

The Times-Dispatch

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1908.

IF WE HAD SUCCEEDED.

The ceremonies in Lee Camp on the 20th instant, attendant upon the presentation to that organization of a portrait of General James L. Kemper, have received widespread notice by reason of the speeches made there. In all of which was a stern reprobation and repudiation of the absurd and ignominious doctrine that we ought to be glad that the South did not succeed in her struggle for independence.

Any such admission as that would be as much as to say that the Confederates flew to arms without knowing what they were doing, and like a lot of angry and spoiled children, were demanding for themselves a thing which would have been hurtful to them had they been successful in securing it.

It would be also to concede that our people, who more than any other people have shown their capacity for self-government, would have proved incapable of conducting a government all their own when complete power was placed in their hands.

Loyalty to our heroic dead and a reasonable faith in their wisdom and foresight forbid any such idea as that indulged in by those Southerners who say—thoughtlessly, we feel sure—that it is "better that the war should have ended as it did."

In the opinion of the Lee Camp orators, and in our judgment, neither sentiment nor fact, neither experience of the past nor proper forecasting of the future, sustains that view. If the Confederacy had won in its appeal to arms, it would have been optional with it to maintain a separate government or to propose a reunion of the States upon those lines and with those safeguards which experience had taught us were necessary.

So far as slavery was concerned, it was doomed anyway. The Southern people were unwilling that a gang of meddling and murderous John Browns should "make" them do this or that thing, but, left to themselves, freed from the nagging and tagging of abolitionists, they would have provided for the gradual emancipation of their negroes. Then we should have had none of the distress of reconstruction times, none of the depopulation of the post-bellum period, none of the horrors of negro enfranchisement. Whether we should have chosen to set up a separate republic or to have made terms for a reunion of the States, all these miseries and more we should have escaped.

The suggestion of a reunion after secession is no new idea born of the necessities of an argument; no, it was advanced early and emphatically in the first days of secession.

In that valuable repository of learning and patient research, the "official report of the History Committee of the Grand Camp, Confederate Veterans, Department of Virginia," by Judge George L. Christian, made October 11, 1900, we find the following:

"On the secession of Mississippi, her convention sent a commissioner from that State to Maryland, who, at that time, it may be said, expressed the real objects sought to be obtained by secession by the great body of the Southern people. He said:

"Secession is not intended to break up the present government, but to perpetuate it. We do not propose to go out by way of destroying the Union, as our fathers gave it to us, but we go out for the purpose of getting further guarantees and security for our rights, etc."

"And so we believe that with the success of the South, the Union of our fathers, which the South was the principal factor in forming, and to which she was far more attached than the North, would have been restored and re-established; that in this Union the Southern people would have been again the dominant people, the controlling power, and that its administration of the government in that Union would have been along constitutional and just lines, and that through military discipline, the despotic confederations, force bills, and other oppressive and illegal methods, such as characterized the conduct of the North for four years after the war, in its alleged restoration of a Union which it had never had, would have been avoided."

"As to the abolition of slavery: Whilst we know of no one in the South who does not rejoice that this has been accomplished, we know of no one, anywhere, so lost to every sense of right and justice as not to condemn the iniquitous way in which this was done. But we feel confident that no matter how the war had ended, it would have resulted in the freedom of the slave, and as surely with the success of the South as with that of the North, although perhaps not so promptly."

"We are warranted in this conclusion from several considerations:—(1) It was conclusively shown in our last report that we did the right fight for the continuation of slavery, and that a large majority of our soldiers were non-slaveholders; (2) That our great leader, General Lee, had freed his slaves before the war, whilst our General Grant held on to his until they were freed by the Emancipation Proclamation; and (3) Whilst Mr. Lincoln issued that proclamation, he said in his first inaugural address, 'I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.'"

So we insist that in either event—victory or defeat for the Confederates—the abolition of slavery was certain, and we shall ever maintain that the Southern people would have been as prudent and sensible had victory been vouchsafed them as they have been under a safed them as they have been under a patient and loyal under a contrary

condition. The prosperity that now attends the South is chiefly due to the exertions of her own people. And they would have done better—no worse—if their hands had been entirely free; if they had not been burdened by an excessive tariff, nor exhausted by a drastic revenue tax, nor put to frequent menace and alarm by Federal interference in the race issue.

