

The Washington Times

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FRANK A. MUNSEY

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1903.

Daily Calendar of American History.

- September 29. 1780—Andre convicted as a spy by military board. 1789—First session of First Congress adjourned. 1827—The boundary differences between United States and Great Britain referred to an arbitrator. 1862—Brig. Gen. Jeff C. Davis, U. S. A., shot and mortally wounded Gen. William Nelson at Galt House, Louisville, Ky. 1876—President Grant spoke against sectarian schools. 1879—Indian massacre at White River, Col.

General Bristow's Report.

It May Cover Some Interesting Details, and Then, Again, It May Not.

General Bristow, we are assured, is to have his report ready "some time in October." He is said to have his material well in hand and to be prepared at any time to give to the President an outline of the facts developed by the inquiry. This sounds promising.

But while he is about it, we trust he will not overlook a few of the details connected with the Tulloch charges. When, for instance, were they or their substance first brought to the attention of officials? If in 1901, did Mr. Tulloch communicate them to outsiders as well as to the department? Who were the outsiders, to whom he revealed the rottenness of the city postoffice, and did such outsiders use their knowledge of the existence of the abuses alleged by Tulloch as a means to bring the department to terms in pending negotiations between them and the Government?

These are interesting phases of the inquiry. We hope General Bristow will not overlook them.

The Question of the Canteen.

Likely to Be Brought Up at the Next Session of Congress.

There seems not much doubt that the question of restoring the post exchange, commonly known as the "canteen" in the United States Army, will come up before the Fifty-eighth Congress. It is a sort of Jonah, and will not stay down. A Jonah it may be, moreover, to the unfortunate politician who becomes its sponsor; but that does not change the truth of the matter.

The canteen was abolished through the agitation of a number of temperance organizations totally unacquainted with army life or its conditions. Their argument was, in effect, that it looked so badly to have the Government sanctioning the sale of alcoholic stimulants. They were at what the British government calls rectifying the frontier—the performance which consists of taking possession of a strip of territory, not because it is of any particular value, but because it will make the map look better to have a straight boundary line.

But this is a case in which the looks of the thing must be considered less important than the practical results. It has been found that the abolition of the canteen increases drunkenness in the army; that on pay-day the soldiers indulge in "sprees" in the nearest town, and get into all kinds of trouble more or less connected with cheap saloons; that the difficulty of discipline is increased under the new system, and that no discernible benefit has resulted therefrom.

It ought to be obvious that the officers of the army are more interested in the promotion of sobriety among the soldiers than anybody else is, inasmuch as a sober man makes a better soldier and gives much less trouble than a drunken man. Secretary Root, in his last annual report, recommended the re-establishment of the "post exchange;" and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States is in favor of it. The Adjutant General's records show that insanity, which, in the army, is largely caused by drink, was reduced 30 per cent in the seven years when the much-abused canteen existed. Deser-

tions fell from 11 to 2 per cent in the same time. Gen. Fred D. Grant, who is himself a total abstainer, strongly recommended the re-establishment of the canteen in his annual report as commander of the Department of Texas. And finally, if the testimony of men so hard-headed as Secretary Root and so responsible as General Grant, and of a whole association of army surgeons, is not enough, we are told that the Rev. S. B. Dexter, secretary of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, has made a personal investigation of the state of things at Fort Sheridan since the abolition of the canteen, and has come to the same conclusion as the authorities already cited.

In dealing with drunkenness in the army, or anywhere else, for that matter, it is well to look at things as they are, and not as we think they ought to be. With the establishment of prohibition in towns and villages, or cities, for that matter, in which the majority of the people favor it, the army has nothing to do. There are places in which the selling of intoxicating liquor in a respectable place, to respectable people, may be something of an innovation; and in such places the people have a right to do as they choose about regulating its sale. But the majority of the men composing the regular army are men who have been accustomed to drink; they are not going to stop entirely because they happen to have enlisted in the army; and if an attempt is made to force them to stop they resent it.

It is of no use to say that these men could do without liquor; the point is that they will not; and they cannot be forbidden to spend their money where and as they choose when pay-day comes. The result of legislation which is to them irritating and humiliating is that they go straight to the nearest town, where dives, cheap saloons, and gambling halls are ready for them, and get themselves poisoned with bad whisky instead of drinking a moderate amount of good beer. They cannot be prevented from doing this. They ruin their health and morals by these monthly sprees.

