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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903.

Daily Calendar of American History

- October 10. 1775—General Howe superseded General Gage in command of British army in the United States. 1861—Gen. O. M. Mitchell organized an expedition for the occupation of east Tennessee. 1862—1,800 Confederate cavalry and artillery under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart crossed the Potomac for a raid in Pennsylvania. 1872—William Henry Seward, born 1801, died at Auburn, N. Y. 1880—Arctic steamer Guinard returned to Washington. 1881—Special session of Senate convened. 1885—John McCloskey, first American cardinal, born 1810, died in New York.

Lynching Statistics.

The Truth About Lynching and Its Causes.

Two or three conservative papers have been gathering statistics on the subject of lynching ever since this evil began to assume dangerous proportions. From time to time they have published statements as to the number of lynchings in the United States, and the reasons assigned therefor. The unfortunate result is that these statements are often used only in a garbled form, in connection with the quoque argument, and the inflammatory and extravagant rhetoric of other writers, which is disproved by them, goes still unheeded.

Nothing is more common than to hear that a lynching took place for "the usual crime." This gives an impression that the majority of lynchings are induced by crimes against women. But, manifestly, a crime is not "usual," in this sense, unless it is the occasion of at least half the illegal performances in question. Out of 86 lynchings in 1896 39 were for assault. In 1897, out of 123, only 31 were for this crime. In 1898 it was 22 out of 102; in 1899, 19 out of 70, in 1900, 28 out of 99. In thirteen cases the cause assigned was "race prejudice," and "bad reputation," "writing insulting letter," and "giving evidence" were given as causes in other instances. In Arkansas, three or four years ago, the teacher of a negro school was warned to get out of town, the reason given being that his pupils should be in the cotton fields. He was whipped for refusing to obey the warning, and afterward hanged. This case was reported in the local paper. It will not do to assume that "the usual crime," which is not usual, as proved by these statistics, is the only cause of lynching, especially when it is noted that no very strong evidence is required to single out a victim for vengeance, in the case of an exasperating crime, and that the probabilities are thus increased that the real culprit remains alive to commit other crimes.

Rural Police.

The Need of Protection From Tramps in Rural Districts.

The "Philadelphia Press" urges the need of effective rural police, and says that the State should furnish them wherever they are needed. It cites, as an illustration of the effective work which can be done in this line, Josiah Flynt's story of the railroad police. In one of his books Flynt tells of the work of L. F. Loree when general manager on the Pennsylvania Road west of Pittsburgh. Loree, with a force of less than eighty men, in four years made nearly ninety thousand arrests. This was from 1894 to 1898. The railroad saved the cost of its police force by eliminating watchmen who had been employed here and there to guard property against tramps. The railroad tramp has been practically disposed of by this police force, at least on that road, and the danger of living in rural districts near the railroad greatly lessened.

The argument of the "Press," that the State should furnish police to protect country places, is entirely just. The villages and settlements which most need such protection are least

able to protect themselves. In such places the people are usually poor, and all the money which they can raise by taxation for town purposes is needed for schools and roads. They cannot give their time to arresting tramps, though there is a great deal of unofficial and unpaid police work done in such places, through a neighborly sense of duty. It would not be hard to establish an organized force which should take charge of all suspicious characters, secure work for those honestly anxious for work, and make it impossible for ex-convicts of degraded character and vicious habits to straggle about the country endangering property and the safety of women.

Gospel Hymns Immoral.

A College Professor Condemns Twenty-five as Set to Dance Music.

The professor of music at Washington College, Topeka, has made the statement, startling but true, that twenty-five of the so-called Gospel hymns are immoral—not the words, but the music. There are among these, he says, six waltzes, two two-steps, and seventeen polkas. He thinks music of this kind is not suitable for religious gatherings.

Good for the professor! He deserves the support of every reverent music-lover in the country. The Moody and Sankey abominations have done more to debauch the musical taste of the children of this land than vandyville ditties or rag-time; because the latter songs do not reach the ears of the young, as a rule, and the so-called hymns are taught to infants in Sunday school. If there is anything religious in singing badly constructed verse on religious topics to jig-tunes, it would take an uncommonly good casuist to explain it.

