

The Washington Times

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SAURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1903.

Daily Calendar of American History.

- August 15, 1812—Surrender of Fort Dearborn (Chicago) and massacre of inmates. 1814—Midnight assault of British on Fort Erie repulsed. 1864—English-built cruiser Georgia captured at sea by an American vessel. 1870—National Labor Convention met in Cincinnati. 1892—National Guard in Buffalo ordered out on account of strike on Erie Railroad in that city.

Lynchings in the South.

Some Significant Statistics as to Their Cause.

The remarkable address made before the New York Chautauqua the other day, by John Temple Graves, of Georgia, has probably contributed toward strengthening the belief on the part of many unprejudiced but poorly informed people in this country that assaults on white women by negroes in the South are of very frequent occurrence. Yet, what are the facts?

Of the ninety-six lynchings that occurred in the United States in 1902, says the "Philadelphia Press," eighty-seven took place in the South, and nine in the North. Thirty of the Southern lynchings, or a little more than one-third, were for assault or attempted assault. There were also eight negroes legally executed in the South last year for the same crime, making a total of thirty-eight crimes of this kind committed in that section by colored men in 1902. There are less than 3,800,000 colored males over five years of age in the United States. And consequently the assaults by colored males on Southern white women in 1902 were less than one in 100,000 of colored males over five years of age in the whole country.

The "Chicago Record-Herald" compares these figures with the situation in that city, where there were sixty-three assaults, or about one assault to each 12,000 of the male population over five years of age in Chicago. The plain conclusion is that the colored man in the South is eight times less addicted to the crime of assault than his white brother in Chicago.

We cite these figures merely to show that it will not do offhand to accept the statements made by men of the stripe of John Temple Graves. In view of these figures, indeed, Mr. Graves becomes criminally ridiculous. Said he in the course of his address: "As a sheer, cold, patent cold, the mob stands today as the most potential bulwark between the women of the South and such a carnival of crime as would infuriate the world and precipitate the annihilation of the negro race."

The Macedonian Rising.

Bloody Work Now Being Done in the Balkans.

It is useless to try to reconcile or to piece together the fragmentary and conflicting reports of what is taking place in Macedonia. According to reports from Bulgarian sources, the Turks are perpetrating frightful atrocities upon the peaceful inhabitants, especially upon those of Bulgarian origin. According to reports from Turkish sources, Bulgarians are raiding Turkish villages and butchering their inhabitants, men, women, and children.

Probably both sets of reports are in some measure exaggerated. But probably, also, both sets of reports are in large measure true. There is ferocity on both sides, and the innocent and defenseless are the sufferers.

It may be, as some contend, that there is not much to choose between the combatants in point of blood-thirstiness. But impartial persons will remember that the Turks are the riling race, that they have a long record of tyranny and ferocity to their account, and that their strength and resources are overwhelming by com-

parison with those of the ill-organized and poverty-stricken peasants who are lifting the standard of an almost hopeless revolt, and deliberately and of set purpose inviting massacre as the only means by which their people may ultimately achieve liberty. One may scoff at the high-sounding proclamations of the revolutionary committee of Sofia, but there can be no doubt that the Bulgarians who are flinging themselves against the Turk at Krushevo, Monastir, and other centers of revolt are desperately in earnest.

Nor is there any doubt that the real responsibility for the bloodshed and cruelty in the Balkans rests with the great powers of Europe. They promised to secure good government for the suffering populations of those provinces, and they have not done it. They have drawn up programs of reform; only to see them flouted by the Sultan. They have not lifted a finger or fired a gun to repress the unspeakable Turk, and now, if the blaze in Macedonia spreads to a conflagration, they will have themselves to blame.

Currency Reform.

Why It Cannot Be Taken Out of the Field of Politics.

The currency question—and in that term are included all the various schemes for providing additional circulation upon an adequate foundation of security suggested within a year or two—the currency question is to be dealt with, we are told, "from a national and scientific rather than a partisan point of view." Hence Republican members of the subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee, who recently met at Senator Aldrich's home in Rhode Island, and who subsequently visited the President at Oyster Bay, are to consult with their Democratic colleagues upon the committee before submitting a bill to the Senate, with the view of "facilitating its passage through both houses." It is thus, at any rate, that Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Platt, and Spooner hope to devise a scheme which will provide a flexible currency, capable of expansion and contraction, and capable, also, of automatically responding to the varying needs of commerce.