Under the canteen system they would be allowed to buy beer or light wines at the post, and the sergeant in charge would see to it that the spree went no further. It is said that many men who had formed the spree habit before joining the army were, in the day of the canteen, led by the regular habits, strict discipline, and reasonable limitations of the barracks to substitute for the monthly "tear" a moderate daily indulgence in beer, and finally did not even care for that. Whether this happy result was reached in many cases or not the canteen undoubtedly prevented worse evils, and that is about all that any reformatory influence can hope to do in this world.

To do the temperance people justice, it must be said that many of them did not know what they were doing when they urged their Representatives to have the canteen abolished. They had an idea that they were slaying a hydra-headed dragon which was devouring the brightest and best of the young defenders of their country. In reality, the alleged dragon was comparatively harmless beside the monster which took its place. Let this question be discussed fairly; and let the advocates of the canteen argue their case as freely as the various "We'll See to You" societies.

Wall Street

Fluctuations Do Not Destroy Values, Nor the Country's Prosperity.

The situation in Wall Street is peculiar one. Without a failure, or rumors of a failure, prices have been driven to a level lower than that reached in the "May panic" of 1901. Yet even the phenomenal decline in Steel securities yesterday was not equal to the decline in Metropolitan from 269 1/2 to 100, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit from 137 to 29, which were the features of a sagging market two years ago.

It is said that this is a "rich man's panic." That may well be. It is a small consolation, however, to those who were led to invest their savings in these securities at prices which now are conceded to have been too high. The country at large, however, is prosperous, we believe. Never, certainly, were the crops finer or more abundant. The demand for manufactured goods at home and abroad shows no signs of abating. With few exceptions, due to abnormal conditions, industrial activity is at its height. Wages have reached a point not dreamed of ten years ago. Strikes are numerous—and it is well known that strikes keep paces, as a rule, with prosperity.

Significant, too, is the fact that never before were savings banks deposits as large as they are now. It is well known that in the last decade they increased at the rate of 80 per-

cent, while the population increased but 20 per cent. The indications for the last six months are that even that high rate of increase has not been surpassed, though the exact figures will not be available until some time in October. But if anything more were wanting to demonstrate the truth of the assertion that the country—not Wall Street—is prosperous, we need only refer to the figures furnished this morning by the Bureau of Immigration. As compared with August, 1902, the immigration last month was nearly 20,000 more, or 64,977, as against 45,549. And immigration has ever been the most trustworthy barometer of the country's prosperity.

Prices for once have parted company with values. Heavy fluctuations do not destroy the latter, but they make business men mighty nervous. Still, the prudent and conservative man of business need fear nothing. Wall Street is a pretty big proposition, to be sure, but it isn't the whole thing. It is only a very small part of "God's Own Country."

Sham Nature Books.

The General Interest in the Study of Natural History Leads to Much "Faking."

There has been within the last two or three years a general interest in the study of natural history, especially among children. This has led to the production of an immense quantity of so-called natural history literature, a little of which is good, while most of it is plain trash.

The fact that a silly story is told in such a way as to make a dog, a bird, or a chipmunk the central character does not make it less foolish or more instructive. Just as proud parents were wont to say years ago that Johnnie or Susie was always reading—and just as they overlooked the fact that the reading was about as valuable to the mind as sawdust would have been to the child's stomach—so the fond parent of today says that these nature books are so nice for children, disregarding the utter lack of realism in them.

If children could be taught to observe closely and accurately the ways of birds and animals, to take proper care of their pets, so that no mangy, unpleasant looking dogs and cats would be seen around the streets, the study of natural history pursued in that way would be of lasting benefit. It is good for a child to understand animals and love them; but the wishy-washy stories which ascribe human traits and motives to creatures of the woods are simply misleading and mischievous. In a good fairy-tale, lack of realism does not matter much, because the child's imagination is stimulated; but in a commonplace story, supposed to be true, but without even imaginative power to recommend it, there is no educational benefit whatever.

It will take more disinfectants than have yet been used to convince the public that there is nothing rotten in the Pennsylvania penitentiary management. There is little use in putting a counterfeiter in jail if the only result is to save him rent and board bills.

A New York clergyman says that Dowie is a reincarnation of Brigham Young. He does the Mormon leader an injustice. Brigham Young was a man who had brains.

When Lady Henry Somerset, and Margaret Sanster, and Mrs. Logan, and Ella Wheeler Wilcox have finished telling the Turk what they think of him perhaps he will be willing to say that he is sorry and promise to be real good.

