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SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1900.

SHALL IT COME TO THIS?

A dispatch from Washington to the Baltimore Sun represents that great interest is being manifested there in a report that Grover Cleveland is going, very shortly, to announce that he will support Mr. Wm. J. Bryan for the Presidency. The dispatch goes on to say that very many of the Gold Standard Democrats are taking the position that, as the bill establishing the gold standard is now a law, silver is, in fact, eliminated as a political issue, and that there is, therefore, no longer any reason why the Democrats who split off from the party in 1896 should longer remain separated from it.

It would be most gratifying to The Times if the Kansas City Convention would adopt a platform upon which all true Democrats could stand, but we do not see how any self-respecting Gold Democrat can support William J. Bryan standing on the Chicago platform of 1896. If it was right to refuse to support Bryan and the Chicago platform in 1896, it must be right to refuse in 1900. Principles do not change.

On the very day we read this dispatch in the Baltimore Sun we met with the following most admirable editorial article in the Indianapolis News, which discusses the subject so trenchantly, though called out by some other event, that we reproduce it in full here, as follows:

"There can," writes Seneca, "be no happiness without constancy and prudence; for a wise man is to write without a blot; and what he likes once he approves forever; he admits of nothing that is either evil or slippery; but marches without staggering or stumbling, and is never surprised; he lives always true and steady to himself." Though the Roman philosopher does not identify constancy with courage, he does show that they are close of kin, and that they are both the product of true wisdom. But we do not need to appeal to the philosophers in support of the statement that a constant man must of necessity be a courageous one.

It may almost be said that the first and most important quality in a public servant, or, indeed, in a citizen living under a free government, is the ability to decide on a given course of action, and having decided, to stand by it against all opposition. Such a one will admit "of nothing that is either evil or slippery," will march "without staggering or stumbling," and will ever be "true and steady to himself." And this is civic courage. We all know it when we see it, and we all honor it. The man without it may be pitied, rather than despised, but he is never loved or trusted.

There have been many men in high place who were markedly deficient in this great quality. One of the most notable was a fellow-countryman and contemporary of Seneca—Pontius Pilate. The story of his weakness and vacillation, of his pleading with the people for leave to render a righteous judgment, of his condemnation of one whom he himself admitted to be without fault, of his washing his hands in the sight of all the people to show that he had no part in the crime, and finally of his cowardly attempt to throw the responsibility on those by whom he had allowed himself to be coerced, is typical.

Of course, it is the merest truism to say that no nation can long survive in which this great quality of civic courage becomes extinct. Indeed, cowards are dead while they live, for they "die many deaths." Cowardice and a want of constancy betoken a want of mastery over self. And the man without that cannot be "true and steady to himself." It is infinitely to the credit of the American people that they admire a man with nerve and pluck. We see this shown by their respect for a man who will not back down, as well as by their contempt for a "quitter." Andrew Jackson, Gen. Grant, and Grover Cleveland are popular favorites, because, though they had their faults, they were at least not afraid. And that is much.

The human heart has always been responsive to this influence. The man who lives his own life, does his own work, heeds his own conscience, and respects his own individuality is the one to whom the people instinctively turn in the hours of trial. They are drawn by his wisdom and evident moral quality. Confidence naturally goes out to one who trusts himself and who tells the truth. The curse pronounced on the waverer and wabbler is as old as Genesis—"unstable as water, thou shalt not excel." The word is true. The man who wins in the high and noble sense is still the one who hears the voice of God Almighty, saying: "This is the way, walk ye in it." The path may not be smooth, but it is at least straight.

In his first letter on "A Regicide Peace," Edmund Burke, deprecating, in 1796, the conduct of those who had stood by him in denouncing the butcheries of the French revolution a few years back, but who were then showing a disposition to compromise with the Directory, says: "For the few days I have to linger here I am removed completely from the busy scene of the world; but I hold myself to be still responsible for everything that I have done whilst I continued on the place of action. If the rawest tyro in politics has been influenced by the authority of my gray hairs, and led by anything in my speeches or my writings to enter into this war, he has a right to call upon me to know why I have changed my opinions," if he had, in fact, changed them.

It seems to us this is the true philosophy of life, and the constancy is utterly incomprehensible to us.

ANOTHER OF THOSE AMENDMENTS.

