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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1903.

Daily Calendar of American History

November 5.

- 1781—John Hanson, of Maryland, was chosen president of the Continental Congress.
1787—Fourteenth Continental Congress met at New York.
1814—Port Erie was abandoned and blown up by the United States troops.
1862—Battle of Fredericksburg.
1873—General Grant re-elected President of the United States.

Reform and Organization.

The Lesson Which the New York Election Carries.

While the result of the New York election cannot but be disappointing to those who hoped for a victory for reform, it is far from discouraging, and it carries some useful lessons, if the reformers only have the wit to see them.

A sage youngster once said: "Of course, you got to be smarter to be good and get rich than you have to be mean and get rich." This principle applies to politics just as it does to business. Those who cannot or will not take dubious ways to gain their ends must have some counterbalancing advantage or they will lose their fight.

There is no use in belaboring the mass of the people of New York for defeating Fusion, or in saying that they do not want decency and clean government. The fact simply is that they do not see the advantage of reform government; and not seeing it, they did not vote for it.

Tammany won its fight through two advantages. One was its superb organization, an organization built up out of the voting material of the city. It is only within a few years that the reform movement has gathered anything like the organized strength of that mighty machine.

A man may come home drunk and beat his wife, and spend all his money on sprees, leaving her to take in washing to pay the rent, and she will testify in the police court that he is such a nice man when he is himself that she cannot bear to have him sent to jail.

Another man will conscientiously try to fulfill all the duties of a citizen and church member, and his wife will complain bitterly that she never can teach John not to come in without wiping his feet. Likewise, Tammany may run the city government on the wide-open plan, and if the people are not actually murdered in the streets they will think the government is doing pretty well; whereas Mr. Low has been sharply criticized because he did not make New York over into an Arcadian land of the best inside of a year.

Slavery as a Process of Selection.

Dr. Williams Points Out a Fallacy in Arguments on Race Problems.

Dr. Talcott Williams, in the "Southern Workman," points out a fallacy in certain arguments on the race problem, which may not have been noticed by the average person. He argues that to infer from the present condition of the negro that he has been ruined by freedom, is a serious error; and the reasons which he gives for this view show a calm and scientific attitude which is in decided contrast to the rabid utterances of some other alleged thinkers on the subject.

He takes the ground that under the system of slavery natural selection was hampered by artificial means. The slave was protected from that death which in a free state overtakes

the incompetent. The lazy, the vicious, the shiftless, the incompetent, did not die out in one generation, but lived and raised families, in whom their undesirable traits were perpetuated. Hence the American negro of today is in some degree an artificial product, in whom undesirable as well as desirable traits have been cultivated by breeding.

The justice of this view may be seen when it is considered that in Virginia, Georgia, and other States in which few slaves were held, and the majority of them received training in household work, while those incapable of this were often sold farther South, the average negro intelligence is higher than it is in the "black belt," where capacity for the least kind of manual labor was the only thing required.

Dr. Williams does not, of course, favor the killing of undesirable members of society, thereby creating a new form of unnatural selection; he merely contends that under the operation of natural law the weak and the criminal are bound to die out, and the race thus advances more or less rapidly; while under slavery the lives of all were preserved, under conditions which did not favor the development of a high degree of intelligence or morality.

The Homeless Man.

In Many Large Cities He Is Compelled to Walk All Night.

A letter to The Times mentions the observations of Jack London to the effect that in the English metropolis the homeless man is also condemned to be sleepless, the policeman forbidding him to sleep in archways or on the ground. He is kept walking all night, there being not enough roofs in London to house all the homeless poor.

This condition also obtains in most American cities of any size, though few people think of it unless they happen to have been in that condition themselves. The fiction of forty or fifty years ago represented the homeless boy or man as sleeping in doorways or under bridges, but nowadays this condition is changed. He cannot go into any such place to sleep. He cannot lie down anywhere out of doors. The policeman keeps him moving.

It is true that in many cities there are tramps' lodging houses in which the homeless can take refuge; but suppose the wanderer objects to mixing up with vagrants of all sorts and conditions, and catching the various disorders and live things about them? Suppose he would rather sleep out of doors in the cold, in clean, safe privacy, such as may be found in the corner of a vacant lot next to a board fence? How would he be less offensive to the public there than wandering about the streets? And if municipal lodging houses are provided, why, in a civilized city, cannot they be run as they are in Boston and in some other cities, in which the wayfarer is given a bath, a clean garment, and a bed with sanitary surroundings?