We should not be too hard on those school teachers in New York who sent their pupils home in the midst of a pouring rain. Perhaps the janitor told them the building must be cleared so that he could begin sweeping.

The romance of the Jersey City man who, having found the name and address of an Ohio girl on an egg, wooed and won her, is another case of the matrimonial yolk.

It is said that the Sultan of Turkey has become so used to staying under the bed that he does not sleep comfortably elsewhere.

A collection of original paintings has been contributed by the friends of Frank Holme, a Chicago artist, for his solace while exiled in Arizona for his health. Who says there is no sentiment in the Windy City?

During that lion hunt at Coney Island the other day the lion doubtless found it quite as interesting as the other people did.

A sympathetic strike seems to be possessed of that sort of sympathy which is expressed in brickbats.

The reflective observer wonders sometimes why all the country people on the stage are named Mandy, Josh or Cy, while the country people one meets in real life are named Leon, Claude, or Alfretria.

Dr. Parkhurst has returned and is sharpening up his razor for Tammany, but thus far Tammany has not begun to dodge.

The Philadelphia ball club struggled hard for first place at the bottom of the National League race, but luck was against it.—Philadelphia Press.

Engage the Senators

Questions and Answers

Premium on Pennies. I have in my possession an American penny made in the year 1619, and would like to know, if there is any premium on coins of that date. Please state in your question column, and oblige. A READER OF THE TIMES.

There is a premium on copper pennies of an older date than 1816. Apply to dealers of old coins. There was, however, no American penny of the date of 1619. It was coined in England and was English money.

Origin of "Hobson's Choice." Will you kindly state in your paper how the saying "Hobson's choice" originated, and what the same means? T. P. RAWLINS.

In the reign of Charles I. of England, Hobson was an innkeeper in Cambridge, and a hirer of horses. Travelers were served in strict rotation, no choice being allowed. It was "Hobson's choice," and not the traveler's, when it came to the selection of the horses.

Governed by Custom. Is the President of the United States allowed, while in office, to visit foreign countries? If so, please refer to the law which gives authority therefor. C. M. G.

There is no statute on the subject, but there is a custom to the effect that the President cannot leave the country while in office. None of the Presidents has gone beyond the boundaries of the United States while in office.

To Thwart the Money Changers. When and why did Canada adopt the money system of the United States? JOHN C.

Canada adopted the decimal system of the United States currency in 1858, owing to the confusion of changing money on the border. Even then there were extensive trade relations between the two countries, and shapers on both sides of the line took advantage of the unwary when changing money from English to American denominations.

Not a National Flower. Will you kindly inform me through the Times' question column whether the golden rod is the accepted national flower of the United States? MARY C.

Not any more than the rose or flower of the cotton plant. Some botanists and sentimental writers have advanced the idea that the golden rod, owing to its wide distribution and beauty, should be accorded the honor, but there is no other reason for calling it the national flower.

Deaths of Booth and Barrett. When did the actors Booth and Barrett, die? R. E. E.

Lawrence Barrett died in 1891, and Edwin Booth in 1893.

Mixture of Ingredients. What is the correct meaning of hodge podge? IGNORAMUS.

Hodge podge or hotch potch, which was the older spelling, is a Scotch dish of mutton broth, to which is added a variety of odds and ends of meat and vegetables. The name signifies a mixture of ingredients or a mingled mass.

District Government Constitutional. Is the present government of the District of Columbia, without suffrage, strictly in accordance with the Constitution? J. C. R.

Yes, the government of the District is under the jurisdiction of Congress and the law of 1878 was an act of Congress incorporating the District of Columbia as a municipal corporation without suffrage. It is constitutional, but wholly at variance with the spirit and traditions of American institutions.

In a Lighter Vein.

At the Restaurant. Mary had a little lamb A century ago, The cheese on which we dined today The cheese on which we dined today. Were from that lamb, I know. —New York Herald.

Like Begets Like. Miss Sharp sent—It's an opal ring Mr. Cheepley gave me. Miss Sharp (examining it)—H'm! Do you—like it? Miss Sharp—O, yes, but you know the old superstition. I'm afraid it will bring me bad luck. Miss Sharp—I wouldn't worry. This can't bring you anything worse than an imitation of bad luck.—Philadelphia Press.

Not a Fly. "He goes the pace that kills." "A fly by night?" "Oh, no; an auto by day."—New York Evening Sun.

Political Economy. "Children," asked the school committeeman, "what is political economy?" "Political economy," answered the precocious son of the district boss, "is getting men to vote for you as cheap as you can."—Green Bag.