Proposals to amend the Constitution of the United States are of such frequent occurrence that they ordinarily attract little, if any, attention. Every crank who has an ism brings forward an amendment to the Constitution, which shall compel all the American people to wear their coats according to the cut he most favors, or to use corn bread on their breakfast tables whether they eat wheat bread or do not.

Sometimes, however, amendments are brought forward which require notice, and this is the case with one just introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Ray, of New York, to which we made humorous reference yesterday. But Mr. Ray is chairman of the Committee on Judiciary of the House, and his proposal demands serious consideration, for whatever he says in regard to our fundamental law will naturally command attention, and it deals with a subject that is now uppermost in the public mind and falls into the current as the public mind is now running. It is as follows:

"Resolved, etc., That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution:

"Article XVI. The Congress shall have power to regulate and repress monopolies and combinations; to create and dissolve corporations and dispose of their property, and to make all laws necessary and proper to exercise of the foregoing powers. Such powers may be exercised by the several States in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States."

If it were possible to make this a part of the Constitution of the United States it would wholly end our present government of federal union, and would at once convert us into a vast consolidated empire, ruled from the centre as effectually as China is, and it would, no doubt, lead in a short time to a corrupt and degraded central government like China's, that plundered the people at its will, to squander the booty amongst pampered favorites.

The beauty of our system of government and its strength and power as an agency that cultivates the spirit of liberty and pushes forward all the steps of progress lies in the fact that local matters and interests are all under local control while what affects all in the same way is placed under the control of a central government, in which all have an equal representation. This produces individuality, independence amongst the people and separate and almost contending institutions with but few miles separating them. No people educated to that system of life will ever fall into the customs of one living upon a flat and dead level, and ready, therefore, to submit tamely to whatever emanates from its central authority.

But Mr. Ray proposes to change all this. He proposes to give Congress authority to legislate concerning all the domestic affairs of the people, and to send a United States marshal into every citizen's house to summon him before a United States Court to give an account of his transactions whenever some envious business rival may complain that that citizen and another have pooled their energies and resources because they could do better in partnership than they could do when acting separately.

We have no fear that the people of the United States will ever sanction such a proposition as this, but attention ought to be called to it, especially since the commission bill passed.

KENTUCKY COURAGE.

The distinguished Kentucky author, Mr. James Lane Allen, has been telling the people of his State some very plain truths. "Do you suppose," he asks, "that the Kentuckians of our day are braver than the pioneers? Do you suppose that any people ever elevated its ideal of courage in the eyes of the world by all the homicides and all the duels that it could count?" And then, in answer to these very pointed questions, he says, "There is only one way in which any civilized people has even been able to impress the world very deeply with a belief in the reality and the nobility of its courage, and that is by the warlike spirit of its men in times of war, and by the peaceful spirit of its men in times of peace."

The people of Kentucky will do well to take these ringing words to heart. They are a chivalrous and courageous people, but the kind of courage which they now need is the courage to disarm and be good.

But there will be no peace in Kentucky until her citizens agree to settle all their public difficulties by the arbitrament of the ballot, and this cannot be until it is agreed that the voting shall be free and the count honest. When bossism, and bulldozing, and cheating in elections are attempted in any Southern State, where whites are pitted against whites, there will be shooting, and shooting means revolution.

There is a call in Kentucky to-day for honest courage, for the courage of honesty, for the courage that dares to do right.

THE LAW EPITOMIZED.

In commenting on the commissioners of valuation act, the Staunton Spectator says that, while it is not opposed to any law which tends to make taxation equal and uniform, it is opposed to any more tax laws unless they are enacted to relieve those who have been all along paying their taxes. It is unwilling to increase the revenues of the State simply to give the politicians more money to spend.

In the same connection the Page Courier says that "the spirit of all such laws is class legislation of the worst kind," their object being to make the citizens pay from two to three times as much taxes on property of this character as is paid by the holders of other kinds of property. "It is a notorious fact," adds our contemporary, "that every kind of property not included in the list to be appraised by the commissioner of valuation is not assessed at its true value—in many instances not one-half or even one-third—and why persons who may be so unfortunate as to have their possessions in this class should be taxed full value, no reason can be found in the mind of any just man." In explaining its use of the phrase "unfortunate possessions," the Courier says that it is a well known fact that in many cases widows and orphans have all their money invested in this class of property, "the savings of a hard-earned competence, or the result of a wise provision of a self-denying husband or father, in providing a life insurance policy when he he could no longer provide for them."