The alleged hymns in the Moody and Sankey collection gained their popularity mainly because there were, in this country, at the time of their introduction, thousands of young people with undeveloped musical tastes who were simply starving for cheerful music. The prejudices of their parents did not allow them to dance or to sing love songs, but did consent to their singing hymns around the piano—or the cabinet organ—of evenings. Moreover, neither they nor their parents knew enough dance music to recognize it when set to the words, say, of "Rock of Ages"—this was actually done in one hymn book. It is pathetic to think of the beautiful old English, Scotch and Irish songs which have come down for centuries among the peasants of the Old World, being discarded, first for lugubrious hymns, and then for rubbish of the "Throw out the life line" type. If somebody with influence among the churches has actually made a move to end this crime against music, it is to be hoped the good work will go on.

Columbian University.

Are the Professors or the Students the Ruling Power?

The recent exclusion of a woman from the privilege of taking the diploma course in Columbian University suggests the query whether the faculty or the body of students is supposed to be the governing power of that institution. It will be remembered that the students made a vigorous protest last June against the granting of a degree to the same woman against whom they are now exerting their influence, but in that case the faculty declined to accede to their demands. The reason given for the former protest was that the applicant was not qualified to receive the degree. Apparently she is the only student in the history of the university to whom the faculty ever contemplated giving such an unearned honor; at any rate the students have not found it necessary to forbid their bestowing a degree on any man who had passed examinations. The argument they now use against her is that she will have no use for the diploma course, because women cannot secure positions in the diplomatic service.

Of course, it is reasonably certain that all the men who take the course will go into the diplomatic service, but if any of them should not, what would happen? And what business is it of theirs whether the woman in question uses the information gained in this course of study for practical diplomacy or general culture? In fact, what business is it of theirs whether she takes the course or not?

It would, of course, be absurd to suppose that these young gentlemen—one cannot call them less than gentlemen—are afraid of being surpassed in scholarship by a woman, though there have been women who have won prizes over the heads of the men in various colleges and universities. It can only be supposed that they are afraid she cannot keep up with them. In that case, would not the professors be likely to know it? Cannot they be trusted to mark examination papers

fairly? Has Columbian University come to such a pass that the president cannot manage its affairs without the advice and control of the students?

To old-fashioned people, who have never quite given up the idea that boys go to college to learn of men wiser than they, and that men capable of administering the affairs of a great university are competent to decide whether or not a particular student is fitted for a particular course, such a condition of affairs seems inexplicable. If the time has come for the students of Columbian University to govern the faculty as well as themselves—and the excellent discipline which distinguished their class meetings last year proves their superior power of self-government—let everybody know it. Then people who want their boys to go to college to study can send them where their attention will not be distracted by weighty problems of college government.

Private Rooms in Libraries.

A Suggestion for the Greater Comfort of Readers.

A suggestion, original, but not without the recommendation of common sense, is made by an observant frequenter of public libraries. It is that the great library buildings should have an annex of some sort containing small private rooms for readers who are willing to pay for the privilege. This is worth consideration.

It may be undemocratic, but there are students who do not like to do their reading in a great public room, rubbing elbows with all sorts of people; and such readers might be attracted to the library, and give it their support, if they could secure privacy. There are, however, reasons still more cogent for the usefulness of this innovation.

The readers for whom public libraries are intended in great part are those who are engaged in some form of research which cannot be carried on elsewhere. To such readers it is not pleasant to have to go through the formality of taking out a dozen reference books over and over, from day to day, and if they could have some little niche in which the books could be kept until the task was finished it would be a convenience. Moreover, these workers often do their work in couples, and would find it a convenience to consult each other now and then, which manifestly cannot be done in the general reading room without disturbing others. With a private room, it might be possible to work from dictation, and even to use a typewriter, while retaining the advantages of the great collection of books inaccessible in private libraries. To a serious worker the cost of renting such a room, even if considerable, would be less than the cost of reference books, and since such readers often have only a rented room in which to keep books, being temporary residents in the city, the library room would serve all the purposes of a study and save them more than it cost, while the price might be made high enough to keep away sham students.