All this sounds mighty well, and is an improvement, no doubt, upon the good old-fashioned Czar style of doing business, which ignored the minority altogether and had precious little use for the Republican rank and file except to demand from it prompt acquiescence in the decrees of the leaders. Yet, after all is said that can be said upon the subject, we venture to assert that the "currency question" will never be taken out of the realm of partisan politics; and to think that it will is to indulge, in our opinion, in an "iridescent dream."

The cry is raised that more currency is required to do the business of the country, though the per capita circulation has more than kept up with the increase in population. Just now the old, stale, and threadbare bugaboo of "moving the crops" is drafted into service again. A stringency in the money market, it is said, must be the result—with crops unharvested or rotting in railway sheds throughout the country—if Eastern banks should find themselves unable to send money to the West. A picture of commercial paralysis and of industrial depression and stagnation is artfully drawn to alarm the people and to force the Government into demanding of Congress that it enter into schemes for securing an "elastic" currency.

The country, in a word, will go to the "demition bow-wow" if something is not done to "relieve the situation." In casting about, however, for means to "relieve the situation" we should think that common sense would suggest the desirability of ascertaining in the first instance what are the causes which produce the situation to be relieved. That done, an intelligent remedy, affording permanent relief—not a mere makeshift—might, perhaps, be devised and applied. Are Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Platt, and Spooner in search of such a remedy, or are not the lines upon which they are working designed merely to tide over present difficulties by playing into the hands of speculative financiers whose pressing need just now is "easy money"?

The functions of the Treasury, in our opinion, should begin and end with the collection and disbursement of the revenue. If the Government finds that its income exceeds its legitimate expenditures by \$50,000,000 every year, the proper way to restore that \$50,000,000 to circulation is not by doing it out to banks who may want money and are willing to pay for its use, say, 1 1/2 per cent, while they charge the people who borrow from them 5 and 6 per cent, but by reducing the taxes to the point where the income and disbursements of the Government will be more evenly balanced than they are now. In other

words, the only proper way to increase the circulation of the currency is by a reduction of tariff taxes and by a divorce of the Treasury from Wall Street. That will be a remedy permanent in character; the one likely to be proposed by the Senate Finance Committee will not. Wall Street is able, no doubt, to take care of itself, and will readily adjust itself to any conditions that may arise. But as long as there is a surplus of \$50,000,000 locked up in the Treasury every year, Wall Street will cry and cavort to get it. That surplus will act as a constant incentive to over-speculation, and until that incentive is removed senseless speculation, leading up every once in a while to stringencies in the money market and creating "conditions imperatively demanding instant relief," will continue.

And because at the bottom of it all, we repeat, is the question of reducing the tariff so as to restore to circulation among the people money that is not needed by the Government, all endeavors to treat the currency question "from a national and scientific rather than a partisan point of view," and all attempts to take that question out of the field of politics will prove abortive. No one knows that better than Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Platt, and Spooner know it.

That Chicago man who has invented a vest made of bullet-proof cloth ought to open up a tailoring establishment in Breathitt county, Ky., where the trade in such material would doubtless be good.

Those Democrats who are talking about the nomination of General Miles for the Presidency should not forget their experience in the Hancock campaign and coach their candidate on the difference between local and national issues.

The battleship Massachusetts struck on Egg Rock and the shell pierced her armor.

If General Miles could be induced to accept the Vice Presidency his position in the Senate chamber would afford him an excellent place from which to exhibit his decorations.

One of the horses recently purchased by Mr. Bryan bears the name of "Roosevelt." Its owner will doubtless find him a strenuous animal.

In his letter to Governor Durbin, the President urges the protection of prisoners, but makes no recommendation as to the protection of fugitives.

President Gompers was robbed of his purse by a pickpocket in Wisconsin, but the account does not state that the wallet contained a package of railroad passes.

