten that as soon as it was determined that the Republicans would control the next House, the Hon. James A. Hemenway made haste to climb to a forward seat on "Uncle Joe's" hand wagon, and no one did any harder whipping for the Danville statesman in the brief but spirited race than did he.

Mr. Hemenway's announcement that he will be a candidate for governor has caused some people to wonder if, after all, the Hon. Harry Bingham is to be the chairman of the second important committee of the House, and that Mr. Hemenway is to be his subordinate.

Had a Hard Fight.

In the late campaign Mr. Hemenway had a difficult struggle to retain his seat, as his district is a close one, and the Democrats went after him in a way that for a time seriously threatened his defeat. Perhaps he has resolved not to go through such a siege again, and now that Indiana seems inclined to remain, for a time at least, a Republican State, he regards the nomination for governor as a greater and surer honor than remaining in Congress. However, four years in that office would doubtless end his political career, and he is not an old man. The Hoosiers don't re-elect their governors for a second term, and as for the Senate, against such young and energetic statesmen as the Hon. Albert W. Fairbanks and the Hon. Albert J. Beveridge, Mr. Hemenway would have but little chance of entering that body. Perhaps, however, he entertains the belief that the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks may sometime be a candidate for the Presidency, and that in that event it would be a short step from the governor's chair to Mr. Fairbanks' seat in the Senate. At any rate, there is a great deal of speculation as to why Mr. Hemenway thinks of leaving Congress to become governor of Indiana.

The Rise of Hildebrandt.

Through a series of unexpected incidents the Hon. Charles Q. Hildebrandt, in one short Congressional term, has risen to the position of chairman of the first committee on the lists of the House, the Committee on Accounts. When the Speaker made up his committees last December, Mr. Hildebrandt, then just entering upon his career in the House, was placed fifth on the committee. It was not one of promise, with four older statesmen ahead of him, but in the political storm which raged last summer these four were swept away, and only Hildebrandt remained. There was Bull of Rhode Island, the chairman, and Joy of Missouri, and Loud of California, each defeated, and Henry C. Smith, of Michigan, who failed of a renomination; but Hildebrandt came back smiling with an increased majority. All of which goes to show that it is next to impossible to keep down a young Ohio statesman. It is not in the cards that he should ever lose. Now, in the order of things, it is the practice of the Speaker to name the ranking member of the Committee on Accounts who has been re-elected to the next Congress as the chairman of the committee ad interim.

THE WASHINGTON SENATORSHIP.

Levi Ankeny Leads the Contest for George Turner's Seat.

According to men who recently have arrived in this city from Washington, the next Senator from that State will be Levi Ankeny, of Walla Walla, between whose career and that of J. Edward Addicks they say there are many resemblances.

Mr. Ankeny is a business man who until recently has never been prominent as a politician, but who has become decisions of rounding out his career as a United States Senator. After parting in several campaigns, he is said to have laid his plans to capture the Senatorship now held by George Turner. He organized the campaign, and apparently is sure to be elected, though some of the Republicans are fighting Ankeny with a candidate from Seattle, a lawyer named Preston.

Mr. Ankeny was born in Washington, and has lived there fifty-odd years. He is a banker, and one of the richest men in the State. It is said that he is not himself ambitious to become a Senator, but that it is the ambition of his wife, who has impelled him to make the fight. For several years Mr. Ankeny has been testing his strength, and feeling his ground in the various campaigns, while Senator Mitchell and ex-Senator Wilson were apparently the leading men in the Republican politics of the State. This year Mr. Ankeny determined to make his fight. Senator Turner is a Democrat. While it was certain that the Republicans would carry the State and elect the Representatives, the Democrats expected to capture enough members of the Legislature to insure Turner's reelection.

Mr. Ankeny accordingly prepared for his campaign by devoting his attention to the Democratic districts. Here was where his organization was employed, and a Washington Democrat says admiringly that Ankeny's organization was the most perfect ever formed in the political history of the Pacific Slope. Its results were seen when districts that were supposed to be hopelessly Democratic went Republican by very small majorities. Washington Democrats say that twelve Democratic districts went Republican by

majorities of 10 or under. "If they had gone Republican by 500 or over," said one of them, "it would not have been so bad, but to be beaten in district after district where a change of five votes would have given you the victory is maddening."

After the victory by Mr. Ankeny's work many Republicans evinced a disposition to deprive him of its fruits. The cry was raised that it was a case of "money bag" in politics. Mr. Preston was brought forward as a candidate. It is said by Washington men here that there is nothing in the cry, and that Mr. Ankeny expended his money in purely legitimate ways, and without any shadow of corruption. The corruption cry, however, is raised against Ankeny, and may lose some votes for him. It is said, however, that there is no reasonable doubt of his election.

Ex-Senator Wilson, who was supposed to be a strong candidate, is said to have divided in strength so much that he will be a bad third in the race. There is a good deal of curiosity to see Mr. Ankeny, who will be a decided change from the type of Senators which the Pacific Slope has been sending to the Capital.—Washington correspondence of New York Times.

CHRISTMAS LABELS.

Most people have experienced the exasperation of having Christmas parcels arrive on the day after Christmas, when traffic is comparatively light, and, incidentally, one's holiday spirit has given out. Equally provoking is it to have them come a week beforehand by the thoughtfulness of some provident relative, and have nothing left to open on the morning of the holiday. The "New York Sun" tells of a scheme which has been invented by some bright person to remedy these evils:

To avoid disappointments in the delivery of Christmas gifts one of the New Jersey express companies has issued a poster:

DO NOT OPEN UNTIL CHRISTMAS.