One of those papers which publish "Poems Worth Reading" takes pains to explain at the beginning of its poem for the day that the scene is a wood, and the time October; and then illustrates it with a picture of a girl in a ball gown, standing in the middle of a park with a man in Tuxedo coat and straw hat. Such is literature when the author is dead.

Tillman seems to have come to the conclusion, after mature reflection, that the really serious mistake he made was in giving Gonzales that cigar.

A workmanman is not considered well trained until he knows enough to keep out of a fight. A college man is not considered trained until he knows enough to get into one.

Senator Thomas C. Platt is soon to surrender his position as "boss"—he intends to marry a widow.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad might make its trainmen scrub off the handrails with soap and water at every station, and it would not affect ladies' gloves much, so long as plush carriages continue to absorb soot.

How John D. Rockefeller, with his dyspepsia stomach and diet of crackers and milk, must envy Russell Sage, who is so far recovered as to be able to eat five meals a day.

If the President has any intention of taking a hand in the New York municipal contest, he should begin his missionary work upon his "Uncle Bob," who is considering the advisability of accepting the Tammany nomination for borough president.

The sort of fusion which they have in New York just now seems to be confusion.

Meredith has written an introduction to a new edition of Thackeray. It is a pity that Thackeray cannot be called upon to write an opinion of Meredith.

There is not going to be any real satisfaction out of that open door in China until it has been taken off the hinges and replaced by portieres.

The Sultan of Turkey seems disposed to demonstrate that though he may be a very odd bird, he is no pterodactyl.

The People's Forum.

More Pay for the Cabinet.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: Something has been said in regard to increasing the salary of the Cabinet members. Man seldom reaches the point where he thinks he has gotten enough of this world's goods. Yet, when we are reminded of the great expansion that this country has made within the last few years, this rich and prosperous nation might be justified in increasing the pay of its lawmakers.

But it seems to us that, if there is a class of dutiful Government officials whose salaries should be in keeping with the dignified and honored positions they hold, it is the Cabinet officers. Unlike the Congressmen, who spend the greater part of their time at home practicing law or engaged in other business, the Cabinet officials, with the exception of a short vacation, are always found at their desks, hard at work. We venture the assertion that the work of the Cabinet officers of today is far more than that of former years.

Twelve thousand dollars wouldn't be a cent too much for the Cabinet officers; and the President shouldn't feel that it would be a waste of the Government's funds by recommending to Congress an increase of pay for his official family.

Almost any little fellow can raise a racket and get himself elected to Congress, and when he gets there he can take a seat in a corner to himself and get some of his colleagues to give him the wink on how, when, and what bills to vote for; but when it comes to the question of selecting men for the Cabinet, it requires men of brains, men who think, and men who ought to be worth more than \$8,000 per year for the cause they represent. Railroad and other firms doing an extensive business pay their leading officials even more than \$8,000 per year. Then why cannot our Cabinet officers, as we ever laboring in the interest of their country, be paid a salary of at least \$12,000 a year? They merit it, and they should have it. J. C. CUNNINGHAM, Washington, Oct. 6.

Porches and Sidewalk Space.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: In view of the many so-called efforts of the District Commissioners to beautify the Capital City, will you be good enough to allow a citizen of Washington to express his views on what seems palpable neglect on the part of the Commissioners?

Corcoran Street, an every Washingtonian knows, is a narrow thoroughfare. The block from Sixteenth Street to Seventeenth Street is occupied exclusively by colored families, and their little ones naturally make a playground of the sidewalk. The house porches extend so far on to the pavement that unless one desires to mow down a dozen or two pickaninnies he must take to the "middle of the road." Are the building regulations such that this state of affairs may continue without interference on the part of the Commissioners? RESIDENT, Washington, October 6.

