

Mentioned In the Dispatches



THE successor of Corporal Tanner as commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic is an Ohio editor, Robert B. Brown. He publishes the Zanesville Courier, was born in Ohio in 1845 and has always been a resident of the state. He was chosen commander in chief by acclamation at the recent national encampment of the Grand Army in Minneapolis. When a boy of sixteen he offered his services to the Union cause and served from the outbreak of the civil war until its close. He was a private in the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry and served in the Fourteenth army corps of the Army of the Cumberland until his mustering out in 1864. He was then a veteran, though still but a boy of nineteen, and he re-enlisted as such, serving as a noncommissioned officer until the last gun in the great struggle was fired. He has long been active in the Grand Army and enjoys wide popularity among those who wore the blue forty years and more ago.

A writer in Harper's Weekly quotes a story attributed to Dr. Rice of Springfield apropos of the recent meeting of railroad men and their lawyers to find out what the new rate law really means. Dr. Rice, it seems, used to tell of a young Methodist who went forth from Wilbraham academy to preach his trial sermon.

"What was your text?" he was asked when he came back.

"How shall ye escape if ye neglect so great a salvation?"

"A good text. How did you handle it?"

"First I showed 'em how great this salvation is; then I showed 'em how to escape if they neglected it."

George Bernard Shaw, the English playwright, is considered one of the most epigrammatic writers of the day. He has recently taken the negative with regard to the question that is occupying a good deal of attention in England just now, "Should Christians make fortunes?" A London journal suggests the possibility that some good Christian who has piled up his million or two may retaliate on Mr. Shaw by propounding a rival conundrum, "Should vegetarians write plays?" Mr. Shaw could not well take the negative as to that conundrum without changing his diet.

An actor friend was discussing with Mr. Shaw his "Man and Superman" shortly after that play was produced. Shaw remarked:

"My dear boy, I know the play is all right. The rest remains with the public. But, after writing plays for the public for most of my life, I have concluded that it is a safer investment to keep a corner saloon. You can always depend upon a certain number of people wanting a drink every day in the year. You can never tell what the public wants. If 'Man and Superman' fails, expect me to open a saloon at once."

His saloon, however, will not be opened for some time, as the profits from "Man and Superman" and other recent works have exceeded by many thousand dollars his probable profits as the keeper of such an establishment.

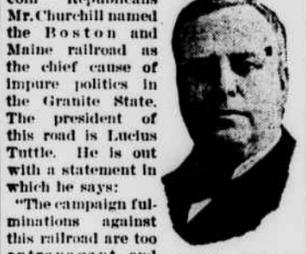
Hoke Smith, who has won the primary contest for the Democratic nomination for governor of Georgia, a nomination which is equivalent to an election, put up a hot fight for it, and the canvass was not without picturesque features. Among them was the incident of "the gal in the fountain." A certain attractive bronze female stands in the center of the barroom of the Piedmont hotel, Atlanta, holding aloft a never failing electric beacon in the shape of bunches of grapes alleged to be Georgia muscadines, cousins of the scuppernon. Upon her lips is a welcoming smile and upon her form a tunic admirably adapted to a tropic climate. Below her are four lions, spouting waters from their marble throats into a crystal pool. In the depths of the pool a few mud cats slouch about, shouldering aside goldfish and pickerel. The wayward stranger, caught in a stream of Georgia chivalry that flows all one way, is swept into the barroom. He lingers, charmed by the tinkling fountain and the murmur of politics, and in due time, as he absorbs the mysterious influences of the place, he understands and even shares in the affection lavished upon the gal by the chivalry of Georgia. Hoke Smith, it happens, is one of the owners of the Piedmont hotel and is therefore entitled to his share of the revenue received from those who visit the shrine of the unknown goddess. He is a leader of a Sunday school and early in the campaign appealed to the prohibition es-



ment of Georgia. His enemies finally seized upon his part ownership of the Piedmont bar and trumpeted the fame of "the gal in the fountain." Mr. Smith declared that he had insisted upon a strict accounting of revenues derived from this source and that his share should be turned over to charity. He named three institutions as beneficiaries of the funds and one of them refused to accept Mr. Smith's donation on the ground that it was "tainted money."

