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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1903.

Daily Calendar of American History

October 27. 1776—Commissioners sent by Congress to solicit treaty with France. 1863—Battle of Vamhatche, Tenn. 1884—Confederate ram Albemarle blown up by Lieutenant Cushing, U. S. N., at Plymouth, N. C. Nevada enters the Union as the thirty-sixth State.

Militant Righteousness.

President Roosevelt's Idea of Religion.

From his address at the open-air meeting last Sunday it can again be proved that President Roosevelt's idea of religion is militant righteousness. One paragraph in this address may be considered worthy of especial comment. He asked the audience whether in singing "God Save the State" it meant what the words said, and urged that every patriotic individual should not only sing those words, but endeavor to bring about the condition which they imply.

This is essentially the same idea embodied in the couplet of Kipling:

It was not made with the mountains, 'tis not one with the deep. Men, not gods, have made it. Men, not gods, must keep.

There is nothing irreligious in such a view. On the contrary, it is the result of a most enlightened idea of religion. What sort of religious man would it be who, knowing that the town in which he lived was in danger from flood, or fire, or bad water, should refuse to do anything about it on the ground that God would take care of the people? That is quite as sensible as to trust the interests of the Republic to the guidance of the worst elements in its population or the plea that God, who works through all forces, will bring the people out right sometime. There are too many respectable and well-educated and enlightened and conscientious Americans who have been perfectly willing in the past to argue in this way, and it is this stultification which has received repeated and stinging rebuke from the President. It is quite true that God works in a mysterious way. This wonders to perform, and that, in spite of the indifference of people who ought to have the welfare of their fellow-men at heart, these fellow-men do sometimes get taken care of; but the mysterious methods used by Providence to remedy the results of human carelessness are sometimes more expensive and unpleasant than care would have been in the first place.

Place of the Horse in America

A Wholesome and Edifying Phase of Our National Life.

The achievements of Cresceus and of Lou Dillon, and the attention which they have attracted among all classes of Americans, emphasize once more the place of the horse in the development of the American people; and there is nothing disheartening in the spectacle. James L. Ford has been writing screeds against what he calls the worship of the brazen calf, by which he means that shallow imitation of society found among certain people who have more money than they know how to use; but the brazen calf will never gain much ground among us while the thoroughbred lives; and, let a thankful note, he is likely to live for a long time to come.

The devotion of the American to the horse is next to a religion. He takes a clean and wholesome pleasure in the work of a thoroughbred horse which not even business success can give. The pleasure is wholesome, because it is genuine; it is democratic. The horse devotee does not admire the degenerate son of a worthless sire, because the pedigree of the animal goes back to the time of Charlemagne. Horse pedigrees are not constructed on that principle. The trust promoter of the pork packer may make his fortune on fraudulent goods; but there is nothing fraudulent about Lou Dillon or Cresceus. There are, of course, cheats in the horse business—as in every other business—but the point

is this: for the greatest success, honesty is essential.

A saying of the late Mr. Barnum, which has been often quoted in the last week, was to the effect that the American people like to be humbugged. They do—in almost everything but horse. The horse variety of humbug is likely to be mobbed. There is no institutional morality which will protect the horse cheat "for the sake of his influence," or "for the sake of the party," or "because business is business." If he is caught, he is caught.

Funston the Champion.

He Has Taken Up the Cause of the American Soldier.

General Funston has once more wound up his vocabulary and set it going—this time on the subject of the pay of the enlisted man in the army. He says that the pay even of a soldier is not so small that he cannot possibly save anything, and that the soldier is worse treated in this respect than a day laborer.

There is, no doubt, room for improvement in the condition of the enlisted men in the army, and also in the condition of day laborers; but there is no use in exaggerating. The enlisted man has no need to spend money for rent, clothing, or food—the three great needs of the laborer. The latter earns usually from \$1.50 to \$2 a day—\$500 or \$600 a year, in round numbers. The soldier, after enlistment, has \$216 clear, which he can save or not, as he likes. His pay is sure. He does not have to support himself when out of work, or bear the expense of transportation from one part of the country to another in search of work. He does not have to pay hospital bills when ill. Most of the occasional expenses which eat up the surplus of the laborer are not borne by the soldier at all. He may not save anything, but there seems little doubt that he could if he were determined to do so.