So, we reiterate, that a cause so righteous and just as ours deserved to succeed, and for our part, while we are now loyal to the Union and take pride in the greatness of the nation, we shall never concede, for we do not believe it in our heart, that it was best for the South that her cause failed.

A WORD ABOUT LOYALTY.

We have received the usual spring notification from a Northern concern that a representative of the house will be in Richmond at a certain time to take orders for spring suits. Every spring and every fall citizens of Richmond receive such notifications, and we take it for granted that these Northern concerns find profitable business here, else they would not incur the expense of sending a representative to Richmond to take orders. But it is a puzzle to us that any citizen of Richmond should prefer to purchase his summer or fall suit from a Northern house. We have in Richmond an unusually large number of first-rate tailoring establishments, and in some of them it is possible to get a good suit of clothes as cheap as a ready-made suit. There are also medium-priced tailors and high-priced tailors. A man can find in Richmond any sort of a suit of clothes he desires and at reasonable prices. Why then should he wish to send to some Northern city to have his tailoring done? It is all a mystery which we cannot explain, but some folks prefer to have something that comes from the Northern clime. Instead of feeling a pride in having a home-made article, they are proud when they can sport a foreign-made article. We do not understand that sort of feeling. It seems to us that every Richmonder would be proud to wear a home-made article; would be proud when he goes away from home to say that his clothes and his shoes and his hat were all supplied by home manufacturers. That is the sort of loyalty that makes a city, and the great majority of men and women in Richmond have that loyalty to perfection. Those who patronize the foreign concerns are the exceptions, and there must always be exceptions to prove the rule.

THE KING CASE.

There were most startling developments yesterday in the case of ex-Alderman King. It appears from facts brought out by the Commonwealth's Attorney—and, by the way, it is a blessing for a city to have a brave and honest Commonwealth's Attorney like David Richardson—that some of Alderman King's friends and some of his associates have been trying to prejudice the jury in his favor. We do not want to interfere, as Mr. King is now to be tried by a jury. We want him to have a perfectly fair trial, and if he can establish his innocence we shall be gratified, but there must be no dicker with the jury. Serious charges have been brought against Mr. King, and it is for the jury to ascertain whether or not these charges are true. We want an honest jury and a fearless jury, and we want a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Moreover, if any of Mr. King's associates in the Board of Aldermen have been trying to dicker with the jury, or trying to pack the jury in his favor, the people of Richmond would like to know it. We have had scandal enough in our municipal assembly without dragging it into court.

It is said also that every technically of the law will be employed in King's behalf. That is the privilege of his attorneys. But the law is made to punish criminals, not to make loopholes for their escape. If King is innocent, he should be exonerated and liberated. But if he is guilty he must not be allowed to escape punishment through a technicality. There must be a fair trial and a righteous verdict, in accordance with the facts, not in accordance with the technicalities.

The people of Richmond are in no humor to be trifled with. They have not lost interest in the case—even if it has been continued from time to time.

A PLEA FOR YOUNG MEN.

A correspondent of our afternoon contemporary, the News-Leader, says that the young man who was shot recently on Capitol Square was a victim of the liquor traffic, and then asks:

"Will not the great heart of the General Assembly, now convened in this same city, for the best interests of the whole country, throw in sympathy, and a determination to enact a temperance law for the salvation of the youth of the land—the country's future hope and dependence?"

There is a law which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors, and Justice Crutchfield is trying to enforce it. It ought to be enforced, and so ought the law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors. But the youth who expects to be saved by legislation is in danger of hell fire. The youth who wishes to make sure of being saved must save himself. Life is a struggle, and there is no victory without it. Boys can't be saved by legislation from an immoral life. Nor men either.

NEW ENGLAND CLAP-TRAP.

Senator Hoar recently remarked that negroes like Booker Washington are as welcome at his table as at the White House. Now that means, if it is a sincere statement, that educated negro lads are welcome to call on the ladies in Mr. Hoar's household and win their hearts if they can and marry them and bring forth a generation of mulattoes. It means that Mr. Hoar would welcome these mulatto children into the family and be glad to know that the blood of his family circulated in their veins.

Or perchance, if one of the young men in the family should marry a black woman of culture and refinement Mr. Hoar would welcome the kinky-haired woman and welcome the kinky-haired children that should be borne of the union, and

be proud for them to bear his family name.