At any rate, Senator Heyburn did not follow the Depey plan of announcing his intended marriage in his autobiographical sketch in the Congressional Directory.

Another choice set of plots to kill Governor Goebel has been revealed by Prisoner Youtsey in the third trial of ex-Secretary Powers.

By reason of his recent experience with gloves "Jim" Corbett is in a position to sympathize with Mr. Littauer.

If Prof. Langley's flying machine fails at aerial navigation, how would it do to turn the thing over to the Navy Department. It may solve the problem of submarine navigation.

"Excelsior" is doubtless the favorite poem of the Hon. Robert Baker, for he has decided to "try not the pass."

The People's Forum.

An Eighteenth Century Newspaper.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: Can you tell me anything of the "Ulster County Gazette"? I have a reproduction dated January 4, 1890, containing the news of Washington's death. TYPO. Washington, August 8.

The "Ulster County Gazette" was first published at Kingston, N. Y., in 1798, by Samuel Freer, and after his death was continued by his son, S. S. Freer. The building, a large stone edifice, wherein it was published, is still standing. The "Gazette" was an unflinching advocate of the Federal party, and it continued and flourished as a strong party organ until some time in the third decade—some time after 1820, the date not being clearly known. Millions of facsimile copies were printed in 1876 in New York and sold during the Philadelphia Centennial.—E.E.G.

A Place for Good Humor.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: Please give me space enough in your valued paper to make a plea for a little good humor in the street car these rainy days. Wet weather makes the wheels of our intercourse with one another a little rusty, and nowhere is the fact more evident than in the street car, especially of mornings. Passengers might notice that the conductor has no umbrella, and that the rain is pouring down the back of his neck as he punches tickets. This may make him a little cross and hasty—who wouldn't be under the circumstances? If the passenger would be a little more thoughtful I could answer for the conductor.

Retribution. There was a cynic bachelor Who ridiculed the sex; Said women were hysterical, And always made him vex. Then suddenly he fell in love, Though why, nobody knows, And wed a red hair'd tempered girl, Who leads him by the nose. —New York Herald.

Courts and Capitals of the Old World

(By THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.)

An Insolvent Prince.

Not often does it happen that a prince of one of the reigning houses of Europe is proclaimed insolvent, reduced by decree to the level condition of a minor or of a lunatic, and deprived of a major or all control of the remains of his property and of the administration of his income, which is vested in the hands of a guardian or of a trustee. The appearance, therefore, of a notification in the "Official Gazette," of St. Petersburg and of Berlin, to the effect that Duke Constantine of Oldenburg, has been placed under "Curatel," calls for more than passing mention.

The prince in question belongs to that branch of the German sovereign house of Oldenburg, which for more than a hundred years has been established in Russia, the head of this branch being Duke Alexander of Oldenburg, commanding the division of the guard at St. Petersburg, and whose only son Duke Peter is married to Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, the youngest sister of the present Czar. Duke Constantine is an exceedingly jovial and sunny tempered man of about fifty, who ever since his morganatic marriage with Countess Zerkenua has made his home at Abbotman, in the Caucasus, and was one of the most intimate friends and associates of the Czar's younger brother, the late Czarowitch George, who it may be remembered died there, from the rupture of a blood vessel some four years ago. One of Duke Constantine's daughters, a very lovely girl, is the wife of Prince George Yovlevsky, only son of the murdered Emperor Alexander II, by his second and morganatic wife, Princess Catherine Dolgorouka.

Affected by Overwork. Let me add that the present reigning Grand Duke of Oldenburg, who some time ago was obliged to withdraw into the seclusion of a sanitarium, in order to recover from the effects of "overwork," in connection with his duties as ruler of his tiny grand duchy, has but one frail little four-year-old son, and a brother who is not only a confirmed bachelor, but also an invalid. Falling them his throne will pass to the head of the Russian branch of his family, Duke Alexander, who is German only in name and ancestry, and at his death, to his son Duke Peter, who as stated above is married to the sister of Emperor Nicholas.