Taken together, the comments of the Staunton Spectator and the Page Courier completely summarize and characterize this new tax law. The financial affairs of Virginia are in good condition, and there is no pressing need for additional revenue. Yet, a raid is to be made on a certain class of property-owners, and a large part of the additional taxes which it is proposed to gather from property-owners of this class is to go to the one hundred and eighteen new office-holders created under the act. The office-holders are to get 12 1-2 per cent. of all the taxes collected, and they are to be paid upon the basis of their assessment. At the same time the commissioners of revenue are to get their same commission for the work done by the commissioners of valuation. It is not proposed by this act to lighten the burden of taxation upon any. It is simply proposed to squeeze the owners of securities a little harder, and to give one-eighth of the revnue thus collected to the new army of office-holders.

The Page Courier says that property not included in the list to be appraised by the commissioners of valuation is not assessed at more than one-half value. This is true, except as to real estate values in cities. City realty, as a rule, is assessed up to its full market value.

It was a great mistake on the part of the Legislature to have enacted this law. It was proposed by Senator Lupton to create a tax commission, which would take the whole subject of taxation in hand and formulate a system which would as nearly as possible conform to the constitutional provision for equal and uniform taxation. Our whole system of taxation in Virginia is antiquated and utterly unsuited to existing conditions, and it was a matter of supreme importance to have had that system modernized. Again, it was proposed by Senator Glass to adopt the inspection system in Virginia, so that the State might see that her officers throughout the counties and cities were doing their full duty, and were carrying on the State's business according to the latest approved methods. But the Legislature would not hear to it. Both of these measures were put aside, and instead, a bill passed to create a large number of new office-holders, and to put the screws to a single class of property-owners. It is no wonder that this measure has aroused the indignation of many citizens. Taxation in Virginia is not equal and uniform, and it would be less so than ever under the enforcement of this arduous law.

OUR RELIGIOUS CONTEMPORARIES.

We have nothing to do, in these columns, with the British-Boer war, but we think there is a lesson well worth learning and remembering, and for all Christian workers, in this incident. There is no place or calling or position or work in life where indefiniteness will not weaken and injure, and where definiteness of aim will not count, and count largely towards success. Wherever you find a man "shooting in the air," no matter what his purpose or calling may be, he must fail. He dissipates his energies, he wastes his opportunities, and if any good result follows it is more the result of accident than of any foresight or design on his part. And when you find the man of definite aim, clear-cut plan and purpose, distinct object to be obtained, and clear knowledge of the method by which he purposes to obtain it, then, other things being even comparatively equal, you find the successful man.—Southern Churchman.

* * *

Man for man the Boer beat the Briton. The campaign is ending by overwhelming the little republics with a quarter of a million of soldiers. There is a limit to the Boer's power to resist. He is not ubiquitous. He has no ports. The swift British cruisers keep out of the nearby Portuguese harbor all vessels with flour, powder or guns for the republican forces. The Dutch army is blockaded. The fate is fixed. They lack the stubborn courage of the Confederate. The Boer seems demoralized when the enemy begins to invade his home, for hitherto the fights have been on British soil, in Natal and Cape Colony. The Southerner stood to his guns with his fairest lands a desolation, made a desert of ashes by order of baffled and beaten generals. Nevertheless the Boer has given a good account of himself. The world has accorded him its applause. The swamp raccoon winning a dozen single fights against a trio of dogs must succumb to a pack, surrounding him with eager, aggressive sharp teeth. The pelt of the game fellow is reckoned an ornament in the hunting lodge of the sportsman. The laurels of Boer farmer or cotton planter will never droop in the pantheon of Immortals.—Christian Advocate.

* * *

Redeeming love is the permanent sentiment of Jesus Christ, "the same yesterday, to-day and forever." The gospel has never meant anything less than God's disposition to save any child of Adam through the one, infinite sacrifice. The death of the sinner, in his persistent impiety and unbelief, does not contradict this fact. He cannot die for want of compassion on the part of such a God. Sovereign grace alone preserves believers from a similar doom. The world ought to know that the wrath of God is not hatred of his creatures, but justice to his obstinate enemies. The race, since the fall, has come into being as the object of divine mercy, and each individual lives and dies in that relation. The Cross of Christ proclaims to the universe that although the exercise of divine compassion may be restrained by justice, it cannot cease to exist, but will remain true forever and ever.—Central Presbyterian.