Now, if Mr. Hoar is sincere, let him come out and declare himself to this effect. If the negro is to be recognized as a social equal, where shall the line be drawn? If a father permits a young man to visit at his house, how can he consistently protest if the young man wishes to pay his addresses to the girl?

We of the South understand this, and so we say that there must be a sharp line, and that there must be no mixing. There must be no departure whatever from the sacred traditions.

BLANDFORD CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL.

It is proposed to convert the famous old brick church at Blandford into a Confederate memorial chapel, and in pursuance of that plan the Ladies' Memorial Association of Petersburg proposes to have a memorial window for each of the Southern States which seceded, and for each of the two States that sympathized with the Confederacy. The Index-Appel says that the work is now in a state of readiness to receive the windows, and it has been deemed proper that Virginia should take the initiative, though it is understood that two other States already have the money in hand necessary for their windows. It has been decided by the Ladies' Memorial Association to invite contributions from all parts of the State, so that it will be a Virginia window in fact as well as in name.

The sum to be raised for the Virginia window is \$400, and there ought to be no trouble in raising that amount.

The Times-Dispatch will cheerfully receive subscriptions, and will start the list with \$10. Who will be the next?

A NEW DISCOVERY.

We are informed from Chicago that Dr. Jacques Loeb has discovered that muscular and nervous diseases, such as St. Vitus' dance, paralysis, agitations, locomotor ataxia and sleeplessness can be cured by administering calcium salts; that is, such salts as are found in well water and many foods.

Announcement of this discovery in scientific research by the former head of the department of physiology at the University of Chicago has just been made. In one of the deceptual publications just issued by the University of Chicago Press, Dr. Loeb tells of his experiment on lower forms of life and the conclusions suggested in regard to human beings.

Simply stated, the conclusion is that the presence of calcium salts in the muscles is what prevents their twitching; that practically all nervous diseases are caused by the absence of the calcium, and that, therefore, to restore the cure is to do with calcium salts.

Every time these "important discoveries" are made there is a flutter in the great company of diseased people, and visions of health dance through their minds. But the remedies do not seem to be last. They are like the quack medicines, as soon as the newspapers stop advertising them they are forgot.

On the 1st of March the Great Northern Railway will inaugurate a new fast train service that will practically put the Atlantic coast and the Pacific coast cities twelve hours closer together. By this schedule people can leave the Puget Sound cities and reach Richmond or New York in ninety-six hours. The train will leave Seattle at 8:30 A. M. daily, reaching St. Paul at 10:30 P. M. on the third day, sixty-two hours from the coast. Close connections will be made at St. Paul with eastbound trains, bringing passengers into Chicago in ample time to make connections with the fast eastern trains, and landing them in New York at the end of the fourth day of travel. The run from Chicago to Richmond via Cincinnati is about the same as to New York by the other east and west lines.

The Watts bill regulating the liquor traffic has passed the North Carolina Legislature, and thus become the law of the State. Under this law all the whiskey business done legally in North Carolina will be done in the cities and incorporated towns. This applies to manufacturing as well as selling whiskey at retail. The law will not give satisfaction to the extreme temperance people, to say nothing of the out and out prohibitionists, although it comes a little nearer to prohibition than anything that has yet been attempted in the State of North Carolina or any other State that has not made a pretense at actual prohibition. Like all other laws of this character, the Watts law has a number of weak places in it, and it is very likely that those who wish to evade it will be quick to find them.

The proposition to give the name of Montezuma to the new State that is to be made of New Mexico and Arizona does not take well. As far as we have been able to discover, not a single newspaper in the land approves of the name. Historically the name seems to fit very well, but it has too much of a Mexican-Spanish taint to suit the average American. For instance, the Springfield Republican says: "It would appear much more fitting to name the Commonwealth Patrick Henry. For Patrick, while not a person to name a new State after, was at least one of us and not a heathen emperor."

Mr. Cortelyou, the new member of the Cabinet, has been heard from. He proposes for Congress to add about \$700,000 per year to the payrolls to compensate the employees of the new Commerce and Labor Department. This means that several hundred more employees are to be added to the Government's forces and that many more people added to the population of Washington. Secretary Cortelyou has also let it be known that he is not going to be modest in claiming good quarters for his son. He will only ask for a department building that will cost seven millions. He is said to be a man who goes with vigor for a thing that he really wants, and, withal, handsome might persuade ways.