Undergoing Repairs. Mary had a little lamb That with her used to roam; An automobile struck it, though, And now it stays at home. —Buffalo Express.

Not Necessarily a Lawyer. "Who is that handsome young man standing over there?" inquired an old gentleman of a rich old lady at a party. "That's my son-in-law. He's a very brilliant young man—made a large fortune by the law." "Indeed!" said the old gentleman. "How's that?" "The law made him my daughter's husband."—Chicago Journal.

Her Engagements. Marie—I hear you are going to be married again. Edith—Again? Why, I've never been married yet. Marie—No; but I can't recall the number of times you were "going to be."—Chicago Journal.

An Old-Fashioned Garden. Strange, is not? She was making her garden. Planting the old-fashioned flowers that day—bleeding-hearts tender and bachelor buttons—Spreading the seeds in the old-fashioned way.

Just in the old-fashioned way, too, our quarrel. Grow, until angrily she set me free—Planting, indeed, bleeding-hearts for two of us—Ordaining bachelor's buttons for me.

ENVOL. Strange, was it not? But seeds planted in anger Sour in the earth, and ere long a decay Withered the bleeding-hearts, blighted the buttons, And—we were wed—in the old-fashioned way. —St. Paul Dispatch.

Courts and Capitals of the Old World

By THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Duke De Chaules' Betrothal.

Although the name of the French Duke de Chaules is somewhat unfavorably known in this country owing to the circumstances under which Miss Gebhard, the niece of Frederick Gebhard, and of Mrs. Frederic Neilson, of New York, was compelled to break off her engagement with him on the very eve of the date appointed for the marriage, yet the announcement of her betrothal to Mile. de Louvencourt, daughter of the Count and Countess de Louvencourt, at Paris, cannot fail to evoke a certain amount of interest.

The duke, who belongs to one of the old houses of the French aristocracy, of which his cousin, the Duke of Lorraine, is the chief, has been exceedingly well, and is generally credited with having squandered the greater part of the large fortune which he inherited from his old grandmother, the Duchess de Chevreuse, jointly with his sister, who is now the Duchess d'Uzes.

Ever since he has been on the lookout for an heiress, and before being engaged to Miss Gebhard he was affianced to Princess Catherine Youriewska, the youngest daughter of Czar Alexander II and of his morganatic and second wife. But the match was broken off owing to the refusal on the part of the mother of the young princess to make a satisfactory settlement. Immensely wealthy, and credited with the possession of a fortune over \$20,000,000, the widow of the murdered Czar is exceedingly cautious in money matters, and having thriftily learned something of the spendthrift habits of the duke, was resolved that he should have no opportunity of squandering his wife's money, as he had his own fortune.

Mile. de Louvencourt, to whom he is now affianced, is quite rich, though, of course, she cannot be considered from a fiscal point of view in the same class as either young Princess Youriewska or Miss Gebhard.

Ancestry of the Duke.

The duke has some excuse for his wildness. He has a strong strain of the wild Galtzin blood in his veins through his mother, a lovely Russian, who was the heroine of so many "causes celebres" twenty years ago, while his education subsequent to the repeated and sensational attempts made by his mother and her agents to kidnap his sister and himself was calculated to render him altogether unfitted to resist all the temptations by which he was surrounded in Paris as soon as he was released from the terribly strict guardianship of his austere and bigoted grandmother, the old Duchess de Chevreuse.

His mother, the late Duchess de Chaules, was married at the age of sixteen on All Fools' Day, in 1815, to the late Duke de Chaules, a terribly weak and foolish man, who was completely under the domination of his mother; a woman who never spoke but of two things, namely, of heaven and of hell, regarding all those who did not conform to her wishes as on the high road to perdition. She conceived a bitter hatred for her daughter-in-law, a beautiful, golden-haired, impulsive and somewhat unconventional girl, and during her son's life sought by every means in her power to bring about a separation between the two, going to the length of offering her daughter-in-law a very large allowance if she would only go away and live abroad.

The persecutions to which the young duchess was subjected by her terrible mother-in-law were almost beyond belief, and aroused a perfect storm of indignation when subsequently laid bare in the courts at Paris. The climax came when the duke, dying suddenly, was found to have left a will in which he bequeathed the guardianship of his children to his mother on the ground, as he put it, of the "unworthiness" of his wife.

Deprived of Her Children.