The unique campaign of Winston Churchill, the novelist, against corruption in politics has attracted attention throughout the country. After writing his new book, "Coniston," in which the workings of bossism and corporation control of politics are set forth, Mr. Churchill was urged by the Lincoln Republicans of New Hampshire to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor. In accepting the support of the Lincoln Republicans Mr. Churchill named the Boston and Maine railroad as the chief cause of impure politics in the Granite State. The president of this road is Lucius Tuttle. He is out with a statement in which he says:

"The campaign fulminations against this railroad are too extravagant and are too gross exaggerations to require any answer in detail. The utterances for the most part carry with them their own refutation. The most active disseminator of these criticisms is Winston Churchill. Mr. Churchill as a novelist is capital, but as a novelist he has evidently become accustomed to disregarding facts or to twisting them to serve his purpose. In this campaign, true to his literary instincts, he has shown himself a master of fiction."



LUCIUS TUTTLE.

Mr. Tuttle was born in Hartford in 1846, received a high school education and began railroad work in his twentieth year. He was chosen head of the Boston and Maine road in 1893.

Colonel John Hicks, the United States minister to Chile, has been kept busy conveying to the authorities of that country assurances of sympathy and support from the government and people of our own republic since the earthquake shocks devastated Valparaiso and other Chilean cities. He is a Wisconsin man, an editor and an author. He was born in Auburn, N. Y., in 1847, but his family removed to the Wolverine State while he was a boy. When the civil war broke out his father enlisted in the Union army, and young Hicks was longing to reach the age when he, too, could go to war when news came of his father's death on the battlefield. The boy had a struggle in making his way in the world, getting a college education and obtaining a start in journalism. He is now proprietor of the Oshkosh Northwestern, has written a book called "The Man From Oshkosh" and is well known under the pen name of Sandy Broad. He was appointed minister to Peru by President Harrison and was sent to Chile by President Roosevelt about a year ago.

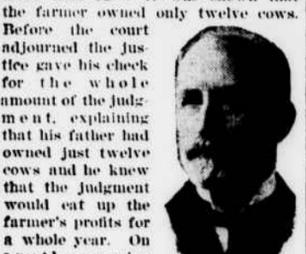


JOHN HICKS.

Justice William J. Gaynor of New York, who gave the opinion that caused the recent warfare between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company and its patrons over the question of paying 5 cents or 10 cents to Coney Island, has been spoken of in connection with the Democratic nomination for governor of New York. He is noted for his fairness and ability as a jurist and also for his generosity. His unique temperament was once shown when he was sitting in trial term of the state supreme court in Newburg, N. Y. A farmer was sued for \$100 penalty for adulterating milk. The justice charged strongly against the defendant and the jury found a verdict for the state. The penalty and the costs amounted to more than \$200. It was shown that the farmer owned only twelve cows. Before the court adjourned the justice gave his check for the whole amount of the judgment, explaining that his father had owned just twelve cows and he knew that the judgment would eat up the farmer's profits for a whole year. On another occasion the judge gave his check for the whole amount of the judgment, explaining that his father had owned just twelve cows and he knew that the judgment would eat up the farmer's profits for a whole year. On another occasion the judge gave his check for the whole amount of the judgment, explaining that his father had owned just twelve cows and he knew that the judgment would eat up the farmer's profits for a whole year.

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(Copyright, 1904, by J. E. Purdy.) WILLIAM J. GAYNOR.

Learning by Experience. Nell—He always said that no two people on earth think alike. Lill—Well? Nell—He has changed his mind since looking over the presents his wedding called forth.—Woman's Home Companion.

Pocahontas To Live In Bronze



POCAHONTAS.