Anything for a Sensation.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: Was it necessary to assume that the Suede, Peter Elliott, wanted to kill the President, simply because he did not talk rationally and had a pistol in his pocket? Of course, it was all right to take him into custody for carrying concealed weapons, but why make a mountain out of a molehill? L. M. A., Washington, October 6.

Bubbles.

Framework—athletics. A combination of colors—the negro wedding. The wheelwright cannot say that he never tires. Having freckles removed is an operation worth spot cash.

Should the saloonkeeper sell "smiles" at their face value? Dogs and pitchers are not equally dangerous when they froth at the mouth.

A woman may admire a glorious moonrise, but she would rather possess a diamond sunburst. Sometimes a hen sets even when she is not egged on.

The most talkative parrot cannot equal the peacock as a tail bearer. It is easy enough to get ahead. Go and buy a cabbage.

The yardstick couldn't run on all fours even if it had another foot. Too many cooks spoil the broth, and too many bosses spoil a broth of a boy.

The photograph of a pigsty may be accurately described as "a pen picture." The rose is a bright and cheerful flower; the lily looks happy, too. But, somehow or other, we don't know why, the violet's always blue. —Philadelphia Bulletin.

In a Lighter Vein.

Knew His Business. "I notice you begin your letter to him 'Dr. Sir.' That's very slovenly."

"It's ridiculous to make 'Dr.' an abbreviation for 'Dear.'"

"Who said anything about 'Dear'?" I know what I'm doing. He owes me \$5.—London Tit-Bits.

American History.

Washington had just issued orders for the army to winter at Valley Forge. "But," insisted the soldiers, "the advertisements say we should go to the Bermudas or California."

Confronted by a new perplexity, it took all of the great general's diplomacy to appease the rebellious troops.

Jefferson was expounding the doctrine of simplicity. "But," he was asked, "why did you ride a horse at all? Why didn't you walk?"

"That," replied the Father of Democracy, "would have created the impression that I owned an automobile."

Realizing the man's great wisdom, they decided he should have a second term. —New York Sun.

Willie's Gone to School.

Dear little Willie's gone to school—The baby that his mother had, Alas, is here no more!

His little sister is put away, His flaxen curls are gone; His toys lie in the hall today, Neglected and forlorn.

Our neighbors' chickens calmly hunt For bugs and worms, and things, Or sun the moths, relieved from fear Of broken legs or wings. The going cat is huddled up, All in upon the straggling pup Is catching up on sleep.

Al, sighing little mother, why Sit looking pensive there? There still is sunlight in the sky And sweet music in the air. The peaceful moments calmly go—Come! come! don't be a fool!—I'm sorry for the teacher, though, Since Willie's gone to school. —Chicago Record-Herald.

Courts and Capitals of the Old World

By THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

Loss to Russian Army.

Old General Dragomiroff's resignation of the governor-generalship of Kiev, and of the chief command of the western frontier of the Muscovite empire, is a great loss to the latter. For the general has long been renowned both at home and abroad as one of the most capable leaders of the Russian army, and as one of the most remarkable figures among the high dignitaries in the service of the Czar. Idolized by the common soldiers, whose lot he sought to ameliorate by every means within his power, he has never failed to give expression to his opinion with an independence and a blunt honesty well-nigh unique.

Thus, when a few years ago a large number of students, convicted of taking part in disturbances, were condemned by way of punishment to be held in the army for a long term of service in the ranks, he addressed to the Emperor a most vigorous remonstrance against the practice of using the army as a species of penal institution, pointing out that it was difficult to maintain the principle that the uniform was a coat of honor when the fact of being condemned to wear it was treated by the civic authorities as a punishment.

Protested Against Dueling.

Another letter addressed to the Emperor which attracted an immense amount of attention was one in which he petitioned him to abolish the system of compulsory duels among the officers of the Russian army, as totally unsuited to Russian conditions of life and Muscovite usages. The general did not hesitate to declare that he infinitely preferred to see young officers settling their differences among one another by means of their fists, when the differences are trivial, than fighting full-fledged duels, which are only saved from ridicule by serious or fatal results. This is an assertion which, coming from the hero of the Shipka Pass, the bravest officer of the Russian army, the only living wearer of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. George, conferred solely for exceptional feats of valor under fire, will certainly commend itself to the English speaking people on both sides of the Atlantic as sensible and sportsmanlike.