This will was naturally contested by the widowed duchess. But when the matter was brought into court it was found that her mother-in-law had secured the approval of its terms by what is known as the "Conseil de Famille"—that is to say, a council of the adult members of the family, all of them dominated by the old woman, who for many years exercised a sort of reign of social terror among the French aristocracy. The courts seldom give decisions contrary to those of the family councils, and accordingly the old Duchess de Chevreuse, who had managed to place the most evil construction upon every one of her fascinating daughter-in-law's frivolities, flirtations, and innocent indiscretions, secured a verdict in her own favor, the young duchess being therefore legally deprived of the guardianship of her children.

Like all lovely women, she had been the object of much admiration, and some of her admirers were infinitely less concerned about the safeguarding of her reputation than the prestige to be derived by the association of their own names with hers. One man in particular did everything he possibly could to compromise her as long as there seemed to be any chance of her recovering possession of her children, and of her husband's fortunes. But when the courts, angered by her ill-adviced attempts to kidnap her children from the gloomy old castle of Sells, where they were kept closely guarded by the Duchess de Chevreuse, rejected each one of her appeals, the legal expenses of which had exhausted all her resources, and when she found herself without money or friends, she proceeded to desert and denounce her, his conduct in this respect exciting such contempt that he was held up to obloquy in the newspapers by the late Aurore Scholl, a sensational fricas at Bignon, followed by a duel, resulting therefrom.

The unfortunate young duchess died some months afterward in one of the poorest quarters of Paris, literally of want and of starvation, being buried at the expense of an old servant, who had only discovered her whereabouts when too late.

Political Gossip Here and There

The Campaign in Ohio.

The most interesting State election in the fall campaign will be that in Ohio. The State is always important because of its voting strength, geographical position, and the bearing which the contest is supposed to have on the following Presidential contest. This year the campaign will be of extraordinary interest and importance because Tom Johnson stands opposed to Myron T. Herrick, the Republican nominee for governor. Tom Johnson represents Bryanism, with an addition of Tom Johnson's own vagaries and demagogism of a dangerous and hysterical kind. A candidate for the United States Senate, Clarke, who was formerly a "goldbug," is evidently accepted by the party, and Bryan has stamped him with his approval, but Clarke has accepted Johnson, and the issue is plainly Bryanism and Johnsonism against the regular Republican strength. The country is anxious to know how much vitality there is in this mixture of Bryanism and several other isms when put to the test of the polls. Hanna's seat is at stake.

Love on a Throne.

Love matches seem to be the order of the day among the reigning families of Europe, who appear to have come to the conclusion that a mesalliance, when based on honest affection, is more conducive to matrimonial happiness and to the avoidance of scandal than a union arranged merely in accordance with dynastic and political considerations. Thus the marriage of Princess Alice of Battenberg to Prince Andrew of Greece, at Darmstadt, next week, is a love match pure and simple, and so, too, is the impending marriage of Princess Marie of Reuss to Baron Ferdinand Guagnoni, a mere lieutenant in an Austrian dragon regiment. Princess Marie is the sister of the recently wedded Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, and another of her sisters allowed herself to be led to the altar a short time ago by the Austrian Count Eric Kunigil, whose family, though older by some 200 years than that of the Princess of Reuss, cannot, like the latter, claim sovereign rank, belonging, on the contrary, to the mere nobility.

Princess Alice of Battenberg is the eldest daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg, now a rear admiral in the British service, and who is married to a sister of the reigning Grand Duke of Hesse and of the Czarina. He is, however, not royal, but merely noble, being the issue of a morganatic marriage between old Prince Alexander of Hesse and a Russian, Mile. Hauke, who was created on the occasion of her marriage first Countess and then Princess of Battenberg.

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Out-of-Door Paragraphs.

If one will only keep his eyes and ears open, there is no reason why something shouldn't go in.

What is good for the early bird is bad for the early worm.

Autumn is a sort of bridge between summer and winter, over which everything that passes has to pay toll.

One rises to heights and feels at home, it is easy to stay there.

We have a tendency to dwell in the hollows instead of on the heights, and to build little fences of limitations which shorten our range of vision.

For an old world, this planet of ours has a wonderful way of looking young at certain sweet seasons of the year.

God gives the increase, but He leaves it to us to see that the seed is good and that we plant it where it is likely to spring up.

This is getting to be a pretty crowded world, but when a man's in love there are only two people in the garden still—he and she!

In passing through life's garden we are wont to give more attention to the day lilies than to the everlasting.