How many day laborers are there who are able to save even \$100 out of a year's wages? How many of them do? Some do, undoubtedly—there are men in all walks of life who save where their fellows are bankrupt. But the records of the Government savings banks show that no inconsiderable sum is saved by the enlisted men of the army, though doubtless many of them spend their wages as fast as they come in. There are some who have bank accounts at the end of their service large enough to begin business for themselves; and that is all that can be expected of any body of men. If they were paid \$100 a day, there would still be the two types—the grasshopper and the ant.

The Immigration Record.

Great Increase in the Number of Immigrants in the Past Year.

Statistics show that the number of immigrants added to our population in the year ended June 30, 1903, was 857,046. Less than 75,000 of these came from the British Isles; 40,000 were from Germany. Ten years ago the proportion of immigrants from the British Isles was one-fourth, and that of Germans nearly as much. Italy, Russia, and Austria-Hungary combined sent 170,000 in the year 1893—less, by 60,000, than the number of Italians alone in the last fiscal year. We are told that nearly 200,000 of the immigrants admitted last year could neither read nor write. This is not, however, necessarily a disability, since we know that in many European countries peasants, through no fault of their own, are debarred from such knowledge, and it not infrequently happens that the children of such peasants have overcome their disadvantages and saved money enough to get to America make uncommonly good citizens.

Neither is the desirability or undesirability of immigrants merely a matter of national character, though that, of course, is a large factor in the case. The probable destination of the immigrant has something to do with it, and that is precisely the matter least easy to regulate by law. It was the tendency of the English or German immigrant to push on to the West, take up land, and become a producer. It is the tendency of some of the later immigrants of this army from eastern Europe to settle in the mining towns or large cities of the Atlantic seaboard and become factors in social as well as political life. Where a large proportion of the population is just on the edge of pauperism the effect on the more fortunate classes of the community is anything but desirable. The dishonest middleman fattens on the improvidence of the poor; vice becomes easy; political corruption is practically inevitable; all sorts of lesser evils follow in the train of these. A large agricultural population, even if illiterate and poor, is a good deal easier to handle, in some ways, than a large mining

population, or a ward in the slums of a big city. Individual effort for good counts for more among farmers and their families than it does in a big city crowd, with a thousand distractions. Hence the fact that the immigrants of later years are settling by the hundreds of thousands in our already overgrown cities is far from encouraging. One thing is certain: in view of this we need stricter immigration laws than were necessary when the immigrants were of different character.

In some schools they are objecting to a woman's teaching school after marriage; and the sociologists complain that if a woman can support herself in a cellist state she will not get married; and the public schools are the bulwarks of our civilization; and men do not go into that business in the grammar and primary grades; all of which makes the problem of the school-teacher one beset with brilliant difficulties.

When the Pope expressed a desire to be allowed the privilege of going outside the Vatican grounds he probably did not know that Dr. Dowie was coming to Rome.

Senator McComas has recovered his grip, but it is not the one he once had upon the Maryland situation.

If Lieutenant Peary does succeed in reaching the North Pole he will doubtless get a chilly reception.

In a college row at Alliance, Ohio, the scrap became co-educational, and the young ladies went into the fray with batpins. Any reasonable man will exclaim that this is too much to bear.

Canada seems to feel sat upon, for some reason or other; but her objections, whatever they are, will soon be snowed under.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the new British ambassador, is said to be a great hunter, but we would not advise him to go gunning for the bears in Wall Street.

Captain Brown's chrysanthemum show is said to very much resemble an audience of football players in repose.

It is just as we had feared—some persons have been wicked enough to refer to the Miss Burritt cat incident as a catastrophe.

Mark Twain usually has decided convictions, but he is just now all at sea.

"Shall the Tiger cross the bridge? the Brooklynites are asking. Do they expect the beast to go by ferry or swim?"

If a word to the wise is sufficient, Mr. Bristow with his million word report must take all of us for fools.

The Hon. Ezekiel M. Ezekiel would relieve our curiosity a great deal if he would kindly tell us what the "M" stands for.