It may be pampering the tramp, but how does it benefit the public that he should be compelled to be dirty and unhealthy because he cannot sleep out of doors, and cannot sleep in doors except in a place infested with vermin? If we can do nothing else we might provide vacant lots in the suburbs, under charge of the police, where vagrants could sleep on the ground. It would be more humane than to keep them walking night and day.

Hazing at Annapolis.

Midshipmen to Be Tried for the Old Offense.

The hazing difficulty has come up again, and Annapolis midshipmen are now being tried for having hazed two other boys. It is reported to be difficult to secure testimony, the victims being unwilling to say anything which will incriminate their tormentors.

The hazing problem is one of the most difficult in school government. It is difficult because the principles on which it is based are so illogical. Naturally, one would suppose that the teachers, and not the pupils, of any school would control the school; but practically it is extremely difficult for the faculty of any institution to do away with long-established customs, and in most cases they do nothing more than to control the students in following these customs, so that no great disorder or harm shall result. Naturally, also, one would suppose that the victims of cruel practices would want to have their tormentors punished, but, as a matter of fact, the schoolboy tradition of honor not only brands them as sneaks in the eyes of their comrades if they tell, but condemns them to a certain loss of their own self-respect.

The psychological reason for this doubtless is that at the schoolboy age the east spirit develops, as it did at a certain stage in the evolution of the civilized man, and that it is stronger

in the boy than in the man, just as it is stronger in half-civilized peoples than in those of higher development. It takes a remarkably independent boy to disregard the opinion of other boys, as a man may stand out against other men. The mob spirit is rampant in schools.

There is no doubt that hazing, as sometimes practiced, is brutal and cruel, and does no good to the victim or anybody else. It might be tolerated if it really increased the efficiency of school training, but there is no evidence that it does. One thing is certain, however, it can hardly be crushed out without the co-operation of the students themselves, and the only road to success for the faculty would seem to be to get rid of all the boys who are convicted of hazing, and reduce the school population to those of the students who will not haze.

The Silk Hat.

Growing Decline in the Trade in Silk Hats in London.

A London paper comments upon the fact that in recent years there has been a marked diminution in the number of silk hats sold. Not long ago, we are told, bank clerks invariably wore this style of hat on the way to their work, whereas now they take to the less imposing "bowler," or cap. It is thought from this that the high hat may be on the way to oblivion.

It is much more likely, however, that a growing tendency toward unostentatiousness has more to do with the fashion than any dislike of the high hat in its proper place. It is really rather absurd for a bank clerk earning one or two pounds a week to disport himself in garb which suggests evening dress, when going about his business in broad daylight. The clerk, perhaps, feels more comfortable, more like himself, in business suit and business headgear, than he would in shabby evening dress; and he certainly looks better.

Of course, the high hat has never in England taken precisely the same position among hats that it has in this country. It has been worn much more in England than it has here. Our schoolboys never disported themselves in sections of stovepipe and Eton jackets, as we see schoolboys pictured in old editions of "Tom Brown." The soft felt hat comes as near being the characteristic American headgear as anything. Perhaps the general use of this and of the round straw hat of summer days is due partly to our sense of the ridiculous. An American violently dislikes any garb which makes him feel absurd or is likely to put him in an absurd position. His ideas of the ridiculous are sometimes queer. For example, if he were walking down the street on a windy day, and his hat blew off, he would not feel half as uncomfortable at having to chase it down the street if it were a mere straw sailor instead of a high silk hat. In the former case he would be merely an ordinary man in an emergency; in the latter he would be something like a monarch uncrowned, chasing his symbol of royalty.

It is curious that one little pellet of lead in a man's anatomy is considered so strong a proof of devotion to his country when he can fill himself full of malaria or salicylic acid for the same reason and never be noticed.

Prince Cupid of Hawaii is headed this way, and if the mere approach of him causes such matrimonial waves to sweep over the Senate, some of the Congressmen may commit bigamy when he is actually here.