* * *

Southern girlhood has, perhaps, been the victim of no greater curse than the art and music evil, especially the latter; and in music, as in art, it would be very unjust to say that the parent alone is to blame. Girls' schools encourage the mistake by making the most elaborate arrangement for music, when those for literary and scientific training are pitifully inadequate. As a rule, these schools have no library, or a very small one. They have no laboratories, and in many cases no scientific apparatus even for class-room demonstration by the teacher. The majority of them have no gymnasium and no teacher of physical culture. But pianos are never lacking. With the majority of the literary and scientific classes taught, where blackboard surface is impossible, music rooms are abundant. While one woman teaches mathematics and "natural science," presides in the study hall, and superintends the girls' shopping, at a salary of $250, there is always at least one man to teach nothing but music, and in such a school this man is almost invariably paid a thousand dollars a year. In one of the best female seminaries of Virginia the professor of history receives $600 a year, the professor of music $2,000. There is in that school not even a pretence at a scientific laboratory, but musical instruments are numerous and costly.—Miss Celeste Parrish, in Religious Herald.

CURRENT TOPICS.

We take the following paragraph from an editorial article in the Central Presbyterian:

"We believe there are strong natural influences working among men in the direction of good morals, and so, for the opportunity at least, of religion. That the drink habit unfits a man for skillful and responsible work has come to be almost universally recognized. Whatever may be true as to the habits of men of leisure, certainly more and more in all athletic sports, in all work requiring steadiness of eye and hand, and in all the common routine of business, the drinking man is at a discount. The man who drinks cannot be trusted on the railroad train, on the builder's scaffold, on the painter's chair beside the lofty building, at the helm of the ship, no more than in the bank or the counting-room. Commerce, business, mechanics, arts of every kind do not want him, and are combining against the use of strong drink."

It is that fact that is doing more than all other agencies, save Christian endeavor, to solve the liquor problem. Drunkards are not wanted in the business world. In this day of sharp rivalries, the man who keeps his brain forever beclouded with alcohol will be left in the race. Nor is the drunkard tolerated in the best society. In the "inner circles" of the idle set, whose only business in life is to amuse themselves, the drunkard may have a place, but not, we say, in the best society. The sentiment of the age in trade, in industry, and in society is more than ever in favor of temperance.

* * *

In yesterday's paper we had something to say about Mr. Cowherd's diatribe on the flag as a "commercial asset." The Macon Telegraph has an article on the same subject, from which we take the following paragraph:

"Now, we infer that Mr. Cowherd was a Union man during the war (if he dates that far back), from the fact that he is from Missouri, and from the reference to Grant's march on Richmond. In this latter connection he expressed the hope that 'something of the life of liberty still permeates this nation that permeated the followers of yonder flag,' in those several attempts to capture the Confederate Capital. In other words, it was not a 'commercial asset' then. Maybe not, but what was the fight about? To 'preserve the Union.' Very good. Why was it worth preserving? What was there in the South to fight for? Niggers? You said no. White folks? No. What then? Cotton—trade."

It is currently reported that certain New England traders were violently opposed to bringing this war to a close, on the ground that to do so would be to ruin their business.

AFTERMATH.

The president of the Topeka Capital Newspaper Company makes the following announcement:

"When the idea of having the Rev. Mr. Sheldon conduct the experiment was first conceived we had no other thought than that the Capital would resume its old methods so soon as the week should be over.

"We now believe in the Rev. Mr. Sheldon's idea. We believe the time is ripe for a Christian daily and we will make one of the Capital. In matters of detail the Capital will probably not strictly follow the example set this week. For instance, the make-up of the paper will be changed somewhat and there will be more news printed, both local and telegraphic. However, in a general and material way the Capital will adopt Mr. Sheldon's idea of a religious paper."

* * *

Sir Frederic William Burton, former director of the National Gallery, of London, is dead. He was eighty-four years old.