Mr. Bristow will doubtless indorse what General Corbin says regarding "the man behind the desk," if the man is a stenographer.

The Wedding of Miss May Goelet and the Duke of Roxburgh is scheduled to take place on November 10. Have you received your invitation?

From any point of view, it is easy to see that the Hon. Marcus A. Hanna is a Cleveland Republican.

Perhaps Ann lives in Colorado and they simply want to know whether she is old enough to vote.

Dowie may be a false prophet, but his whippers are real.

In a Lighter Vein.

Association of Ideas.

I do not like the song birds, say, Confound their lays and trills. When birds are warbling, straight away I think of notes and bills!—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

She Couldn't Speak.

—Miss Passay has such an unfortunate disposition; so disputatious and so sensitive about her age.

—Yes; she was in perfect agony the other day while Major Braug was telling some reminiscences. She knew he was wrong, but it was something that happened thirty years ago.—Philadelphia Press.

From Court to Court.

There was a young fellow named Phil Who courted a charming called Lili; Then followed, of course, a suit for divorce, So you see he is courting her still!—Ha, ha, ha!—He certainly courting her still.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Studies of Greek Life.

Euclid was bragging of his accomplishments in mathematics.

"But," asked his friends, "can't you discover some rule for proving to your wife that it is only 12 o'clock when it is striking 2?"

Crestfallen at his inability, the great man relapsed into moody silence.

Hippocrates was instructing his disciples.

"But," asked the bewildered students, "how can we make a diagnosis when we can't guess appendicitis?"

Seeing that he plainly lived before his time, the Father of Medicine wept bitterly.—New York Sun.

The Norsk Nightingale.

Old Mother Hubbard had gained to cupboard To getting pork dog nice bone; Yes she had, but, alas her cupboard bare, And sat on the dog she did not care!

Questions and Answers

Cost of Census 1900.

Will the query taken in The Times inform me what the census taken in 1900 cost? J. R. S.

According to the report issued by the census bulletin it was \$11,854,817.

Wages of Laborers.

What are the wages of the field laborers in Spain and Mexico? J. B. H.

In Spain the daily wages of the field laborer range from 20 to 28 cents without board, while in Mexico field labor can be employed at from 18 to 20 cents a day, though in many parts of the country they are scarce and unreliable.

Farming Area in United States.

What is the total area used for farming purposes in the United States? FARMER.

Eight hundred and forty-one million acres—an area larger than England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Germany, Austria, Japan, and the Transvaal. There are 10,438,000 engaged in the agricultural pursuits, while all other industries employ but 18,845,000. One-third of the people are therefore, devoted to farming.

John Alexander Dowie.

Can the question and answer column of The Times give me a biographical sketch of John Alexander Dowie? JNO. H. P.

Dr. Dowie was born in Edinburgh May 5, 1847. Though now a naturalized American citizen he is intensely proud of the land of his birth.

In 1869 his family removed to Adelaide, Australia, where he had seven years' schooling in a clerk in a business house.

In 1867, when he was twenty, he returned to Edinburgh, where his savings enabled him to pursue a five years' course in arts and theology.

In 1872 Dowie returned to Australia, where he was for several years pastor of the Congregational Church at Newtown, a suburb of Sydney.

A close student of all Biblical passages relating to divine healing, in 1878 he forsok his church and the denomination in which he had grown up to lead an evangelist's life along these peculiar lines.

He went to Melbourne, built a tabernacle devoted to his belief, organized a divine healing association, which afterward became international in character, and became its president. After spending some ten years in Melbourne he decided to go to England, where the association had a number of branches to push the work.

Chance directed him across the Pacific. He spent some time in California, and in 1890 reached Chicago, his first stopping place being the small suburb of Western Springs. He soon moved to Evanston, Chicago's largest suburb, where he and his family remained till the opening of the World's Fair.

How Old Is Ann?

A Dismayed Rhymester.

Esprit to be contented and took comfort in my life, I dwell in deep gladness, removed from care and strife; I never worried as I jogged along my even way, I worked a bit, I slept a bit, and still had time for play;

I never sought such things as nerves, my brain was clear and cool, and my soul moved; But now I am a nervous wreck, and soon will be a fool.