There is to be a stag hunt in New Jersey, with a real stag for the quarry. It is to be hoped that the stag is not so tame that he will turn around and wait for the hunters to come up and feed him with sugar; but that sort of thing happens sometimes when the game is strictly preserved.

The season for the white man to shoot rabbits and ducks is on, but the season for the colored man to shoot craps is always on.

The "New York Press" speaks of the "imbricated Washington two-cent stamp." There is surely something in the mullage on that stamp, but the flavor is not that of strong drink.

It always takes half an hour to call the roll in the House of Representatives. But think how much longer it would take if the Territorial Delegates voted, and the reading clerk had to call the name of the gentleman from Hawaii, Prince Kalaniano'le.

The more innocent Senator Platt appears to be the more certain it is that he has been licking the cream off other men's politics.

Peary wants the American Government to preside over the discovery of both the North and South Poles; but we must respectfully remind Mr. Peary that it will be impossible for him to discover both of them at once.

It has been settled, apparently, that China will be divided between Russia and Japan, but if that means that China is to become a Russian possession there will be a world's ruction.

Mr. Devery has nothing whatever to say touchin' on or appertainin' to the election.

The People's Forum.

Low to McClellan.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: I want to add my voice to that of many thousands sent up in commendation of that gracious act of Seth Low in sending his congratulations and offering his assistance to George B. McClellan, mayor-elect of Greater New York. It was a manly thing to do, and it will be doubt to Dr. Low's credit in more ways than one. WASHINGTON, Nov. 4. TAMMANY.

Flowers for Hospitals.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: I would like to suggest through your widely read paper that the Agricultural Department send some of its flowers, which grow in riotous profusion in its extensive greenhouses, to the various hospitals of the city. I do not know whether the hospitals have a flower fund, but certain it is that even if they have, room could be found for all the blossoms they can get. There is nothing so cheering to a sick person as flowers. They brighten the room and take the mind of the invalid away from his ills. Will The Times aid in getting the authorities to share the product of the Government flower beds with the sick? HOPE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

More Pay for Firemen.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: The firemen of the city owe you a unanimous vote of thanks for the editorial in yesterday's Times advocating more pay for them. If any class of public servants deserves such consideration, it is the firemen. They risk their lives in the discharge of duty, but do not receive a salary commensurate with the danger and responsibility of their position. They are the backbone of the city, and their services are indispensable. It is a disgrace that they should be paid less than the menial laborer. I hope you will continue to advocate their cause. O. J. B. WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

Builders' Obstructions.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: There is probably no other large city in the United States—New York excepted, of course—where the municipal authorities would permit such a blocking of sidewalks and driveways as is the common practice here in Washington. Even when an ordinary dwelling is in process of erection, it is no unusual sight to see the sidewalk for a distance of fifty feet littered up with building material, and pedestrians compelled to use the roadway. Conditions are infinitely worse, of course, when a hotel or an apartment house is going up. Then the impediment stretches itself over an area which varies from a half to three-fourths of a block, and if the structure happens to be on a corner, two streets are thus obstructed. There is no need of all this. Moreover, the public has certain rights that even a builder or a contractor ought to respect. The Times has once before adverted to this nuisance. Will it not do so again? RICHARD WARDER. WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

In a Lighter Vein.

Melancholy Days.

Who calls them melancholy days— These days of fall, a brief And cloudy above, a tangled maze, And countless yellow leaves? And slowly dying sunbeams gleam, Enveloped in a purple haze— Who calls them melancholy days? Milwaukee Sentinel.

Quite as Satisfactory.

"I want to ask you something, Grace," said the beautiful beatrix. "What is it, Ducky?" the duke inquired. "Would you object if I should request the minister to omit the word 'obey' from the service when we are married?" "Certainly not. He can just make it 'love, honor, and supply.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Just Like Lightning.

"If I had my way," said the hot-tempered capitalist, "I'd settle these strikers in short order." "Like lightning, eh?" "Yes; at any rate, they wouldn't strike twice in the same place."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Dun or Be Done.

"By Jove, Steggle, I don't see why my tailor should dun me. It's positive insolence." "Dear boy, perhaps he's afraid you've done him."—Boston Globe.

The Limit in Limericks.