In the German, Austrian, and Italian armies, when two officers become involved in an altercation with one another, and use words that can be construed as in any way insulting, the matter is at once submitted to a court of honor, composed of the regiments to which they belong. The court decides whether the words exchanged have been sufficiently vehement to necessitate a duel, and if the latter is held to be necessary, no mutual apologies are permitted, and the officers concerned are obliged to fight whether they like it or not, with the alternative of resigning their commissions and quitting the army with the stigma of cowardice and dishonor.

Evils of the Duel.

The duel, therefore, with its still more unwelcome alternative, follows, not in consequence of resentment, on the part of one or the other of the two officers, but solely because the military regulations and the code of honor of the army requires it, and in these letters I have had occasion to relate how two young officers, bosom friends, who had become involved in a discussion at Metz when slightly heated by wine, but who had forgotten all about the matter on the following morning, and were as devoted to one another as ever, were forced by their fellow-officers, who had been present at the dispute to fight one another with sabers, the duel resulting fatally.

While sobriety is the rule among German, Austrian and Italian officers, there is plenty of hard drinking among the officers of the army of the Czar. This is cheerfully admitted by General Dragomiroff, who likewise recognizes that hard drinking leads occasionally to thoughtless and hard words, and to neglect of the amenities of life. But he considers it ridiculous to treat this as a mortal offense, entailing the shedding of blood and the loss of life. His views about the matter were approved by General Kuroptkin, the minister of war, and by many of the older generals, but were opposed by the younger officers, especially by those belonging to the guards, who, spending much of their time abroad and mingling a great deal with Austrian and German officers, are to a great extent imbued with the ethics of the latter on the subject of what is known as "the honor of an officer."

His Influence Evident.

The Emperor never took any definite action in the matter. But for the past ten years there has been a smaller number of duels in the army under the command of General Dragomiroff than among any other of the military forces of the empire, and there is no doubt that his opinions in this connection have exercised a salutary influence far beyond the limits of the corps entrusted with the defense of the western marches of Russia.

The gallant old general is enormously stout, and it may be questioned whether his years and his obesity would have permitted him to take part in any other campaign. But he is liked and appreciated by everybody, not alone by his soldiers, but also by the civilian population subject to his rule as governor general of Kiev, which will not readily forget the strong protest which he made against the tendency on the part of the civilian and police authorities to call for the assistance of the troops to maintain order. But nowhere has more unstinted praise been lavished upon him than in Germany, in spite of the fact that in his public utterances he on several occasions expressed the wish before he retired to be afforded the joy of leading a Russian army against the triple alliance.

As a number of newspapers have published photographs showing the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel at the Vatican,

with the glorious frescoes of Michel Angelo, all seamed with cracks, as demonstrating the alarming condition of the ceiling of the chapel, and the urgent necessity of repairs, and while it is true that the latter is needed, the seams shown in the photographs have nothing whatsoever to do with it. They are not real, but only apparent, and constitute a sort of artistic joke on the part of the world-famed painter, who, when he completed his frescoes, seared them all over with painted cracks, which look terribly real from a distance. The story goes that the architect was so given to boasting that the roof which he had built for the Sistine Chapel would defy time that Michel Angelo painted the fictitious fissures in order to humble the pride of the unfortunate man.

Honor to the Dead.

Rulers when they visit one another nowadays are forced by etiquette not merely to leave cards upon all the living members of the reigning family who happen to be at the time in the metropolis, but also to pay their respects to the dead ones. Thus, every monarch who goes to stay with Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna, in addition to leaving cards for the various archdukes and archduchesses of Austria, places floral wreaths upon the tombs of Empress Elizabeth and of Crown Prince Rudolph.