It came about in this wise: One fell day a genial friend, Whom I had known of old, and whose problems without end, Propounded in a guileless way a problem which, to me, seemed simple—all you had to do was find the age of Ann;

Now, Ann is Mary's sister, which you've no doubt heard before, And Mary—it is impolite, but Mary's 24.

Now, Mary's 24, and she is twice as old today As Ann was when her sister was—that is, of course, to say.

When Mary was as old as Mary's sister Ann is now, Which brings the question up to you: What's Ann's age anyhow?

That's what my friend propounded, and I answered, at a pinch, "The problem you propound, sir, is dead easy—it's a cinch."

I worked all day upon it, and I also worked all night, But somehow that confounded thing would never come out right; At first I figured it that Ann was twelve, then eight, then ten, And then I twisted it around and worked it out again;

This time I learned to my dismay that figures disagree, That although Mary's 24, her sister's 63.

I raved and swore; my hair I tore; I vented all my spleen Upon some luckless wight who said that Ann indeed was twelve; I've worried nights, I've worried days, I cannot eat my meals, I jabber those confounded words until my poor brain reels;

If this thing keeps up many moons, good-by, old world—farewell! For use 'till be the welcome grave, or else the padded cell.

Cautious and Polite.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: A solution of the Mary and Ann problem is, in my mind, impossible. You cannot determine a woman's age. E. P. H. Washington, Oct. 22.

And Now Ann's Beau.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: Yes, Ann is 18 and Mary is 24. Now, Ann's beau was sweet sixteen; and he was six years of being as old as he is now is; and the difference between Ann's age and that of her beau is one-seventh of her beau's age. How old is he? HOOSIER. Washington, Oct. 21.

Mary and Ann Twins.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: I see it all now. Mary and Ann are twins, or at least are girls of the same age. Both are 24. Your readers will tumble if they think it over. X. Y. Washington, Oct. 22.

Chronicles.

Mirth is medicine; pessimism is poison. It is not what a man has, but what he enjoys that counts.

The smaller the mind, the greater the wrong. False fame is luck from chance; true fame is destiny from desert.

Captive Folly is led by Captain Flib. Mirth is medicine; pessimism is poison. Houston Chronicle.

Courts and Capitals of the Old World

By THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

Accusations Against Leopold.

King Leopold is far from having heard the last regarding the charges of atrocities brought against the officials of the Congo Free State, and of his violation of the stipulations of the international Congo act of Berlin of 1884, in connection with his establishment of monopolies in the great African dependency then confided by the great powers of the world to his sovereign care. For Sir Charles Dilke, Sir John Gorst, the Rt. Hon. Leonard Courtney, all three English ex-cabinet ministers, and a large number of influential English members of parliament, have issued an appeal to the international Union, with the object of bringing the accusations against King Leopold relating to his administration of the Congo Free State before the tribunal of The Hague.

In order to understand just what this means, it must be explained that the Interparliamentary Union is composed of leading members of the upper and lower houses of the national legislatures of the principal countries of the civilized world, and has been organized for the purpose, not merely of furthering the interests of peace, but likewise with a view of obtaining in certain cases concerted action by the parliaments of the various great powers toward the attainment of a given object. That is to say, the fact that the Interparliamentary Union should have decided at its congress held in Vienna the other day to take up the Congo controversy on the lines advocated by Sir Charles Dilke and Sir John Gorst, means that in all the principal parliaments a simultaneous move will be made after Christmas by their most influential members to have King Leopold's administration of the Congo submitted to the International Tribunal of The Hague for the latter to determine, according to the principles of law, whether or not the monarch has violated the provisions of the so-called Congo Free State act, which created the Congo Free State in such a manner as to warrant his being placed face to face with the alternative of either radically reforming his methods of African government, or else being deprived of the sovereignty confided to him by the act of Berlin in question.

King Would Be Helpless.

It must be thoroughly understood that were England, France, and Germany, the three powers principally concerned, to resolve upon dividing up the Congo Free State among themselves on the ground of its present mal-administration, King Leopold could offer no effective resistance, nor would any other power come to his assistance. Indeed, Belgium itself, it must be remembered, exists by virtue of the integrity of its territory and its neutrality being guaranteed by Great Britain, France, Austria, and Russia.