The beautiful Claire had from Ore, Away with her husband, young Hore. (She pronounced his name so) Which was Harry, you know? The latest and swiftest autore. —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Poor Apology.

"Your new book won't set the river on fire." "No; it won't even keep the stove warm!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Practical Proof.

"If you appreciate me why don't you show it?" "In what way, my dear?" "You have just given me ten dollars—make it twenty."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Accounting for Tastes.

The pretty girl left her seat and went over to the other side of the car to get away from a passenger who smelled strongly of tobacco. "I don't see how a man can bear to put a nasty old pipe in his mouth!" she muttered. But she muttered it rather indistinctly. She was holding between her rosy lips the battered old 3-cent coin with which she was about to pay her car fare. —Chicago Tribune.

A Striker.

Bible—Of course you never struck a man when he was down? Bobbe—Well—yes; my rich uncle was down on our house yesterday and I struck him for five dollars. —Philadelphia Bulletin.

Wise Invalid.

Physician (to patient's wife)—Why did you delay sending for me until your husband was unconscious? Wife—Well, doctor, as long as he retained his senses he wouldn't let us send for you. —Chicago News.

A Lucky Man.

Mrs. Bixter—The fact is, John Bixter, you don't appreciate me, that's the trouble. My first husband thought himself a lucky man. Mr. Bixter—I suppose he was—when he died. —Boston Transcript.

Unfortunate.

"She bears the appearance of one who has been some great sorrow." "She has. You see, she is a collector of antiquities and bizarre bric-a-brac. Finally, her home got so full of her battered treasures that people were continually mistaking it for a second-hand store." —San Francisco Bulletin.

The Promise.

Ay, baby, of course I will give you the moon And the stars— Venus—Mars— By tomorrow at noon.

Not now, little pig! Can't you see it is right They should shine, Baby mine, Thro' the rest of the night? —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Courts and Capitals of the Old World

By THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

King George's Training.

King George's appointment by his brother-in-law, King Edward, to the rank of admiral of the British navy, serves to recall the fact that not only is he a sailor by profession, but that it was, moreover, in the British navy that he received his training. Indeed, he was serving on board an English man-of-war at the time he was elected to the throne of Greece.

The story goes that when the delegates of the Greek legislature and of the foreign powers came on board to inform him that he had become King of Greece, some delay occurred before he appeared upon the scene to receive their message, due to the fact that he had been mast-headed for some boyish offense. It was not thought well to summon him down from his lofty eminence in the ordinary way, the officer of the deck not wishing to attract the attention of the deputation to the fact that the new King of Greece was undergoing punishment. So a fellow-midshipman was sent aloft to quietly tell him to come down, and in passing to him the first information of his elevation to the throne of Greece. It is probably the only instance on record of a royal prince receiving the news that he had become King while mast-headed.

Only Woman Admiral.

In those days King George was known as Prince William of Denmark. He took the name of George, owing to its being more agreeable to Grecian ears and more easily adapted to the Hellenic language than William. King George is already an admiral of the Danish navy, while his consort, Queen Olga, who holds a master's sailing certificate and can handle a boat with great skill and daring, enjoys the unique distinction of being the only woman admiral, that rank having been conferred upon her in the Russian navy by the late Czar in recognition of her kindness to Russian sailors and naval officers, for whom she has established a special ward in the great hospital which she has founded in Athens. Queen Olga, it may be remembered, is princess of the imperial house of Romanoff, being a daughter of the late Grand Duke Constantine, and a granddaughter, therefore, of Czar Nicholas I.

Earl Erroll's Elevation.

The Earl of Erroll, who has just been appointed lord-in-waiting to King Edward, in succession to the Earl of Darnley, may be said to be a kinsman of the royal family. For the seventeenth Earl of Erroll married Lady Elizabeth Fitzclarence, daughter of King William and of Mrs. Jordan, the actress. Lord Erroll is the twenty-third hereditary lord of high command of Scotland, and as such takes precedence of all peers and non-royal dignitaries in Edward VII's northern kingdom. He is a soldier by profession, has commanded the regiment of Blues, and served with distinction under Lord Roberts in the war in South Africa.