Under Dr. Burton's Administration large and important additions were made to the gallery, including some of the finest examples of Loenardo, Raphael, Holbein and Velazquez. In 1884 he received the honor of knighthood.

* * *

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, recently told the president of the Civil Service Commission to put a stop to the unsightly gum-chewing habit of twenty women employes.

SOUTHERN NOTES.

The Mobile Register of March 15th says: "This is the eighty-fourth birthday of the venerable and lovable Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Alabama, Right Rev. R. H. Wilmer, whose years have exceeded those of the ordinary span of man's life, but have all been spent in the good work of humanity's upbuilding. His friends rejoice in his continuance with them and in his good health and the promise this gives of the pleasure of further association and guidance.

* * *

The State Capitol of South Carolina is to be completed. The General Assembly recently authorized the Sinking Fund Commission to lend $200,000 for the completion of the building.

The commission appointed to complete the work met Friday and decided to go ahead at once. Plans and specifications will be called for.

* * *

On Friday last at Columbia, S. C., the Clear-Water Bleachery, at Aiken, $500,000; the Iceman Mills, McColl, S. C., $200,000, and the Alpha Mills, Jonesville, S. C., $100,000, filed their incorporation papers at the State Capitol. The Anderson Yarn and Knitting Mill increases from $50,000 to $200,000.

The total capital projected in cotton mills this year is $4,525,000.

* * *

An Athens, Ga., company will at once proceed to establish an electric power plant at Tallahassee shoals, eight miles from Athens, on the Oconee River.

One hundred thousand dollars will be spent in establishing the new plant, and 1,000-horse-power will be developed, which will be rented to different manufacturers in Athens. Work begins this week.

The Angel of the Spring.

O Angel of the spring, arise!
Reach forth, and waken them that sleep,
By pallid uplands, winter-worn,
Or lapped in sylvan hollows deep,
Or cased within the leafless thorn.
Soul of the year, desired and dear,
Quicken the life that slumbering lies!

O Angel of the spring, arise,—
Thyself a sleeper in some place
Of magic green, of flowing streams;
Draw thence with visionary grace,
Clad in the vesture of thy dreams:
Soul of the year, bend thou to hear,
When sleepers wake with tender sighs!

O Angel of the spring, arise!
Touch thou the willow's amber wand,—
And silverly its buds unfold!
Pace thou through meadows—they responsd,
And spread their cloths of green and gold!
Soul of the year, dispel all fear,
And bring the glad, the old surprise!

O Angel of the spring, arise!
Blow southward a clear, thrilling note;
And, gathering at thy sovereign call,
From halcyon lands, beloved, remote,
Return the woodland minstrels all:
Soul of the year, thy travelers steer
Through sunny or through darkened skies!

O Angel of the spring, arise!
May this my song find grace with thee,
Made sweet with words that once could bring
The nightingale across the sea,
When Grecian bards at ease did sing.
Soul of the year, desired and dear,
Quicken the life that slumbering lies.

—Edith M. Thomas, in Harper's Bazar.

Do It All.

"Yes, I got one of those piano attachments to accompany my wife when she sings."

"Good idea."

"Isn't it? The next thing I want to get is an attachment that will do the singing."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Bargain Finesse.

Crockery Dealer—Yes, we always put one good pitcher in every basket of cracked ones.

New Clerk—What's that for?

Crockery Dealer—Why, blockhead, the woman who gets the good pitcher sends in a lot of other women who buy the cracked pitchers.—Indianapolis Journal.

Strange, Indeed.

McJigger—That's a funny thing.

Thingumbob—What is?

McJigger—Miss Passey was an old maid before she married, and now that her husband is dead she has become a young widow.—Philadelphia Press.

It Was Only His Usual Luck.

One day in a town where he was to lecture Mr. Beecher went into a barber shop to be shaved. The barber, not knowing him, asked him whether he was going to hear Beecher lecture.

"I guess so," was the reply.

"Well," continued the barber, "if you haven't got a ticket you can't get one. They're all sold, and you'll have to stand."

"That's just my luck," said Mr. Beecher. "I always did have to stand when I heard that man talk."—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Lame Defence.