Victor Cleans Court.

Whereas during the reign of King Humbert there were several men and women separated respectively from their wives and from their husbands who held high office at court, King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helen absolutely refuse to have any but happily married couples in attendance, and the others having been eliminated, the so-called "femme incomprise" and the "mad libertin" are conspicuous by their absence nowadays from the court of the Quirinal, and the consequence is that there is little of that spirit of intrigue which played so important a role during the last reign, and especially during that of old King Victor Emmanuel.

The latter's notions of morality were of the most hazy and elementary order, and scandal of every kind was rife at his court. Queen Marguerite, while a woman of the most Marcellite character, was far too indulgent and easy-going with the members of her entourage, while Humbert himself was far from being a saint. But the present King is a model husband, and both he and his consort decline to have any people, save those whose lives are modeled on their own, among their associates.

Salisbury's New Dignity.

The new Lord Salisbury's appointment to the office of lord privy seal gives him not only a seat in the cabinet, but likewise precedence before all dukes. In fact, he is transformed by his nomination to this post from a mere under secretary of state for foreign affairs to the position of first of the great officers of state. He receives a salary of \$10,000 a year and has the custody of the sovereign's privy seal, which he affixes with the sanction of the King to all charters, grants, and pardons signed by the King before they come to the great seal, which, as everyone knows, is in the custody of the lord high chancellor. It can be affixed to warrants granted by the King, commanding the payment of money from the national treasury, but cannot be affixed to writs which touch the common law.

Londoners' Appointment.

With regard to Lord Londonderry's appointment to the presidency of the privy council, it is understood that he will retain, in conjunction therewith, the post of president of the board of education, which he has held until now. It may be worth while recalling in this connection that until three years ago, the government department of education consisted merely of the divisions of the privy council office, its affairs being managed by a committee of the privy council, the executive chief of which was a member of the administration, sometimes in the cabinet and sometimes out of it. Who bore the title of vice president of the committee of council on education, the president of the committee being, of course, the president of the privy council. But in 1899 an act of parliament was passed creating a separate ministerial department of education and abolishing the committee of council.

In this relation it may be mentioned that the cabinet itself is, after all, merely a committee of the privy council, and that it is by the sovereign's orders, as well as by custom and tradition, that this committee is presided over by an officer of state, known as the premier, instead of by the lord president of the council.

A Great Noble.

The latter is always a great noble, the position being one of much prestige and dignity, and as such it will be in the hands of the Marquis of Londonderry, who, a man of enormous wealth, and a "grand seigneur" in all his ways and mode of life, is likewise a painstaking and able administrator. He is a warm personal friend of King Edward, and his only daughter, now married, and who used to be known prior to her

Political Gossip

Here and There

Jones Aids Johnson.

The Ohio Democrats are hopeful of good results from the support given their ticket by "Golden Rule" Jones, the eccentric mayor of Toledo. Jones has endorsed the Johnson program from top to bottom, and is working not only for the success of the State ticket but the legislative ticket as well. He may be of some benefit to Johnson in the northern part of the State, particularly in Toledo and Cleveland, but his influence will not be strongly felt elsewhere. At any rate, whatever votes he makes for the Cleveland mayor will be offset by the defection of the McLean Democrats in Cincinnati. It is with respect to the candidates for the Legislature that the support of Jones will probably be most beneficial to the Democrats.

In Toledo fusion has been effected between the Democrats and the independent Republican followers of Jones, so that the prospect is that four anti-Hanna members will be sent to Columbus from Lucas county, which is ordinarily Republican. Through an error on the part of the Republicans in failing to file with the proper authorities the names of the candidates in Toledo in Toledo the election commission refused to allow the names to go upon the official ballot.

Defeat Was Threatened.

This meant certain defeat for these Republicans, but the case was appealed to the secretary of state, who is a Republican, and, although the time was fixed by law for filing nominations had expired, he ruled that the names of these Republicans should go upon the official ballot. It was purely a partisan decision, but notwithstanding, it is said, the Democrats have the better chance to win. The Democrats also calculate that Mayor Jones' indorsement will counteract whatever good effect might follow the truce declared between the Hanna and McKisson Republican factions in Cleveland.

