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TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1903.

"Paramount" Blount.

His Role as Scapegoat in the Hawaiian Restoration Blunder.

The death in Macon, Ga., of James H. Blount recalls ex-President Cleveland's futile and misguided effort to overthrow the Hawaiian provisional government of 1893, and restore Queen Liliuokalani to the throne of Hawaii.

President Cleveland sustained his commissioner, and sought to force President Dole and the revolutionists out of power. But American sentiment vehemently opposed the projected "restoration," and Mr. Blount, chagrined and discredited, drifted out of public life under a cloud of obloquy and ridicule.

He is remembered now, not as the genial and modest leader he was for years in Congress, but as the first and most pathetic of the many luckless scapegoats of Mr. Cleveland's second Administration.

The Immigration Law.

A Mild Measure Which Contains Some Good Features.

The immigration bill, in the form in which Congress enacted it, is largely a codification of existing laws.

The educational restrictions which were at one stage embodied in it, were stricken out. This must be regretted by all who realize how heavy are the burdens which illiteracy imposes upon the country; and how large a part of the immigration which is reaching us nowadays is of the illiterate class.

But the new law contains some restrictive features. It raises the head tax from \$1 to \$2. It gives the bureau authority to deport epileptics, persons who had been insane five years before their arrival in this country, and anarchists or "persons who believe in the overthrow by force or violence of all governments or the assassination of public officials."

In other words, it draws the line at persons who must inevitably become charges upon the public treasury, and those whose presence is a menace to our institutions and the lives of our officials. The law also permits the deportation of immigrants within two years after their arrival instead of within one year as at present.

This is not much, but it is something. At least it marks a tendency toward restriction. Some time there will be an irresistible demand for more effective measures.

The Wabash Extension.

The Gould System's Entry a Substantial Local Benefit.

The announcement, made exclusively in yesterday's issue of The Times, that the Wabash Railroad is to obtain an entrance into Washington will be hailed with enthusiasm by every interest which has at heart the city's growth to truly metropolitan stature. Washington's railroad facilities have, in the past, though in themselves excellent and advantageous, been far from lavish. We have enjoyed a satisfactory outlet south in the Southern Railroad, and three outlets west in the Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio, and Pennsylvania systems. Until recently—when competition was ended through the absorption of the Baltimore and Ohio by the Pennsylvania—we have had the service of competing trunk lines north and east.

The entry of a new Western system into the Capital will be, however, a decided gain industrially and commercially. Opening up a new country north and west of the District line, it will extend the city's influence into a nearby region which it has never dominated. Furnishing a new and competing through line west,

it will greatly enlarge the Capital's capacity as a terminal for freight and passengers.

The appearance of the Wabash will, therefore, be a signal for greater railroad activity, better conditions for local manufacture, and a surer and more varied urban growth. A new and direct line to Newport News will also put this city in easy connection with one of the greatest of the Atlantic Seaboard's future ports.

Apparently few difficulties need be surmounted to bring the Wabash into Washington. From the Western Maryland a cutoff can be built from Hagerstown or Westminster, much as the Baltimore and Ohio built its Metropolitan Branch. Under the Union station act, access to the new Massachusetts Avenue station can be obtained by the assumption of a share of the cost of construction and operation—that share to be determined by the courts. In seeking an entrance, therefore, the railroad finds as many advantages to tempt it as it has benefits to bestow.

We are confident that the Wabash's extension here will be equally profitable to it and to us.

No Case Against Smoot.

Washington Ministers Honor the Letter of the Constitution.

The Presbyterian Ministerial Association of this city displayed excellent sense and judgment in declining to accede to the request of the Ministerial Association of Salt Lake City that it use its influence to prevent the seating of Senator Smoot. The Salt Lake City ministers put their objection to Mr. Smoot on the sole ground that he was a high official in the Mormon Church. They did not assert that he was a polygamist.

We would have some difficulty, we confess, in finding anything in the teachings of the Mormon Church that would appeal favorably to our judgment. But, on the other hand, we have a profound and abiding faith in the wisdom, justice, and efficacy of the Constitution of our country. That great instrument declares in its sixth article that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

We congratulate the Presbyterian Ministerial Association of this city upon not permitting its religious fervor to run away with the Constitution. The manner in which the two houses of Congress have for years played fast and loose with legislation, ostensibly designed to put a stop to the sale of liquors within the Capitol, but in reality intended only to throw dust into people's eyes, would be amusing, if it were not so utterly disgusting as an exhibition of hypocrisy.