This is a possibility which the Kaiser does not in any way relish. For Muscovite influence in Germany has always been hostile to his policy, and to close intimacy between the reigning Grand Duke of Hesse and his brother-in-law the Czar which renders Darmstadt today quite as much of a center of Russian influence as Schwerin was during the lifetime of the late Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, married to a Romanoff wife, has created quite enough difficulties for Emperor William to cause him to anticipate with anything but satisfaction the conversion of Oldenburg into another center of Russian influence and political activity in Germany.

Tribute to Francis Bacon. New Zealand is about to erect a monument to Francis Bacon, popularly known as "the great Lord Bacon," in recognition of his services, not in writing the works of Shakespeare, as some people allege, but for inventing that method for preserving meat by the frozen process, to which not only New Zealand, but likewise Australia, owe so much of their prosperity.

It seems that Sir Francis Bacon not only was the pioneer of the meat freezing process, but actually brought about his death by his enthusiasm in experimenting with the notion. Driving in Highgate one day he left his carriage to collect some snow with which to stuff a fowl by way of noting the effect of cold on the preservation of its flesh. In doing this he brought on an attack of bronchitis to which he succumbed in a few days. It has taken nearly three centuries for the idea to work out to the practical benefit of New Zealand, Australia and the United States. But late as it is, the leaders of the great frozen meat industry of this country might do worse than follow the example of New Zealand and erect a statue to the man who may not have written Shakespeare's works, but who certainly did invent the method of preserving meat by means of cold.

Incidentally it may be stated that it is incorrect to speak of this philosopher, lawyer, statesman and inventor as "Lord Bacon," even most of his English biographers being guilty of this odd mistake. His correct designation was "Sir Francis Bacon," after which he became Lord Verulam, and died as Viscount St. Albans. But he was never Lord Bacon.

How he came to be styled thus was as follows: While still a mere knight he was appointed to the dignity of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, which caused him to be addressed as "My Lord," although not a peer of the realm. In fact, he used to be known as "Lord Keeper Bacon." In the following year, on his elevation to the woolstack as Lord High Chancellor, he was created a peer of the realm as Lord Verulam. Dying without issue, his honors became extinct, though the descendants of his elder brother still exist, the present head of the family being Sir Hickman Bacon, the Premier Baronet of the realm, who, I am sorry to say, claims descent from the notorious Pizar Bacon of Robin Hood days, which is a reflection on the ecclesiastical celibacy of the worthy divine. The present Lord Verulam is a Grimston, and has no connection with the Bacon family.

Destroying Historic Relics. That Sir Edmund Antrobus was justified in taking steps for the preservation of the Druid monuments at Stonehenge, as long as they remain in his possession, by surrounding them with a wire fence, is shown by the treatment to which relics of the same character on Dartmoor are being now subjected by the war department, which, ultra-conservative in the retention of abuses, is incor-

elastic when it comes to the destruction of ancient monuments. For the war department, being desirous of converting that particular portion of Dartmoor on which the tors stand into a ground for encampment and maneuvers, has turned them over to a number of road contractors for use as "mettal." And so the tors, together with the wondrous but circles, mysterious relics of unbroken people, have been consigned to destruction and conversion into detritus for the construction of the King's highway.

English Bench Criticised.

English judges apparently attach greater importance to their reputation for former proficiency in sports than for present proficiency in law. The "London Saturday Review" has recently been publishing a series of rather caustic articles on the subject of the occupants of the English bench, and has been especially caustic in its criticisms of Lord Alverstone, the lord chief justice. This has led to a storm of protest on the part of his numerous friends and admirers—many of them on this side of the Atlantic—acquired when still Sir Richard Webster. But curiously enough, the protests are made by the "Review" in connection with his youthful prowess as an athlete, and no one seems to have taken exception to the mediocrity ascribed to him as a lawyer and as a judge.

It is perfectly true that most of the leading English judges have been noted for their devotion to sports; several of them, including Justice Chitty, have rowed in the Oxford and Cambridge annual boat race, others have distinguished themselves as cricketers and as shots, while the late Lord Chief Justice Russell and old Lord Drumpton, better known by his former name of Sir Henry Hawkins, have always conveyed the impression of being far prouder of their membership of the Jockey Club than of their ermine.

History Rewritten.