The office of lord high constable of Scotland has been in the family ever since it was granted to Sir Gilbert Hay by King Robert the Bruce, who likewise presented Sir Gilbert with the title of Baron of the coast of Ayr-shire, which remains to this day the ancestral home of the Earls of Erroll. Dr. Johnson spent a night at Slains with Boswell on their famous Highland journey, and complained, it may be remembered, of being kept awake by the roaring of the sea under his windows, and also by the smell of the "sea fowls' feathers," with which his pillow was stuffed.

Victory With a Yoke.

The Hays trace their descent from a stout yeoman, who in the days of the invasion of the Danes performed prodigies of valor on the battlefield at Loncarty with the yoke of his plow, turning defeat into victory and receiving in recognition thereof lands and knight-hood from his grateful sovereign, as well as authority to use as supporters for his new armorial bearings a couple of yemen, each armed with a yoke, while the family motto, "Serva Jugum," may be interpreted as "Preserve the Yoke." Lord Erroll's eldest son is that Viscount Kilmarnock who has achieved distinction, not only as an amateur actor, but also as a playwright, being married to the daughter of King Edward's neighbors at Balmoral, Sir Alram and Lady Mackenzie.

Showed Italian Bankers.

There are no shrewder business people in the world than the Italians, the Lombards, indeed, being the originators of the modern system of banking. No surprise will, therefore, be caused by the fact that the Italians are about to take a remarkably clever advantage of the excellent impression created throughout France by the recent visit to Paris of King Victor Emmanuel and his beautiful consort, an impression which is likely to be rendered still more agreeable by the coronation which the excellent "Papa Loubet," as the French President is now known every-where, is certain to receive a few weeks hence at Rome.

The advantage in question is nothing more nor less than the conversion of the Italian debt from 5 to 3 per cent interest. Nearly \$900,000,000 of the Italian debt is held in France, and the result of this conversion of Italian bonds from 5 to 3 per cent will constitute a severe blow to the incomes of the petty bourgeoisie of France, by whom Italian government stocks are largely held. The preparations for this conversion are already under way. Of course, the Italian treasury authorities do not dream of admitting that there is any connection between the transaction and the visit to Paris of the King and Queen of Italy. But the popularity which the latter have acquired in France, more especially in the gay metropolis, has been turned to good account by those who are arranging for the conversion of the debt. For they have managed to create such a boom in Italian government stocks, as to bring their price up to 105, and it is on this ground, that is to say, the exaggerated value of the bonds, that they are to be converted into 3 per cents.

May Dread Royal Visits.

French people after a time will begin to dread, rather than to welcome, the visits of foreign monarchs. For the long visit which King Charles of Portugal paid to Paris a year or so ago was followed by a reduction in the interest; that portion of the national debt of Portugal which is held abroad, chiefly by small French investors, thus diminishing their incomes, while each of the two visits of the Emperor and Empress of Russia to France has been

Political Gossip Here and There

Leader Murphy of Tammany.

Although George B. McClellan is elected mayor of Greater New York, it must be admitted that the man of the hour in the big city is Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall. This is not to say that Mayor-elect McClellan will be the helpless tool of Tammany, as was charged against him in the campaign, or that he will hand out to exercises independence, but rather that McClellan's victory must be attributed to the wonderful political skill and sagacity of the chief of the Fourteenth Street Wigwam, and to his powers of organization.

When Croker elected Van Wyck mayor of Greater New York, Van Wyck was a minority mayor; his vote was many thousands less than the combined votes of his opponents, Low, Tracy, and George; two years later Croker's candidate, the Hon. Edward M. Shepard, a man of high character and integrity, was defeated, and Tammany was swept from power absolutely. Croker left for England, and for a brief interval the Hon. Lewis Nixon ruled Tammany without success. Then came Murphy, who found Tammany sick and despondent, wholly without office, his chief reason for existence. A year ago Murphy carried Greater New York by the unprecedented majority of 122,000, and last Tuesday, fighting a combination of Republicans and Independent Democrats, he carried it for the Democratic ticket by nearly 65,000.

Genius for Organization.