In almost any Congress for the last thirty years some member of the House, under threat of a political boycott, made by temperance people, would introduce a bill forbidding the sale of liquors in the restaurants of the two houses. If the pressure proved sufficiently strong, the bill would pass the House, and be sent to the Senate; not with the expectation, however, of passing there, but in the fond hope that that body would kill it. The Senate, as a rule, proved accommodating, and sometimes even took the initiative.

In that case the bill would be put to sleep in the lower branch. The final "exercises," however, were always so timed as to take place toward the close of a session, when it was impracticable to turn on the light, and place the blame for failure to pass the legislation where it properly belonged.

At the session just closed, however, the House seems to have played its old trick just once too often; for the Senate, tired, no doubt, of the part of scapegoat it had been compelled to assume for so many years, turned about and did the unexpected. It passed the bill.

The sale of liquors, therefore—for the first time in the history of the Government—is forbidden in the Capitol. Of course, it is idle to suppose that this enactment will put a stop to drinking by Congressmen. That will go on as before, in and outside committee rooms. In fact, we have a notion that there will be rather more of it than formerly.

What seems out of reach of people—that's what they most want to get. And they usually manage to get it. The average traveler who is compelled to go to New York on Sunday, never feels quite so thirsty as when he finds out that on that day he is unable to buy a drink on the train.

The average Congressman will never be more frequently or more ir-

resistibly impelled to "see a man" when he discovers that "the man" can be seen only in a committee room, or in a grog shop across the way.

The whole business "is to laugh!"

Free-Hand Comment.

There is a good deal of curiosity to see how the Senate will get along during the extra session without its caucuses.

England is worrying again over the problem of her food supply in the contingency of war. That is one of the inconveniences of living on "a tight little island."

We read that the Inspector of Buildings is "preparing to enforce rigidly the law relating to the height of buildings." "Preparing to enforce" is good. Why isn't he doing it?

The new Idaho Senator, Mr. Heyburn, describes himself in the "Congressional Directory" as "not affected by the silver craze of 1896." That is something to be proud of, considering the State from which he comes and the views of his colleague.

All of the new big battleships are to carry the names of inland States—Vermont, Kansas, and Minnesota. But they are States whose patriotism is worth commemorating in this way, and which have always taken an intelligent interest in the navy.

Connecticut high schools have too much slang. Why not take the department of slang to an earlier course? What is slang? Forbidding entrance of the dictionary—sometimes successful. Passing up picturesqueness from mass to class, on the whole, is not bad.

Mr. Bryan in "The Commoner" takes pains to deny that he contemplates a bolt next year. Nothing of the kind; he and his friends are the real thing, and it is the Democrats who differ from them who are bolters. Up to date Mr. Bryan's position is historically correct.

The newspaper offices which do not keep in stereotype the head-line "The Pope Is Better" now keep another equally newsworthy line in linotype, "The Pope Is Worse." Meantime, the Pope is breaking bread soaked in claret and awaiting his hundredth birthday with sweet defiance of his often obituaries.

The discomfiture of Lord Lovat, who, in rising to make his maiden speech in the house of lords last week, forgot all but a few words of the opening sentence, is equalled only by Senator Morgan's colleague who ardently wished he would emulate the distinguished Scotch nobleman in forgetting what he wants to say on the subject of the Panama Canal.

The Talk of the Day.

Dinners are still barbarously long, and the barbarians are the creatures not of forest, jungle and cave, but of chromolithography. Condensation is now the rule of life. You can buy the essence of the world's literature in a few neat volumes. President Eliot is straining every nerve to cut down the collegiate years, so that a graduate will "ought" be able to marry at seventeen or eighteen and raise a sturdy race. Why should dinners be so long, why should they last from two hours and a half to four hours?

There are too many guests and too many courses. The whole system is wrong. With many at table there can be no general conversation, no general intimacy. The host is as a landlord to the remote guest, nor does he, as George Young was in the habit of doing in his small but never-to-be-forgotten tavern, pass behind your chair and see that you are properly served and ask minutely concerning your tastes and whims.

By the time dinner is announced you are ravenous as a wolf. And what is grape fruit or a miserable half dozen oysters, or soup as a starter? During the wait, your hand strays toward the nuts, peppermints, candy; you adroitly rob your neighbor of bread. Indigestion welcomes the recurring waits. If you are wise, you take drops of hydrochloric acid and essence of pepsin, nor do you insist on teeth-protecting straw or tube of glass.