The pyramid of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia shows that the business of the company in sixteen years has grown sixteen-fold. That is to say, the business in the sixteenth year was nearly sixteen times as great as it was in the first year of the company's existence. That is the most business-like 16 to 1 proposition that we have seen.

An original "forty-niner" returned to San Francisco the other day, and because he could find none of his former companions committed suicide. He seemed to know where to look for them.

The Boston Globe says: "Miss Alice Roosevelt has had a great time at the Carnival. Now let the President go South and see how cordially he will be received in New Orleans society."

The troublesome ladrones are furnishing the anti-imperialists of Boston a little material for gas, and that is about all the new outbreak in Luzon will amount to.

The handkerchief Mrs. Roosevelt sent to Dallas brought \$12, the Dallas women have thanked Mrs. Roosevelt and we suppose the incident may now be said to be closed.

Congress has only six more days in which to do mischief, and still the President has not made up his mind about the extra session.

Some Northern papers are expressing surprise that Miss Roosevelt was honored in New Orleans, and that she had such a good time. These things occasion no surprise down here, where we know New Orleans and New Orleans people.

The Hon. Reed Smoot is in Washington and likes it very much. So far he thinks his desk in the Senate chamber has not gone anywhere.

That gentleman who so boldly declared that Germany can lick us "with one hand tied behind her" got his name in print. There are many ways of doing it.

Evidently the shoemakers' strike at Lynn, Mass., will have to be referred to The Hague.

Washington society, which has been working overtime, welcomes Lent as perhaps it is welcomed nowhere else.

When once they start, sky-scrapers will be as "catching" in Richmond as the measles.

Those papers that are being printed at sea are a little rocky.

With a Comment or Two.

Had Senator Clayton been a member of Congress rather than the State Legislature, in all probability escaping gas would not have had such a bad effect on him.—Frederickburg Star.

If not, why not? Do you refer to the quality? Be more explicit.

Regardless of a law to the contrary, there seems to be plenty of North Carolina citizens carrying firing arms concealed. The result would indicate that the harvest was on.—Concord Tribune.

The trouble there as everywhere is: It requires some such tragedy as that, which occurred in Raleigh on Saturday last, to bring the law to the attention of those whose duty it is to constantly enforce it.

Do the doctors and other scientific folks who are always telling us about the microbes in water ever stop to reflect that they will ultimately get people so suspicious that they will quit drinking water entirely? Then what will the neurotic folks do?—Montgomery Advertiser.

Coming from that source "we temperance folks" is good.

One of the new States is to be called "Montezuma." That is a euphonious name and has historical associations, but would have been preferable to have named the State after the great American statesman, Thomas Jefferson, rather than the emperors of the Aztecs. It seems likely to be the last chance the country will have to honor Jefferson, the great purchaser of raw material for States with the name of a State—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

There will be States enough. We haven't commenced to slice up Texas yet.

North Carolina Sentiment.

Here seems to be a case of stable looking after the departure of the horses. The Raleigh News and Observer says:

"Let us wait to test the Legislature by what it accomplishes when the sum total of its legislation is in the statutes. Wherein it errs, criticism should not be withheld, wherein it has been wise, praise should be given. It will make mistakes, but all that it does should be considered together and a general average taken of the finished legislation."

The North Carolina papers seem to be greatly stirred up over the recent tragedies in Raleigh and Charlotte. The Durham Herald says:

"This thing of killing people upon slight provocation is becoming alarming, and what makes it worse, the law affords little protection. It had been absolutely certain that a hanging would follow a murder the tragedies at Charlotte and Raleigh would not have occurred."

On the same subject, the Newbern Journal has this to say:

"In every city there are men carrying pistols, a deadly menace to their community, and violators of law, and public morality, who ought to be made examples of until the law is respected. The law is plain on this matter. The trouble is that it is too leniently and too loosely enforced. The law is strictly enforced, the public may expect repetitions of the horrible affairs in Raleigh and Charlotte."

Here is the Raleigh Post's view of the effect of the beef combine:

"The beef combine is an illegal combination for maintaining prices, but so long as the farmers who raise the animals get a big share of the 'raise' we presume the rest of us must submit—to do the best we can and stand by the farmers."