Captain R. S. Parks, patron of the "Commissioners of Valuation" bill, is out in a specious, but feeble, defence of the measure. There is not a statement he makes that cannot be controverted; and his clatter about "honest returns" will not have much weight with the people who remember that he led the fight in the House of Delegates against the bill designed to make public officials quit misappropriating and stealing funds. He was not willing to send out three expert accountants to examine men hired to handle State, city and county moneys; but he would send out one hundred and twenty agents to usurp the functions of Commissioners of the Revenue and to examine into the private affairs of the tax-payers of Virginia. Captain Parks seems to have a tender regard for county treasurers and clerks when it comes to inspecting their books; but very little consideration for the rights of the people when it comes to nosing into their books.

He resented, as an insult of public officials, the proposition to supervise their public accounts, but he does not hesitate to insult every tax-payer in Virginia with the suggestion that he is a perjurer, and cannot be relied upon to swear truthfully to his tax account.—Lynchburg News.

Going to New Mexico.

NOTTOWAY, VA., March 17.—Special.—Mr. J. W. Harrison, of Brunswick County, arrived here to-day to prepare to take his ill brother to New Mexico, where he hopes to be able to have his health restored.

Mr. Harrison has a very ill wife at Dr. Kelly's private hospital in Baltimore.

Mr. Snider a Candidate.

Mr. William A. Snider, who is a candidate for the Common Council from Monroe Ward, is a young business man of this city, and is engaged with the Simons' Blank-Book Company. He is well and favorably known, not only in his immediate vicinity, but throughout the entire community. Mr. Snider is quite popular and has a strong support among a wide circle of friends.

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Colds, Coughs, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Clouds of Medicated Vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nostrils, cleansing and vaporizing all the inflamed and diseased parts which cannot be reached by medicine taken into the stomach.

It reaches the sore spots—It heals the raw places—It goes to the seat of disease—It acts as a balm and tonic to the whole system—$1.00 at druggists or sent by mail. 1505 Arch St., Phila.

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FRESH GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

A Poker Game in Which a Million Changed Hands.

PORTO RICO TARIFF TO BE TESTED

Death From a Toothpick—Lawyer Goes to Jail Rather Than Pay an Exorbitant Bill—Newspaper Enterprise.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Special.—The Sun of this morning tells of a great game of poker that was recently played in this city between five Chicago men and a New Yorker. The game started a week ago, when the Chicago men, who are interested in certain industrial enterprises, started out from the Windy City for New York in a private car. It is said that the owner of the car lost $300,000 at poker on the trip. The game thus begun was continued after the party arrived in New York, and rumor is that more than a million dollars changed hands before the game was concluded; that one of the players lost $100,000, another $85,000, and another $250,000. The names of the men are all known, but, of course, are not made public.

The New York Journal has undertaken to test the Porto Rican tariff bill. It announces to-day that Hon. David B. Hill and the law firm of Einstein & Townsend have begun proceedings on behalf of the Journal by which, they hope, the question as to whether or not Porto Rico is a part of the United States and whether or not its inhabitants are entitled to all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution will be adjudicated without delay in the United States Supreme Court.

THE FIGHT ON TAMMANY.

It was mentioned yesterday that the present crusade against vice would probably result in making trouble for Tammany. This is indicated in a recent interview with Dr. Parkhurst. Dr. Parkhurst believes that the present crusade will quiet down and that all the gambling dens will soon be running again, but he hopes that there will be an uprising of the people and that Tammany will be driven out.

"We are aiming," he said to-day, "at the system that underlies this matter, and are endeavoring to break down the machine. The powers will, of course, drive some scapegoat into the wilderness. It may be Devery and it may be Thomas. Devery is a specimen of colossal indiscretion, and it may be that the powers are going to substitute a shrewder and more dangerous man. The consumation of this present agitation will come later, when the men at the top will be aimed at."

BROTHER-IN-LAW TO HIS SON.

George H. Creed, a member of the Queens County Board of Supervisors, is brother-in-law to his own son, having recently married the sister of his son's wife. Since the marriage the Supervisor and his son have been trying to figure out what relationship they bear to each other. The conclusion arrived at is something like this:

While Creed is brother-in-law to his own son and father-in-law to his sister-in-law, his wife becomes mother-in-law to her own sister and also sister-in-law to her stepson. Should both couples have children the relationship will be further complicated.