Napoleon was restlessly pacing the deck. "His majesty must not take the imprisonment so close to heart," said his attendants, consolingly. "It's not that," groaned the emperor, "but I suppose the infernal place will be swept by ocean breezes."

Assuring him, however, that the bars would keep the mosquitoes out, they managed to pacify him.

De Soto was leading his expedition to the Mississippi. "Yes, boys," he exclaimed, "isn't the scenery simply magnificent?" "Yes," they chorused, "but where are the signs telling you what kind of medicine to take?"

Perceiving that the crowning glory of the panorama was missing, he fell into gloomy silence.

Newton was explaining to his friends the law of gravitation. "I know it," he exclaimed, "because I saw the apple drop!"

"Are you sure," they inquired derisively, "that you didn't see the apple jerk?"

Angered by their sarcasm, he proceeded to take a fall out of them.

George III was worrying about the apple and the dumpling. "It got in," explained one of his courtiers, "some way that a girl gets into her bathing suit."

Deliberation upon this new problem, however, made matters worse, and the poor monarch went insane.

In a Lighter Vein.

A Mean Advantage. Dan Cupid with the rules of war. Was playing fast and loose; He used her lace handkerchief To serve as flag of truce.

When I advanced to treat with him It wasn't any use. He shot and hit me in the heart Behind the flag of truce. —New York Herald.

Securely Fastened. "What prevents the ocean from overflowing the land?" asked the teacher. "It's tide," came a shrill voice from the tail of the class.—Philadelphia Record.

The Place for Him. "I see you didn't bring your husband along. The last time he came he rocked the boat." "Well, he's safe enough now. I left him home rocking the cradle."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Lark. The motorist was visibly dejected. "I went out for a lark," said he. "Yes," said I. "And all I ran over was a hen," said he.—Detroit Free Press.

Like a Woman. "If you'll notice," said Finnick, "the poets invariably say 'she' when referring to the earth. Why should the earth be considered feminine?" "Why not? Nobody knows just how old the earth is."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The New Stenographer. I have a new stenographer—she came to work today. She told me that she wrote the Graham system. Two hundred words a minute seemed to her. She said, like play-acting, "And would you mind at that—she never missed 'em!" I gave her some dictation—a letter to a man. And this, as I remember it, was how the letter ran:

"Dear Sir: I have your favor, and in reply would state That I accept the offer in favor of recent rate. I wish to say, however, that under no conditions Can I afford to think of your free-lance proposition. I shall begin tomorrow to turn the matter out; The copy will be ready by August 10th, about. Material of this nature should not be rushed unduly. Thinking you for your favor, I am, yours, very truly,"

She took it down in shorthand with apparent ease and grace. She didn't call me back, all in a hurry. Thought I, "At last I have a girl worth keeping 'round the place;"

Then said, "Now write it out—you needn't hurry." The Remington she tackled—now and then she struck a key. And after thirty minutes this is what she handed me:

"Dear Sir, I have the Feever, and in a Pile I sit And I accept the Offer as you Have reasoned it. I wish to see however That under any conditions I for to Think of a free lunch proposition. I shall be in tomorrow To, turn the mother out. The cap will be red and Will cost, \$10, about. Material of this nature should not rust N. Dooley Thinking you have the Feever I am Yours truly,"

—W. F. Kirk in Milwaukee Sentinel.

Political Gossip Here and There

The Massachusetts Campaign.

The campaign in Massachusetts this fall promises to be more exciting and the finish perhaps closer than at any time since the Democrats last elected a governor of the Bay State—the late Hon. William E. Russell. Massachusetts is one of the two States—Rhode Island being the other—which elects a State ticket annually. The candidates will be the same this year as last. Governor Bates on the Republican ticket, and Mr. Gaston, the Democratic nominee.

For several years the Democrats have been steadily knocking a few thousand off the Republican majority, which, however, remains large. Last year the vote for Governor Bates was 197,000, and for Mr. Gaston, 159,000, leaving the Republican candidate a lead of 38,000. The Democrats believe that the margin this fall will be much closer. Although there are few, if any, who think it can be wiped out entirely this year. Still they feel encouraged over the fact that within three or four years the Republican majority has been reduced something over a hundred thousand.