Regarding the "eviction" of the colored postmaster, Vick, at Wilson, and the appointment of Dr. Person, the Duplin Journal says:

"This is neither a victory for Pritchard nor Roosevelt, the Lily Whites nor the negroes, but rather a compromise in that the successful party, State and national, so far as the law is to be of fusion attempted to place Wilson under negro government. It must be rather humiliating to Wilson's 'Lily Whites' to think that it took sixty days for the whole of the State to exhibit more action than to find a white man in the county of Wilson more suitable for the office than Sam Vick."

The Wilson News says: "Although a bill has passed both branches of the Legislature making it a misdemeanor to operate a bucket shop in Reidsville, the Block Exchange is still open at that place. The courts and it is not thought that it will stand the test."

"It is good news, worthy of all acceptance; and yet not too good to be true."

—Matthew Henry

It may be news to some, and if so it is certainly worthy of all acceptance, that

Gorham Silver

may be obtainable at a price no greater than that demanded for the indifferent productions of anonymous makers. In selecting Gorham silverware the assurance is gained of refined design, admirable workmanship and sterling quality of material. The trade-mark implies all these.



Trend of Thought In Dixie Lana

Chattanooga Times: "It cost Senator Pettus, of Alabama, just \$1 to be re-elected, that amount being the fee due the Secretary of State for his services. The Southern States are at least free from the scandalous bargains and sales of senatorial places that have disgraced more than one Northern and Western State. Our Senators, great or small, are the unthoughtful choice of the people's representatives."

Dallas News: "The British Lion is about as glad as any one to get out of it. It was not afraid of Venezuela, but it was so worrying to have to keep an eye on that German Black Eagle."

Birmingham News: The South will determine the platform and the platform of the next Democratic presidential ticket. Its influence will be more potent than usual for the reason that the South is the only section that can guarantee electoral votes. In addition, the South's delegation to the next Democratic Convention will be pledged to no facts nor ephemeral theories. The South has done some sound political thinking of recent years.

Atlanta Journal: At a patriotic mass-meeting held last night in New York in Carnegie Hall, Booker Washington delivered an address on the question of the negro, his future and his relation to the white race.

In spite of foolish friends in high places, of enthusiastic but ill-advised Northern men of power, and in spite of much praise and pampering, it is evident that this negro leader has not lost his head, nor has his usefulness to either race been destroyed.

This address was characterized by that temperance of speech and breadth of thought which has characterized all of Washington's addresses.

New Orleans Picayune: But have the ardent admirers of the new education reflected that nearly all the world's actual advance, nearly all its great inventions and discoveries, nearly all its best literature and noblest art, must be credited to thinkers and workers who went to school before that now familiar phrase, the new education, had been coined?

Memphis Commercial-Appeal: The report that David B. Hill will be a candidate for President, that Cleveland will support him and Bryan will oppose him, is about the most engaging pipe dream of the day. We do not doubt that Teddy will withdraw in his favor at the proper time.

Short Talks to the Legislature.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: There can be no question that the present system of registering and transferring land titles is cumbersome, expensive, antiquated and out of keeping with modern business methods, whereas we have not seen any valid objection offered to the Torrens system. Indeed, if there is any opposition to it in the State we have failed to note it. The press is a unit in its favor, and we believe that if the system were adopted it would prove exceptionally popular with the people of the State.

We can, of course, understand how the General Assembly should be inclined to go slow where so much is involved, but the Torrens system is no longer a question of expediency, but of the best of the courts and of practical experience, and is now in no sense empirical.

Petersburg Index-Appel: Congress will adjourn in about eight or nine days, but the Virginia Legislature, like Tennessee's brook, goes on forever—that is to say, to the finish of its limit.

Newport News Times-Herald: The latest Virginia legislator to blow out the gas is from Bedford county, but being an old member of the Senate, a little thing like gas did not hurt him much.

Newport News Press: It is generally conceded that the most important work before the present session of the Virginia General Assembly is that of adapting the laws of the State to the new Constitution. Commenting upon the disappointment felt by the people of the State at the failure of the Legislature to perform this work, the Charlottesville Progress says:

The murmurs of discontent that are beginning to be heard are likely to grow into a clamor equal to the roar of Niagara unless our legislators exhibit more activity than is at present attributed to them.