How much better a few dishes served simply, without Persian apparatus. There are some who like to see the vegetables on the table, within reach, not borne about pompously, not held in a postbox awkward for the guest by some insolent male or wheezing serving maid. How pleasant the hearty voice of the host when he calls to you: "Jones, just help yourself to the mashed potato." "Robinson, don't be afraid of those onions near you; we are all eating them; and try them turnips." Let everything be cleared away, if you please, before the salad, and again before the dessert; but the food should be disposed of within three-quarters of an hour, or certainly an hour.

Dear Lucy, you know what my wish is—I hate all your Frenchified fuss: Your silly entrees and made dishes: Were never intended for us: No footmen in lace and in ruffles: No need dangle behind my arm-chair: And never mind seeking for trifles. Although they be ever so rare.

The "Waterloo (Iowa) Courier" gives a pleasant view of social life at Clarksville, and it bears directly on this subject. The supper was given for the members of the Clarksville Embroidery Club at "one of the finest and most elaborate receptions" ever known in the State. This supper was served in five courses.

Pressed chicken. Potato chips. French peas. Celery. Sandwiches. Coffee. Salad. Pink heart cake. Rose ice cream. Angled waters. Salted food. Candy hearts. Finger bowls. Victoria stick.

It will be seen on examination that the water was not served in finger bowls, as is customary, we are told, at fashionable dinners in Chicago and Prairie du Chien. The pink heart cake and the rose ice cream were served together by the caterer, who follows the nomenclature rather than the color in groupings of food.

THE FIELD OF POLITICS—GOSSIP, VIEWS, AND INCIDENTS.

Senator Hernando De Soto Money Must Fight to Retain His Seat—Gov. A. H. Longino in the Field for the Honor—Both Have Long and Honorable Records—Recent Death of the Hon. Jehu Baker.

Senatorial Battle in Mississippi.

Gov. A. H. Longino, of Mississippi, has announced his candidacy to succeed the great world in Europe, are unable to react upon themselves to the restrictions and restraints imposed upon the women of Mohammedan countries by the harem and Zenana system. On the other hand the training and education which they receive within the precincts of the harem up to the time of their marriage, are not of a nature to imbue them with high moral principles.

The result is that scandals among the great ladies of the East are by no means infrequent, the latest one to occupy the attention of the courts of the Old World being that which has culminated in the flight from Egypt to Vienna of the Khedive's younger sister, Princess Nimet Haneem.

The princess, who is a woman of exceptional beauty, which she inherited from her mother, was married about seven years ago at Cairo, with an immense amount of pomp and ceremony, to her cousin, Prince Djemil Toussoun Pasha, who fond of Viennese life, secured not long afterward from the Sultan the post of counselor and first secretary of the Ottoman embassy to the court of Austria, with the rank of minister plenipotentiary.

The young couple led a very delightful life, dividing their time between Vienna, fashionable watering places in Europe and their estates in Egypt, until suddenly the prince discovered that his wife had lost her heart to a young Austrian nobleman, and that his own misfortune was the talk of the town.

He immediately left Vienna with his wife, restored her to her brother, the Khedive, and insisted upon a divorce, declaring that his dishonor had been of a too notorious character ever to admit of his living again with the princess as his wife.

Divorced and Arrested. Accordingly the dissolution of the marriage was pronounced in due Mohammedan form, and the Khedive, taking

advantage of the authority which he possesses over the members of his family, ordered his sister under arrest in her own palace at Cairo, while her unfortunate ex-husband, resigning his post at Vienna, withdrew to his estates in upper Egypt.

In spite of the gorgeousness of her cage, the princess did not relish this interference with her liberty, and notwithstanding the vigilance of those who had been appointed by her brother to keep watch over her, she managed to get on board the mail boat leaving for Trieste, and to reach Vienna, where she rejoined the young count, for whose sake she had sacrificed both her four-year-old boy and her husband. Accompanied by the count, she, after a few days' stay at Vienna, left that city for Switzerland, where it is announced that she will marry her companion. She is immensely rich in her own right, possessing large estates both in Egypt and in Turkey. But it remains to be seen whether her brother, the Khedive, will not confiscate these as a punishment for her indiscretion.

Other Family Troubles. This is not the first Princess Toussoun to furnish material for the "chronique scandaleuse." For her mother-in-law—that is to say, the mother of her ex-husband—was the favorite and somewhat notorious daughter of old Khedive Ismail, and was married in 1873 at Cairo in the presence of the then Prince and Princess of Wales to the late Prince Toussoun, son of Khedive Said, Ismail's predecessor on the throne.