AT last an Indian girl who put the colonists of Virginia under a heavy debt of gratitude is to be duly honored. A statue is to be erected to Pocahontas, near where the principal scenes of her life were enacted, and upon tablets surrounding the base will be portrayed some of the incidents associated with a career which the people of America ought to remember with gratitude. Had not been for Pocahontas the colony of Virginia might never have survived the dangers and hardships of the first few years of its existence. The statue is to stand on Jamestown Island. Last year the authorities of the Jamestown exposition formed a plan to bring her remains from England and give them a burial with suitable honors in her native soil. But the vicar of the parish church at Gravesend, where her bones were laid in the year 1616 or 1617, reported that all trace of them had disappeared. Last February some of the descendants of Pocahontas organized in Washington the Pocahontas Memorial association. Some of the members at first entertained the idea that a congressional appropriation might be obtained for the purpose of the memorial. A member of the house of representatives was one day broached on the subject. He scoffed at the idea and added that the Pocahontas business was all a fraud anyway; that the noble Indian girl was only a myth. Now there are some leading citizens who take considerable pride in being descended from King Powhatan's line through the Princess Pocahontas, his daughter, and the worthy Thomas Rolfe of England, whom she married. John Randolph of Roanoke was so descended, and the Guys, Ellbridges and other F. F. V.'s claim the Indian girl as an ancestress. Some of these per-



WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE.

sons went to work to substantiate the historical accuracy of the stories regarding the services rendered by Pocahontas, and they also extended the association so that it now embraces some 700 members, including many who admire the character of the brave red woman, but make no pretensions as to having her blood in their veins. The society has \$10,000 in hand for the purposes of the memorial and will erect it whether congress assists or not. William Ordway Partridge has been chosen to execute the statue, and in October a pilgrimage will be made to Jamestown Island by many members of the society to select a site.

It has been decided that the pedestal of the statue shall bear four tablets, three of which will contain scenes in bas-relief. The first of these will be a reproduction of the famous painting by Chapman, "The Baptism of Pocahontas," in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington. The second will depict the marriage of the Indian princess as portrayed in the Breuckner painting. The third will be a relief showing Pocahontas and her servants bringing supplies for the aid of the starving colonists. The fourth is to reproduce a part of the old parish register at Gravesend, where Pocahontas died after being taken from the ship which was to have conveyed her back to her kinsfolk in America. The entry reads, "Rebecca Wroffe, wyff of Thos. Wroffe, gent, a Virginia lady borne, here is buried in ye chancelle."

The statue of Pocahontas is to be in bronze. As a contribution to the project the sculptor chosen for the execution of the figure gave the preliminary work he has done on the subject. His choice for the task is recognized as especially fitting not only because he is one of the foremost of American sculptors, but also because he has devoted his talents with exceptional enthusiasm to interpretation of subjects associated with patriotism and national history. He has portrayed Nathan Hale, the patriot spy and the hero of Yale, and Alexander Hamilton, statesman and scholar and hero of Columbia university, of which Partridge was himself a student. His Hamilton statue stands in front of the Hamilton club, Brooklyn. Another of his patriotic works is his equestrian statue of Grant, erected by the Union League club of Brooklyn. Mr. Partridge was born in 1861 in Paris of American parents, but was brought up in America.

THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE.

Senor German Riesco and His Excellent Administration.

The government of Chile has been prompt in meeting the various emergencies created by the wrecking of Valparaiso and other cities through earthquake and fire. At the head of the republic is Senor German Riesco, who was elected president by the Chilean electoral college June 25, 1901. He took office Sept. 18, 1901, and his term has been characterized by peace, progress and prosperity for the republic, with the exception of the terrible disaster that has recently overwhelmed Valparaiso and some other towns. The term of a Chilean president is five years; therefore that of President Riesco will soon expire. He will be succeeded by Don Pedro Montt, whose wife was a victim of the earthquake in Valparaiso. When the house of President Elect Montt collapsed, his wife fell from the balcony into the street



German Riesco

and there was set upon by thieves, who cut off her ears and fingers to rob her of her jewelry. She was taken in a dying state on board the Chilean warship O'Higgins.

It was at the beginning of President Riesco's term that the important convention with Argentina was concluded regarding arbitration of any difficulties arising between the two republics. The convention also provides that the two countries shall maintain an equilibrium of their respective navies, so as to avoid causes for "anxiety and suspicion."