President Loubet followed the example of all other foreign rulers who have visited England since King Edward's accession, in depositing a wreath upon the sarcophagus of Queen Victoria, at Frogmore, and King Victor Emmanuel, when he visits Paris next week, will deposit three great bronze-gilded and chased wreaths upon the tombs of President Carnot, at the Pantheon; and of the first Napoleon, at the Invalides, and on the tomb of Gambetta, for whose memory he entertained a great regard. These mortuary visits are believed to owe their origin to Queen Victoria. At any rate they were unknown prior to her time.

Follicules.

Resolution has been known to reside behind a last trimmed apron quite as often as behind a stiffly starched shirt bosom.

There is nothing as disagreeable as a parting, unless it be a meeting after one has "parted" for good and all.

The word "Eternity" seems to soothe a restless man's grown-ups just as the noise of a rattle will soothe a baby. And it doesn't convey to them much more meaning than the rattle's noise conveys to the baby.

It certainly delights a gay puppy to be called "a sad dog."

Did I understand you to say that women had no respect for age? Verily, my good friend, you are woefully mistaken. So much do women respect age that they refuse to grow familiar with it at any stage of their existence.

The most cruel thing in the world is a ten-year-old boy. The next cruel thing in the world is that ten-year-old boy's nine-year-old brother.

In a majority of cases the really sincere compliments allotted you concern the one feature of your physique or character you do not in the least appreciate. For instance, should you be proud of your eyes, your hair, your wit, or your generosity, rest assured that, all your life, you will be congratulated on the excellence of your handwriting.

The memory of men is a desk full of pigeonholes in which there somehow seems to be little room for the notebooks of gratitude.

It is a peculiar fact that the fellow who does wrong because he believes it to be right, and the fellow who does right because he believes it to be wrong, prove equally beneficial to the world's progress and welfare.

What tempered steel is to a sword, steeled temper is to a man.

That same chap who flays woman with his tongue worships her with his heart.

Our greatest objection to flattery is that it comes in the dimensions of millet-seeds rather than in the bulk of watermelons. —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Look on the Brighter Side.

All things are somehow for the best, If we did but know; We are sometimes given rest Our fortune to show. So do not look for trouble, And in the end you'll find, That it is but a bubble To a contented mind.

We sometimes to a plan adhere, But it is met with doom By unforeseen things that appear To cast o'er it a gloom. So look upon the brighter side, It is a lesson; And do not try to fate deride— You'll find it for the best. —W. E. Fackler, in Philadelphia Inquirer.

How Conan Doyle Is Paid.

Literary statisticians have been computing that Sir A. Conan Doyle would be the most richly rewarded author in history, had all his works been paid for at the rate quoted for his new Sherlock Holmes stories—\$2 a word. Up to and including "The Hound of the Baskervilles," and without counting the new book, which is now running serially, his takings would have come to something like \$1,500,000. But the author has not always received \$2 a word, or even the hundredth part of that. There is an interesting letter in the possession of an American publisher embodying a proposition from the creator of Sherlock Holmes for a contract on the basis of a cent and a half a word. An interesting feature is that the contract was declined.—The Pilgrim.

Futility.

From out the sordid past a cry— "Defeat! Defeat! Defeat!" Once hope was high, But now I bow my head—'tis meet.

Out from the future gray, a voice— "Arise, endure thy pain!" Thine not the choice, But struggle on—to fall again. —The Poetman.

German Education.

In a report recently sent to his government the British consul at Stuttgart says that as a direct result of her great technical schools Germany has surpassed all nations in chemical manufactures. He estimates the value of the chemical products annually made in Germany at 1,000,000,000 marks, or \$250,000,000. A very large part of these (especially dyes made of coal tar) are exported to the chief manufacturing nations—the United States, Great Britain, France, etc. Of co-related interest is a recent report of United States Consul General Geunther, at Frankfurt, on Germany's universities. He states that of the 37,812 students who are at present matriculated at the 21 German universities, 38,681 are Germans and 2,731 foreigners, the latter being 7.2 per cent of the total number. Of these foreigners 2,288 belong to European and 493 to non-European countries. America is represented by 276 students.