Murphy's genius for political organization is in a local way greater than Mark Hanna's in a national way, and when it is remembered that the man of Greater New York is larger than that of any State save New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and Indiana, "local" means something more than mere ward politics. Leader Murphy is forty-two years of age and has worked himself up from the Tammany ranks to the head of the largest political organization in the country. At the outset of the late campaign many questioned his judgment, yet followed his dictation. No other Tammany leader has dared to invade Brooklyn, but Murphy did, and completely routed the veteran Democratic leader, Hugh McLaughlin, who revolted from the Democratic ticket. Murphy's decision to nominate and endorse Grant and Forbes, the Fusion candidates, was thought at the time to be a mistake, but it proved to be a master stroke after they were forced off the Fusion ticket, both men polling a larger vote than McClellan.

May Seek Greater Power.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that Murphy may now look out for greater control; he may seek to extend his power to the State Democracy, now under the domination of ex-Senator Hill, and many will believe that it would be wise to displace the sage of Wolfert's Hoost with a man like Leader Murphy. Murphy will have twenty of the State committee, and needs only six more to control the committee. These he can doubtless pick up in Buffalo or some of the up-State counties where there is dissatisfaction with the present control of the State committee would make him a power in national councils.

The Massachusetts Majority.

The majority by which Governor Bates was re-elected in Massachusetts is evidently as much a surprise to the Republicans of the Bay State as it is a disappointment to the Democrats. Although the Republicans may make denial, there is no doubt that they were somewhat uneasy at one stage of the campaign, and would have been satisfied had their ticket won by one-half the majority which it received. One year ago Governor Bates was elected by a majority of 57,000 and last Tuesday he received approximately 55,000 votes than his Democratic opponent, Colonel Gaston. The cause for Republican uneasiness and Democratic hope seems to have been the situation in Boston. Evidently both parties saw that there was a trend of sentiment toward the Democratic in that city which is the only Democratic stronghold in the State. This caused the Republicans to do some hustling outside the Hub for the purpose of bringing out their vote in the rural districts.

Effect on Olney Boom.

The result shows that, according to prediction, the Democrats did make substantial gains in Boston, but these were correspondingly overcome by Republican gains in the cities and towns outside of Boston. The Democrats did not count upon these Republican gains, but on the contrary expected to increase their own vote in these sections. The outcome will doubtless have a dampening effect upon the Olney Presidential boom. Had the Democrats carried the State there might have been some excuse for the followers of the former Secretary of State to come forward with his name at the national convention, but the Democrats are not likely to select a candidate from a State hopelessly Republican.

The Drift of Public Opinion.

Columbus Citizen—The chief business of Republican reformers at this time is to induce the public to overlook the Postoffice looting and the land grafting in the West. Boston Globe—Andrew Carnegie, Joseph Pulitzer, Senator Lodge, and ex-Senator Turner came over together on the Cedric—a game quartet, for either wish or poker. Philadelphia Record—It is quite natural that the Republican leaders in Congress should determine not to pass the subsidy bill this winter. The country would not be so inclined to think that the Republican Statesmen will give their hold upon the public Treasury before they distribute the contents.

New York Sun—No wonder the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt is anxious to secure the professional services of the Hon. Marcus Alonzo Hanna for the summer and autumn months of the year 1904. Indianapolis News—John H. Clarke, Democratic candidate for United States Senator in Ohio, makes affidavit that his campaign has cost him \$3,100. Some people are inclined to think he paid more than it was worth. Philadelphia Press—President Roosevelt is pleased with the general result. He certainly could not be displeased. Tammany's local victory is the only speck in the clear water. New York Tribune—Mr. McClellan is going to Washington to attend the extra session of Congress. Doubtless he will be pleased to find on his return that Murphy has saved him a great deal of trouble by filling out the list of appointments to office in his absence. Baltimore Sun—The people of Maryland have confided to Mr. Edwin Warfield a most important trust, and they expect him to be true to it and to himself. —New York Press.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

What a woman admires in a man is the way he can get a telegram without wanting to faint. What worries a woman about wearing flannels is how embarrassing it would be if she got in a railway accident. It's very remarkable what a fine time married men seem to think they are having when they are away on a business trip. Some women are bull; in such a funny way it is hard to understand how they know whether they are in trouble or not of themselves or behind. A man would a darn sight rather pay for the birthday presents his wife gives him than to have her buy his cigars and pay for them herself. —New York Press.