Mayor Jones has many followers in Cleveland, having carried the city several years ago when he was a candidate for governor, against both the Republican and Democratic candidates. He has gone upon the stump for Johnson and Clark, and is actively co-operating with the former, whose views upon many public questions coincide with his own. Jones polled more than 100,000 votes as a gubernatorial candidate, and if he could throw all of them to Johnson the mayor of Cleveland would be the next governor of Ohio, but unfortunately for Mr. Johnson, the Democratic majority nationally at Taunton, and later the checks were produced and facsimiles have been printed in the Boston newspapers. The Democrats have taken up the matter, and while they are not directly charging that Governor Bates accepted a bribe, they are making the intimation that he was influenced by the lobbyist who loaned him money. Governor Bates' explanation is that he had taken out an insurance policy with Holden and later had occasion to borrow \$3,000 and offered the policy as security. Holden volunteered to loan the lieutenant governor the money and declined to accept the policy as security.

Ask Bates to Explain.

Governor Bates, who is the Republican candidate to succeed himself as the chief executive of Massachusetts, has been called upon to explain his connection with Taunton, the lobbyist from whom he accepted checks to the amount of \$3,000 while holding the office of lieutenant governor. The fact that Governor Bates had accepted two checks from W. J. Holden, a well-known lobbyist, was exposed at a recent Democratic rally at Taunton, and later the checks were produced and facsimiles have been printed in the Boston newspapers. The Democrats have taken up the matter, and while they are not directly charging that Governor Bates accepted a bribe, they are making the intimation that he was influenced by the lobbyist who loaned him money. Governor Bates' explanation is that he had taken out an insurance policy with Holden and later had occasion to borrow \$3,000 and offered the policy as security. Holden volunteered to loan the lieutenant governor the money and declined to accept the policy as security.

Failed to Get Office.

Governor Bates further says that Holden has always supported him for office until the present campaign, when he is angered because he (Bates) failed to appoint one of Holden's friends to office. Holden is now opposing the governor, and is indirectly responsible for the exposure of the checks by a former Democratic member of the Legislature. The Democrats in discussing the subject pick flaws in Governor Bates' explanation, saying that he could not possibly have borrowed money from a lobbyist according to his statement, to obtain \$3,000 from Holden upon it, but that Holden advanced the money without any security beyond the lieutenant governor's personal note. They further point to the fact that Governor Bates was at the time interested in the trust and financial organizations, the manager of several large estates, and should have been able to have obtained money by some other means than from a man known as the "king of the lobbyists."

The Drift of Public Opinion.

Philadelphia Inquirer: The Belknap-Beckham campaign in Kentucky is waxing warm, but has not yet reached the shooting stage.

Providence Journal: Tammany, too, has become very solicitous for the moral interests of New York. Its design, according to Mr. Murphy, is to "protect the city from the grafters upon the State." This is truly touching.

Nashville Banner: It is suspected that Mr. William Jennings Bryan is being encouraged by the William Randolph Hearst boom.

Boston Globe: When Grover Cleveland announced that there is room at the top, of course, he intended to cast no reflections at all on President Roosevelt.

Chicago Inter Ocean: William Jennings Bryan denies that he had abandoned the free silver issue, but he probably does not wish to be understood as denying that he would like to be understood as abandoning it, if he could only be so understood without actually saying so.

Rochester Post-Express: One of the saddest sights when Congress meets will be Gum Shoe Bill Stone rattling around in the seat once filled by the brilliant George Graham Vest, of Missouri. Stone is one of the biggest political fakirs in the West, and what he doesn't know about statesmanship would sink a canal boat.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

A chaperon is somebody who will bear watching by the young people in her charge. There can only be one master in a house, and if there is to be peace, it must be the mistress.

The woman who can dress on a hundred dollars a year could do it on a million if she had it.

A chinaman can get so enthusiastic about the poetry her sister can write as do a man about checks his rich uncle can write.

An Epitaph.

Here lies a young plunger from Perth, Who wanted the whole blooming earth; But when he became a lawyer in the same, He roused in his bosom no mirth. Milwaukee Sentinel.