There are some days in summer when Father Time must be tempted to hang up his scythe and to search among his gray locks to see if one hair does not still remain brown!

—Mary A. Mason, in The Independent.

Philosophy Does Very Well.

Philosophy does very well. When nothing else is doing: When there's no wine for drinking, or No maiden fair for wooing— When life's a wild ocean, for the nonce, A stiller stillness is on— When grisly clouds of early mien Keep sunshine in their prison!

Philosophy does very well— It hath a mild attraction— When no demand is made on you For prompt and manly action— When you're not needed at the helm To guide thro' shoals and narrows Your own boat, or your brother's—when Fate's titled of shooting arrows.

Philosophy does very well On days of ease and dreaming, Days when one isn't in the play To all intent and seeming.

When, like a mere spectator, one May watch the drama veering, Instead of waiting in the wings Or on the stage appearing!

Philosophy does very well, Until the bugle, sounding Its long, shrill notes, will set the heart And set the feet a-bounding— Until the time has come to be One's purpose swift pursuing.

Philosophy does very well Until there's something doing! —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

No Labor Unions There.

Senator Walker told a story during a recent debate in the upper house of the commonwealth on the policy of a "white Australia." A missionary in China was endeavoring to convert one of the natives. "Suppose me Christian, me go to heaven?" remarked Ah Sin. "Yes," replied the missionary. "All right," retorted the heathen, "but what for you let Chinamen into Australia when you let him into heaven?" "Ah," said the missionary with fervor, "there's no labor party in heaven."—London Chronicle.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

It is the man who lets his wife have her own way that comes the nearest to having his.

A woman can worry even about what clothes she ought to wear at her own funeral.

When a girl is kissing a man against her will, the more she dodges the surer her lips are to land in exactly the right place.

Nothing makes a woman so proud of her husband as to have him use a Biblical quotation when their minister is dining with them.

Because a man can sit for forty seconds without talking at the rate of a steam whistle a woman has an idea that he is brooding over black thoughts.

Political Gossip Here and There

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New York and Maryland.

The most interesting municipal election will be held in New York, where Low will lead the Fusion forces against Tammany again. The Maryland election is also important. There will be no Bryanism in the contest, but Republican Senator McComas' seat is at stake, and, as Maryland has in late years been a close State, the result will be an indication of the strength of the Administration and of the Republican party. The Northwest will be without important elections. Iowa chooses a governor, and Cummins will be re-elected, but the "Iowa idea" has been stifled, and the contest will not have especial significance. The Kentucky gubernatorial contest is interesting to the East chiefly from the denunciation which the Republican campaigners are hurling at Governor Beckham's alleged abuse of the pardoning power and its relation to the growth of feuds and assassination. Kansas and Nebraska will hold minor elections only.

Folk and the Politicians.

The political situation in Missouri is peculiar. The whole political activity and interest revolves around J. W. Folk, the prosecuting attorney in the hoodlum cases of St. Louis and in the corrupt State Legislature. There is strong demand, especially from the country districts, for the courageous and incorruptible man who has chastened and cleansed Missouri. All public meetings cheer the name of Folk; the newspapers support him. The especially peculiar feature of the situation is found in the fact that, though he is a Democrat, both the Republicans and Democrats favor his nomination for the governorship. The great problem for the decent citizens now is to see that one or other of the nominating conventions shall name him. It is known that the leaders of the Democratic ring, which, as the hoodlum exposures show, must be one of the most corrupt the world has ever seen, are opposed to Folk because he placed his good citizenship before his loyalty to the party and unlearned the Democratic frauds. This is the basis of much covert hostility which is being exhibited by indignation. It would be curious and laudable, too, if the Republicans should rise to the situation and name Folk in case the Democrats reject their best timber.

A Word From Bryan.

To William J. Bryan is attributed the expression that he would rather be a landsman than a statesman. It is a pity that he did not discover his aptitudes and inclinations some eight years ago.

The Drift of Public Opinion.

Philadelphia Record: In view of the paternal care which Secretary Shaw exercises over the national banks and so many other institutions of this free country he has far better title to the appellation of "Little Father" than the Czar, upon whom the Russian peasants so fondly bestow it.

Kansas City Times: If the malcontents in Serbia have any regard for the wishes of the rest of the world, they will postpone the overthrow of King Peter's reign until the Bulgarian middle is adjusted. The public prefers to take its Balkan indigestion one at a time.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Governor Yates, of Illinois, who advocates a primary election law for