The children of the elder Creed will be both aunts and uncles to their cousins, the children of the younger Creed. Then the elder Creed and his wife will serve in the dual relationship of grandfather and grandmother and uncle and aunt to young Creed's children, while young Creed and his wife will be both uncle and aunt to their own step-brothers and sisters.

Tiffany & Co. have made up their exhibit for the Paris Exposition. The value of the collection, it is said, is between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. Most of the artistic designing was done under the personal direction of Paulding Farnham. The artistic effect of some of the vases and trinkets are remarkably fetching. The figures have been carved out of the solid metals and not cast and then attached to the pieces, as is so frequently done.

JAIL RATHER THAN EXTORTION.

Edward J. Burton, a Brooklyn lawyer, was locked up in the police station on West Thirtieth Street last night on the complaint of a restaurant keeper. Burton and a friend went into the restaurant and ordered a steak with mushrooms. A bill for $2.20 was presented, which Burton refused to pay, claiming that it was an overcharge. The restaurant keeper, who was a woman, called a policeman, and Burton was arrested. In the Police Court he said that his bill should have been $1.35, and that he offered to pay that sum, but determined to go to prison rather than permit the extortion.

It is announced here that Mr. Charles Frohman is to have a new theatre in London. The site has been purchased, and he expects to have the new theatre opened by the beginning of next year.

In the same connection it might be mentioned that Mr. Frohman has secured the English rights for M. Edmond Rostand's new play, "L'Aiglon," and Miss Maude Adams will play the role here which Mme. Bernhardt originated in Paris.

The New York Times announces that it will be published every day at the Paris Exposition. It will appear there in its usual New York form, with eight to thirty-two pages every day, and will be printed on a Goss press. The exhibit will give a complete demonstration of the methods of publishing an American newspaper.

KILLED BY A TOOTHPICK.

An autopsy was performed at Bellevue Hospital yesterday on the body of Peter McCue, who, while working as a street paver, was accidentally struck in the stomach by the iron he used for pounding cobbles.

The autopsy showed that at some time in the forgotten past McCue had swallowed a toothpick, and that the blow from the iron forced the point of the toothpick through his stomach into his intestines, thus causing an abscess and peritonitis.

The Medical Board.

Alexandria, Va., March 8, 1900.

Editor of The Times:

Sir,—Will you state in your Query column what physicians compose the State Board of Examiners, and when do they hold their sessions?

SUBSCRIBER.

The State Board of Medical Examiners of Virginia for the term of four years from April 1, 1898, are as follows: R. W. Martin, Lynchburg; William L. Robinson, Danville; W. B. Robinson, Tappahannock; H. M. North, Norfolk; J. E. Warlner, Brook Hill; O. C. Wright, Jarratt's; R. S. Martin, Stuart; Samuel Lile, Lynchburg; R. C. Randolph, Boyce; R. M. Slaughter, Theological Seminary; E. T. Brady, Abingdon; Charles W. Rodgers, Staunton.

Homeopathic Members—E. C. Williams, Richmond; M. R. Allen, Norfolk.

The Board meets at the call of the president.—Ed.

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CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—I have this day admitted J. E. WOODFIN to an interest in the wholesale hat business formerly conducted by me under the style of T. D. STOKES & CO. There will be no change in the name of the firm.

(Signed) T. D. STOKES.

mh18

MR. W. B. NELSON WAS ADMITTED in our partnership on January 1, 1900.

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DIVIDEND NOTICES.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the company, out of the earnings for the quarter ending February 28, 1900, payable APRIL 4, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York. Transfer books will be closed at 12 noon on March 24, 1900, and reopened on the morning of April 5, 1900.

J. W. McQUEEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, March 10, 1900. mh14

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED, FROM "WOODLAWN," ON Cary-Street Road, last Wednesday, one BROWN MARE MULE. Any information leading to her recovery will be rewarded. Address R. M. BEATTIE, Box 87, Richmond, Va. mh18

LOST, ON CARY BETWEEN RANdolph and Madison, on Cary, LADY'S SIZE GOLD WATCH. Liberal reward if returned to No. 307 Randolph Street. mh18

LOST OR STRAYED—FROM MY RESIdence, March 11th, ONE BLACK SETTER PUPPY, with white and blue spots on the breast; wore plain leather collar; answers to name of "Ponto." Liberal reward if returned to No. 39 Wood Street, Chelsea Hill, city.