Want to Make a Good Showing.

A great effort will be made this year to make a good showing in order to advance the candidacy of the Hon. Richard Olney for the Presidency. The friends of the ex-Secretary believe that if they can bring the Republican majority down to a few thousand they could go before the national convention and perhaps be able to convince the delegates that Mr. Olney's candidacy would make the Bay State doubtful in the election of next year. Massachusetts never has been Democratic in a Presidential election since the organization of the Republican party, and there is little reason to hope that it will be, for years to come, at any rate. But the Democrats are in better shape there this year than they have been for a decade, and while Governor Bates will unquestionably be re-elected, the office will not go to him by default. Last year there was a lively contest for the empty honor of the democratic nomination, but this year Mr. Gaston will be nominated probably without opposition.

The Republican convention will be held on October 2, and Governor Bates will possibly be named by acclamation. Representative Sam L. Powers will preside and ex-Governor Crane will be chairman of the committee on resolutions. The growth of the Socialist party in Massachusetts is cause for some concern to both parties.

Blanchard for Governor.

Judge Newton C. Blanchard has announced himself as a candidate for governor of Louisiana, to succeed Governor Heard, whose term of office expires in April of next year. It is said that his chances of success are reasonably good. Judge Blanchard is well remembered in Washington, having represented the Shreveport district of Louisiana in the House for fourteen years, and in 1894 was elevated to the Senate to succeed the Hon. Edward Douglass White, who was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Cleveland. Judge Blanchard was appointed by the governor and then elected by the Legislature to fill out the remainder of Senator White's term. He was a candidate to succeed himself, but was defeated by Senator McEmery. He did not long remain out of office, as he was elected soon afterward to the supreme bench of Louisiana.

The term of the office of governor of Louisiana is for four years, and Judge Blanchard is anxious for the honor and the position where he will be able to engage more freely in the politics of the State than he is as a member of the bench. There are two other avowed candidates for the governorship, General Jastremski, and State Senator Price.

Milwaukee Wants Convention.

Milwaukee is renewing with vigor her effort to capture the next Democratic national convention, and Mayor Rose professes to be more hopeful of success than he was four years ago. It will be recalled, however, that the mayor and the people of Wisconsin metropolis in general believed almost to the last that their city would be selected as the place for holding the convention, and were much surprised as well as humiliated when Kansas City carried off the prize. They do not mean to be caught napping again, and are accordingly up and moving. Mayor Rose asserts that he has the assurance of the Illinois leaders that Chicago will not make a fight for the convention, and that the strength of that State will be thrown toward the Green City.

Milwaukee's most dangerous rival for the honor will doubtless be Baltimore, where plans have been under discussion for several months to induce the Democrats to meet in the Monumental City next year. Kansas City and Louisville as well as St. Louis will also put in bids. The national committee will probably meet in Washington some time in February and select the time and place for holding the big gathering, and the contest for the privilege of entertaining the convention promises to be exciting.

Bailey for Chairman.

Senator "Joe" Bailey, of Texas, has been mentioned as a possible successor to the Hon. James K. Jones as chairman of the next national committee and the suggestion has been well received by a number of prominent Democrats who have great admiration for the judgment and ability of the statesman from Lone Star State. Many rank from Senator Gorman as one of the ablest leaders the Democrats have in Congress, and believe that the national organization would fare well under his management.

In the selection of chairman of the national committee much depends upon the candidate nominated for the Presidency, whose wishes are always consulted in this matter. If Senator Gorman is nominated he might be pleased to have Senator Bailey conduct his campaign. Senator Bailey is said to have made a fortune recently, and to be in a position to devote his time and attention to politics entirely next year without the necessity of worrying about business matters.

HOW THE PERSONAL TAX AFFECTS POOR PEOPLE

Two Instances of Unequal Application of Its Provisions.

To the Editor of The Washington Times:

Your legal friend has done a good service in showing up the absurd rulings in regard to personal taxes. May it please you to give a sense of the injustice to poor people by further "strict constructions" of the law (?)