Santiago, the capital of Chile, is a very progressive city of about 300,000 inhabitants. It has imposing public buildings, universities, art galleries and art schools, libraries, a natural history museum, an astronomical observatory and botanical gardens.

JOSE MIGUEL GOMEZ.

Cuban General Arrested For Alleged Complicity In Revolution.

After four years of comparative freedom from internal strife the Cuban government has been having trouble with insurrectionary bands. Among the Cuban malcontents is General Jose Miguel Gomez, who was the Liberal candidate for the presidency last fall. He withdrew before the elections were held and President Palma was re-elected without formal opposition. Gomez and his partisans claimed that the government would not permit a fair election, and hence that it was futile for an opposition candidate to remain in the field. General Gomez later paid a visit to the United States and in interviews here charged President Palma with despotic acts and the officials of the Moderate party, of which Senor Palma is head, with corruption. On his return to Cuba he became administrator of the Silveira Sugar company at Ciego de Avila, a



GENERAL JOSE M. GOMEZ.

large concern controlled by the New York banker, Juan M. Ceballos. When a slight disturbance occurred last spring General Gomez was accused of complicity in it, but immediately declared that he was out of politics and assured the government of his loyalty to it. Notwithstanding this, when the present outbreak occurred he was arrested and imprisoned in Havana. He is fifty years of age, has been governor of Santa Clara province, participated in two of the struggles for Cuban liberty and was a delegate to the Cuban constitutional convention.

A Dim Remembrance.

"It's just flashed on me who that young man was that spoke to me just now."

"Who is he?"

"I forget his name, but I was engaged to him in the mountains before I went to the seashore."—Baltimore American.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

It takes two to make a bargain, and sometimes it takes all the courts and lawyers in the county to make it stay made.

Reason is intellectual and fallible; instinct is reasonable and safe. Which do you prefer?



Put not your trust in a trust, for it may be Teddyized any day.

People whose qualities resemble those of a porous plaster are easily met and hard to part with.

Cutting expenses looks like the easiest thing in the world—until you start it.

The police have a great interest in those people who use a good deal more money than they make.

Nothing for its size can be madder than a mad baby.

It is too much of a strain for the evolver of a theory to have anything to do with the working out of it in practice.

The innocent depositors don't see anything touching in the family troubles of an absconding bank official.

Ever notice how many things there are that you needn't know?

The Passing of the Pass.

It isn't half so easy As once it used to be To walk up to the station And get your riding free. Those happy days are over, And now we view, alas, With little satisfaction The passing of the pass.

Most any common duffer Could work them for a ride On any kind of pretext. When things were running wide. The alderman or maybe The captain of the ward Could brace the railroad agent And land the bit of board.

And congressmen—oh, mamma!— Why, they could work their pull On any kind of pretext. And get a pocketful. And every seventeenth cousin And those who voted right, Besides his wife's relations, Were riding day and night.

But those good old days are over, For at the ticket sash Before you start a journey You have to show your cash, And senators and judges Are in the common class With (so, at least, they tell us) The passing of the pass.

Might Have Been Worse.

"He calls his lecture a success." "Yes." "But everyone walked out." "Well, they didn't have to be carried out on stretchers."

The Matrimonial Game.

Another designing woman in New York has been swindling confiding easterners out of their money by printing in small but legible type the alleged fact that she was a wealthy widow in search of a true and loving husband, money no object.

There is something so alluring about the young widow with a receptive heart and a pocketbook like a Saratoga steamer trunk that few men can resist her, particularly if their pocketbooks remind them of hers from the fact that it is so different.

It is about the best bait to catch the two legged sucker that has been devised, and they gladly cash their few shares of stock and mortgage their salaries for the purpose of letting her know that money is no object to them.

There is no ruder awakening than comes to the man who discovers that she was only after his little bunch of savings as he loses her in the great city and turns slowly back to the mill to work overtime to make up for what he has lost.

Her Tender Heart.