Norfolk Ledger: The Richmond Chamber of Commerce has done a great work for Richmond and is well qualified to speak adversely of the benefit the whole State will receive by the holding of the Jamestown Exposition, which will draw the eyes of the world to our State and thus benefit us almost beyond estimate.

Newport News Press: It is authoritatively announced that the Triad shipyard will not accept the offer of a free site just above the city, and will not remove its plant from the State capital. We regret that the new home of the Richmond yard could not see their way clear to accept the very generous offer of the patriotic citizens of Newport News.

The Changing Seasons. Pauline: "I'm sorry the winter is so far gone." Penelope: "So am I; I've such a becoming hat."—Detroit Free Press.

The Man ABOUT TOWN

DAILY CALIFORNIA—FEBRUARY 20, 1908—Much talk about a new postoffice on Broad and Main Streets. 2000—Nothing but talk.

We have been discovered. Up to this time we were not aware that we had made in our voice. Now we are sure that we can sing in A sharp and B flat, for we have sung it.

As a specially invited guest of the International Club, I endeavored to entertain them, and after doing a few tricks with cards and bottles and glasses, such, for instance, as turning a glass of wine into a man, we started in to sing, aided and abetted by our good friend Lord, who is a member of the club, and we sang to our tenor, and the other good singers, whose names we have forgotten, except that they were known familiarly by the ladies as "Jack" and "Mack."

Our four kept things going for three hours and twenty-five cents, and we felt real proud when we discovered that we really had a voice.

Now we most earnestly offer our services to sing at any funeral or marriage to which Captain Frank Cunningham comes as a guest.

We can sing a good dirge, and we wish to thank Mr. C. Traferri, president of the Country Club, for opening up the opportunity, and other things, that led to the discovery that we had a voice.

We could talk all day about the entertainment at the Country Club, for there were so many pretty scenes and anecdotes, with big, dreamy eyes and sweet smiles and beautiful faces, that it would take a long time for us to forget the charm of the dear little thing in gray and the pretty scene who got us to mind her baby while she danced with another fellow.

We had our picture taken all together on the front porch of the club-house, and we felt unusually handsome as we stood behind the pretty married women there and had the prettiest maiden in the bunch at our side.

We felt real devilish when we were not singing, and then we danced.

As a result of this, we can't dance wants to be on hand at the next charity ball, when we expect to do a pas seul in the middle of the floor, to the accompaniment of the entire band.

Our good friend Hoyle is now engaged in cultivating a moustache.

He wants to be able to appear in public armed with one of those fierce affairs to which handbills and adventurers in plays are addicted.

He would like people to say as he has said: "What a handsome moustache that little fellow has!"

He has been working on that moustache for three weeks, and it is hinted that he keeps awake nights to think up some scheme by which to make the moustache grow.

The thoughts he thinks might make the Seven Sutherland Sisters shudder.

Anyway, in three weeks he has succeeded in inducing a semi-halo of beard to come out of his lip, it takes time to raise a good moustache.

It took us thirty-eight years to reach our present stage, and, well, we don't know!

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Indispensable Principle.

Principle is to a man what a free Constitution is to a nation; without that principle or that free Constitution the one may be for the moment as good as the other as happy, but we cannot tell how long that goodness and happiness will continue.—Bulwer.

Signs of Spring.

Soon will the lengthy days commence. The violet we'll see; Book agents, they will climb the fence. The farmer'll climb the tree!—Atlanta Constitution.

Not the Same.

"It's a merciful dispensation of providence that our old friends are always hopeful of a better life, but when people sighs from realizing how bad they would be if they were not here?"—Catholic Standard and Times.

Why Not I.O.O.

Smith-Old Skinner promised his daughter a check for four figures if she married according to his wishes. Jones—And she did so? Smith—Sure. The check called for \$11.11.—Chicago News.

Changed Conditions.

First Politician—Of course, you consider yourself master of the situation? Second Politician—Guess you haven't heard of my marriage.—Boston Even.-Transcript.

Monumental.

She—What do they mean by "the wish is father to the thought"? I don't exactly understand that. He—Why, when they erect a monument, it is before he is dead, and it is what it means.—Yonkers Statesman.

Personal and General.

John R. Mott, secretary of the World's Student Federation of the Young Men's Association, arrived in San Francisco yesterday on his third trip around the world.

Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, is one of the most accomplished linguists in the Senate. He speaks Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, German, French and English.