In the "Assessor's Notice," left at all doors, is a note in small type, but of great import, which says: Household belongings not held for sale to the value of \$1,000, owned by the occupant of any dwelling house or other place of abode in which such household belongings may be located, are exempt from taxation. This exemption clause is strictly construed. It does not apply in the following cases: To furniture and belongings in storage; to furniture and belongings in the abode of some one not the owner of said belongings; \* \* \* and not more than \$1,000 in value may be exempt in any abode.

Now for two cases in point, showing the unfairness of these rulings, and that poor people are unjustly taxed, by reason of their poverty.

A widow was evicted for nonpayment of rent owing to the death of her husband. All she had was piled in the street, and its value was not more than \$100. Too poor to rent a house or even a room, a friend (not a personal tax appraiser) took compassion upon her and stored her poor goods in his stable loft.

Another friend, almost as poor as herself, gave her a room in his house, where she and her three children slept while she hunted work.

An assessor's notice was left for her, and being an honest woman, she went to the tax appraiser's office and was compelled to render a tax on her poor goods because she was too poor to rent a one-room house. The man who evicted her lives in a nicely furnished house and pays no tax—his belongings are worth \$1,000, but are exempted.

By reason of an accident a working man with a family was deprived of his home. He could not pay rent, so a friend gave him the use of an upper floor. The friend's goods were valuable—worth about \$1,200—\$1,000 of which was exempt—and he paid tax on the other \$200. The poor friend had to pay a like tax on his goods, worth about \$150, because of the ruling that "only \$1,000 may be exempt in any abode."

Now if a more iniquitous measure, designed to oppress poor people, has been devised than this with its absurd rulings, point it out. The well-to-do man living in his own house, pays no tax, while the poor man, owning only a few dollars' worth of household goods, earning nothing, must pay a tax on the value fixed by the appraisers, or have them sold for taxes. Think of it!

DR. WATKINS' PAPERS LEFT TO SMITHSONIAN

Institution to Receive, Under Scientist's Will, Many Valuable Records.

The Smithsonian Institution is named as a beneficiary by Dr. J. Elfrith Watkins, in his will dated March 9, 1899, which has been filed for probate. To the institution he leaves all his maps, papers, manuscripts and books which relate to transportation and engraving.

Dr. Cyrus Adler and Francis S. Nash are named as trustees, and are directed by the testator to deliver the gifts mentioned to the Smithsonian Institution. The remainder of Dr. Watkins' library is to be divided between his sons, Elfrith and Francis. The remainder of the estate is left in trust for the benefit of Mrs. Marguerite Watkins, widow of the testator.

"THE SAGE OF MARYLAND" DIES AT 111 YEARS OF AGE

Thomas Cooksey Ward, "The Sage of Maryland," died at his home at Charlotte Hall, in that State, on Tuesday, in the 111th year of his age.

He was born on November 25, 1792, and was the only man in Maryland who had lived in three centuries. For nearly sixty years he was State tobacco inspector. He retained his faculties up to the time of his death.

Mr. Ward was a Democrat, and voted that ticket even though he had to be carried to the polling place.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

A dispatch received by Adjutant General Corbin yesterday from General Wade, at Manila, states that five miles of roadway and one storehouse have been completed at Fort McKinley wharf. Work is progressing on eight barracks and quarters for twenty officers. It is hoped that these will be completed by November 20. Satisfactory deep wells have been sunk.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON SEES ATLANTIC RACES

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—In a light breeze thirteen yachts sailed a fairly fast race yesterday in the third of the "race week" series of the Atlantic Yacht Club. Sir Thomas Lipton from his house boat Nirodha saw the finish and went on board John M. Flagon's steam yacht Alita for afternoon tea. He was the guest later on of Commodore Robert E. Tod at dinner on board the Thistle, and then he and his party went to Manhattan Beach with the Atlantic Yacht Club.

The course for the larger classes of yachts was a seven-mile triangle, sailed twice over, with turning points at Craven Shoal Buoy and at the buoy on the West Bank Light. The smaller classes rounded marks off Fort Hamilton, the Marine and Field Club and Ulmer Park. The winners were the Mira, the Bobtail, the Vagabond, the Trouble and the Sandpiper.