"Why don't you marry, Miss Bessie?" "Because men are such misguided creatures that I'd be feeling so bad for my husband that I would be continually miserable."

Maybe.

"He says the hand of fate lies heavily upon him."

"If he would knock it one across the knuckles it would probably be removed."

How About It?

Would you like to be the oil man And for trusts and rebates stand, Dodging, dodging hot subpeenas On the sea and on the land?

Naturally.

"I hear that they were married in haste."

"Yes; and afterwards divorced in waste."

The Commuter and His Untold Story About Hogs

THE commuter from Maplewood rushed into his Wall street office in New York ten minutes late, as usual.

"Boys," he burst out, "the funniest thing happened!"

"Say, has this got anything to do with the baby?" asked the chief clerk.

"No, it hasn't," snapped the commuter. "As I was saying!"

"Anything about the incubator?" asked the stenographer.

"No," bawled the Jerseyman, who was getting mad. "As I was saying!"

"Leave out your new garden," said the bookkeeper.

The commuter glared and went on. "I was about to tell!"

"Say, has your kid got a new tooth?" smiled the office boy.

Then the poor man exploded.

"I won't tell it at all," he yelled. "I was going to tell a story about new hogs, but I am afraid that you will take it as personal."—New York Globe.

He Couldn't Get Out of It.

"Quite a lavish display of wedding presents, isn't it?"

"Yes. I don't know that I ever saw so many beautiful ones before."

"Idiotic, though. What do the people who give them care for the bride and groom? Everybody who brought a present merely did so for the purpose of showing off. If the curds of the people who gave these things were not attached to them I'll bet you nobody would have brought anything more lavish than a fifty cent spoon. They don't get me to make a fool of myself in that way. Why should these young simpletons who are getting married be stocked up with enough stuff to start a jewelry store? Did you give 'em anything?"

"Yes. I gave them that \$500 check over there. You see, I am the girl's father and couldn't very well get out of it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Cruel Test.

"Yes, the prisoner was a woman of extraordinary nerve. They tried in every known way to make her nervous."

"That so?"

"Yes. They shot off a gun unexpectedly, yelled 'Fire!' and told her a distant powder blast was an earthquake. Still she was unmoved. Then they liberated a mouse."

"I'll wager a bank roll against a stogie that the mouse made her nervous."

"Not at all. She only stepped on it and laughed."

"Great Jupiter! Such a woman as that wouldn't lose her nerve if the earth exploded."

"Oh, yes. One of the detectives stepped up and whispered in her ear that her hair had been mussed up for two hours, and then she collapsed."—Chicago News.

Full Stop.



Lady Helper—Come, Johnny, I'm sure you can manage one more piece of cake.

Johnny (in a hoarse whisper)—No, thank you, mum. An horse still eat, but Ah can't swallow.—Punch.

An Inapt Comparison.

"He looks like a Greek god," said the girl who raves.

"I shouldn't say that," replied Miss Cayenne. "Most of the Greek gods I have seen in art galleries had vacant stares and pieces clipped off their ears or noses."—Washington Star.

Bertha's Idea.

Belle—Bertha is getting to be quite famous.

Blanche—Oh, well! Bertha's idea of fame is to ride around in a hansom and have people say "That's her!"—American Spectator.

His Peculiar System.

"Yes, I'm going to eat all I can this year."

"Why so?"

"Because I'm afraid that everything eatable will be higher next year."—Baltimore Sun.

Four Ages of the Kiss.

Though some perhaps may reckon less, Some calculate it more, This much is safely specified— The kiss has ages four.

On some defenseless baby's cheek The first kiss leaves its print, While doctors disapproving stand And microbes darkly hint.

The second kiss is quite the best Since Eden's bubble burst. For then the maiden asks the youth, "Am I the very first?"

Then comes the kiss the husband gives Upon his wife's fair brow, Whereat she sagely speculates, "What is he up to now?"

Last comes the kiss promiscuous, Which past the years have whirled; On some fine woman is bestowed, The smack heard round the world. —McLandburgh Wilson in New York Press.