If stories formerly current at Cairo are to be believed the late Prince Toussoun was ill-advised enough to take offense at an alleged irregularity of conduct on the part of his wife, who resembled her father, Khedive Ismail, more than any other of his children. His objections were imprudent in view of the character of his masterful consort, and no one was astonished when shortly afterward he died very suddenly, his de-

mise being ascribed by some to fever, and by others to a poisoned cup of coffee, which is the usual means adopted in the Orient for putting out of the way people who for one reason or another have rendered themselves objectionable.

His widow did not make any pretense of mourning his loss, but found so many people ready to console her, some of them foreign adventurers, that her name became a by-word even in such a place as Cairo, and her father, old Khedive Ismail, was forced to intervene in order to force her to preserve some of the conventionalities and proprieties.

Placarded for Swindling. Another of her sons—that is to say a brother of that Prince Djemil who has just given up his post in connection with the Ottoman embassy at Vienna—is Prince Assin, who, while serving in the Prussian army, suddenly deserted in consequence of financial troubles, in which he had become involved at Berlin, his departure from Germany being followed by the appearance in the "Official Gazette" of a surrogance calling upon Prince Assin, of Egypt, "formerly an officer in the Prussian army, and now without any fixed abode," to appear before the Tribunal of the Metropolis, in order to submit to examination notes bearing his signature, upon which he had raised money, and which had then been dishonored. Subsequently his mother arrived at Berlin, and paid off all his debts. But so far as I know this is the only occasion that a notification of this character has been published with regard to a prince of the reigning family in any official newspaper in Europe.

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An Imperious Princess. Princess El Hami's widowhood was of her own making. Throughout the Orient it is etiquette that the husband of a daughter of the Sultan should restrict himself to one spouse in lieu of the four authorized by the prophet. Prince El Hami, however, chose to ignore this rule, and introduced into his harem a beautiful Caucasian odalisque, announcing at the same time that he had the intention of making her his second wife. The princess, however, made very short work of her husband, and of the rival whom he had dared to bring beneath her roof. For she had them both sown up in sacks, heavily weighted and cast by her eunuchs into the sea in front of her palace on the Golden Horn. On the day following this tragedy, which she did not make the slightest attempt to keep secret, she married a Turkish officer of high rank.

She had several children by her first husband, however, one of whom is the mother of the present Khedive, and of his fugitive sister, Princess Nimet. Their father, the late Khedive Tewfik, was always vaunted up to the skies in Europe and in this country for his morality in restricting himself to one single wife, and was held up as a very pattern of Oriental virtue on this account. There is every reason to believe, however, that it was not morality, but fear, which impelled Tewfik to this moderation in matrimonial matters. For his wife was as energetic, masterful and imperious as he was timid and vacillating, and as her mother lived most of the time with her, poor Tewfik probably feared that if he dared so much as to look at any other woman his wife and mother-in-law would subject him to much the same treatment as that to which the elder of the two women had subjected her unfortunate husband.

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Oriental princesses, after having tasted of the freedom accorded to women of the great world in Europe, are unable to react upon themselves to the restrictions and restraints imposed upon the women of Mohammedan countries by the harem and Zenana system. On the other hand the training and education which they receive within the precincts of the harem up to the time of their marriage, are not of a nature to imbue them with high moral principles.

The result is that scandals among the great ladies of the East are by no means infrequent, the latest one to occupy the attention of the courts of the Old World being that which has culminated in the flight from Egypt to Vienna of the Khedive's younger sister, Princess Nimet Haneem.

The princess, who is a woman of exceptional beauty, which she inherited from her mother, was married about seven years ago at Cairo, with an immense amount of pomp and ceremony, to her cousin, Prince Djemil Toussoun Pasha, who fond of Viennese life, secured not long afterward from the Sultan the post of counselor and first secretary of the Ottoman embassy to the court of Austria, with the rank of minister plenipotentiary.

The young couple led a very delightful life, dividing their time between Vienna, fashionable watering places in Europe and their estates in Egypt, until suddenly the prince discovered that his wife had lost her heart to a young Austrian nobleman, and that his own misfortune was the talk of the town.

He immediately left Vienna with his wife, restored her to her brother, the Khedive, and insisted upon a divorce, declaring that his dishonor had been of a too notorious character ever to admit of his living again with the princess as his wife.

Divorced and Arrested. Accordingly the dissolution of the marriage was pronounced in due Mohammedan form, and the Khedive, taking

advantage of the authority which he possesses over the members of his family, ordered his sister under arrest in her own palace at