Political Gossip Here and There

No Caucus Struggles.

Within one month Congress will have convened in extra session to struggle with the questions the President may present in his message. It is not expected that much time will be consumed in perfecting the organization of the House. It has long been known that "Uncle Joe" Cannon is to be Speaker and in all probability the other officers of the House will be re-elected. Thus far there has been practically no contest for the various positions at the disposal of the majority, and the Republican caucus will unquestionably be short and most harmonious.

Neither is there likely to be a struggle for the empty honor to be conferred by the Democrats. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, having announced his intention of resigning his seat in Congress to devote all of his time and attention to the Scottish Rite Order, will, of course, not be a candidate for Democratic leadership. During the last short session there was some spirited rivalry among several leading Democrats for the distinction of receiving the caucus nomination for Speaker, which carries with it the minority floor leadership. The contest was chiefly between the Hon. John Sharp Williams of Mississippi and the Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri. By the end of the session, however, it was generally conceded that Mr. Williams would be selected and nothing has occurred since that time to cause any change of opinion upon this subject. Therefore, without doubt Mr. Williams will be Mr. Cannon's opponent for Speaker, and by reason of that fact will throughout the session be obliged to force the fight against the majority. It is not unlikely that Mr. Williams' nomination may be made by acclamation by the Democratic caucus, although the Missouri delegation may give Representative Clark a complimentary vote.

Mr. Hemenway's Chairmanship.

There seems to have been less parleying than usual for committee places (this summer, one reason being that the Speakership was settled so soon after the last election that there was no opportunity for "lickers" and trades. Everyone has known that "Uncle Joe" would exercise his own judgment in the selection of committees and their chairmen, and that perhaps it was not best to make many suggestions to him. It is not likely that many radical changes will be made in the chairmanships of the leading committees, where the members at the head of these committees in the Fifty-seventh Congress were returned to the Fifty-eighth Congress. It is well understood that Mr. Hemenway of Indiana will succeed Mr. Cannon as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and it is also equally certain that Mr. Payne will retain his position at the head of the Ways and Means Committee. The most important committee where there may be a change is the Committee on the Judiciary. It is possible that Mr. Jenkins, who sat at the head of the table in that committee room for a short time last session may be given a seat further down the line in the incoming Congress.

Placarding the Bay State.

The Democratic Club of Massachusetts, so active in the days of the late Governor Russell, is said to be aroused with new life and activity inspired by Colonel Gaston, the Democratic candidate for governor. It is just now engaged in placarding the Bay State from Cape Cod to Berkshire, so that even he who runs may read. These placards relate chiefly to the tariff and to State taxes upon which the Democrats are making their strongest fight. The club is also sending out cartoons to be posted upon barns and fences in the country and upon billboards in the cities and towns, so that the populace may know once more that there is a Democratic ticket in the field and learn the principles for which it stands.

Several special tariff experts have been imported into Boston from New York and are spending much time, and doubtless not a small amount of Colonel Gaston's fortune, in compiling schedules for the purpose of showing the consumer that the "tariff is a tax," although it is not explained just how the election of a Democratic governor will remedy that evil. One of the statisticians in the service of the Massachusetts Democrats is Byron W. Holt, one of the assistant secretaries of the Democratic Congressional committee who aided in the preparation of the last campaign book which sought to show that trust-made goods were sold cheaper abroad than in the United States. Mr. Holt is said to be one of the ablest tariff experts in the country, and to be performing good service for his party in Massachusetts, where there is a strong sentiment in both parties for free raw material. Another expert in the employ of Colonel Gaston is compiling figures on the State debt and attempting to show the extravagance of the Republican State administration and its various departments. The Democrats assert that this work will be effective this fall.

The Drift of Public Opinion.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: If Missouri Republicans are equal to the opportunity, the prospect is that the eighteen electoral votes of this State will be transferred to the Republican column next year.

Portland (Me.) Argus: The rebuff to Adolphus proves that the President is beginning to take notice of public opinion; but Postmaster General Payne still remains in the Cabinet.</