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The Future of America.

In Barper's Magazine for September Cant. A. T. Majian, U. S. N. (retired), bas a paper entified "A Twentieth Century Outlook," Which for dignity of thought and language, for pational, race and cos mological analysis, and for depth of logic. is only to be described by the Word splendid. Capt. Mahan is a character too well known by his fellow-countryme to need introduction or panegyric. As a writer on naval subjects he stands preeminent among the authors of the day His fame is world-wide and his works are standard in his profession in every certified tonguage.

In the essay under consideration Capt Maban, among other things, calls attention to the great revolution in the in terests, responsibilities and dangers of our republic, due to the changing conditions of the world's movements, activities, peoples and frontiers, the full mean ing of which is just beginning to dawn upon the advanced among statesmen and economists; but to Which, unhappily, the majority of American political leaders as

Capt. Makun tells us interestingly and convincingly of the history of European colonization in the New World, that great 'outward movement" of civilization which was temporatily arrested by the American and French revolutions and the Napoleonic wars. He cites us to the record of the period immediately succeeding, when human effort, here and everywhere, was directed to the building up of communities. of industries, and commerce in the vast the fact that we have reached the close of that epoch again, and once more are confronted by a new and irrepressible "outward movement" of all the nations.

of Capt. Malan's text without accepting the United States, exposed to and identified inevitably with the new conditions of the world, whether it will or not, must ac cept its position, duties and responsibilities, and free Heelf from the provincial and ourich-like policy which has been its pride, and which, if indefinitely continued, must become its bane or pos-

The "outward movement" of our immediate time, typical in advance of the special activity among the nations that | be true of municipalities in general, it must be confined to other lands and peoples. It is representative of a struggle for ex-Istence that will be as rife with and among us as with any of the peoples of Europe or the Orient. Already we have invaded the countries of the old world with our war of products. We have outgrown, and far outgrown, the possibilities of our domestic markets. We are knocking at every door with our breadstuffs, our raw only are seeking markets all over the round world, but we are taking the bread out of the mouths of millions in lands of similar production, through our competition

This is war as actual and as terrible in Its ultimate effects upon whoever may be defeated in the struggle as if it were ball. The necessities of overcrowded Europe, the tardy awakening to activity and to the ideas and methods of Western civilization in the countries of the Eastall things visible show us as plainly as a mathematical demonstration that, as the nate. The "reform" administration of Years roll on, this struggle must grow more and more intense and bitter. Every new facility or device added to the world's means or methods of production or distribution only will supply new elements of competition and friction.

How does this nation stand in respect of its preparation to meet the conditions which Capt. Mahan places before us. and which every upprejudiced student of ing and very grave? Measured by the potentials of our numbers, resources, wealth and intelligence, the United States ought to be able to take its place in opposition to 'ta commercial or other the people of Greater New York on the development. With the proper evolution eve of the first election under their new of its naval power, it could dominate charter. Among all the factors and facthe North Pacific, control the Gulf of tions in the community the Citizens' they can go, and you have the basis for a infinite harm.

Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and the Nicaraguan Choal. That would make the United States the most powerful pation on the face of the earth, and give to its | courage to nominate President Seth Low people the mastery of all human business

relations. But something must be done before such things are possible. Something must be done and done quickly, even to maintain the position we hold today, in the desperate struggle to bring prosperity to the equally reprehensible combination our producers; to push out their surplus of spoilsmen known as Tammany. As beat the expense of others. We have vast tween these three claimants, it would exports, but no commerical marine. If we had the latter we have not a navy citizen should support Mr. Low. adequate to its protection. We must have 3.00 both American bottoms by the thousand and we must have a mavy powerfulenough for any conceivable necessity for prolection to our trade, our coasts and to the interests of our citizens in foreign lands, which certainly must become multiplicate

Beyond all this, the lessons of the time teach us that our situation is and must remain precarious and humiliating until on the sea with our greatest rival. Capt. but we are sure he agrees with us in our commercial prosperity and almost the integrity of our institutions soon will depend upon our ability to cope with the naval power of Great Britain. It will startle some of our readers, perhaps, when we say distinctly and without any reservation that we believe in and advocate the policy of building up a naval establishment as great and powerful as that possessed by England now, or at any time in the future.

Such a navy cannot be built in a day, in a year, or in a decade; but it can be planned and prosecuted with vigor year by year, until the end is attained. It will be worth all it will cost. England's navy is one of the best investments of that shrewd trading community. Our country easily could stand an expense of construction in each year of the equivalent, say, of one-third of our present pension list! That would give about fifty nillions per annum. In a few years, the natural and certain reduction in the numher of pensioners would meet the amoun and permit the rapid evolution of a splen did navy, without materially adding to the present burdens of the people.

Such a public project would go a great way feward re-establishing our ocean comnerce. It would encourage shipbuilding because a mercantile marine is foolishness without a militury matine to guard it. Armies of lator would find employment The question of coast defense would be settled in the most feasible and satisfactory way, and the day would come, within the life of the next generation, when the United States would take its stand as the fore nost of commercial and naval powers.

That is the position it ought to occupy out it can never do so; it cannot even hope to held its present humble place, or to assert its rights in connection with the struggle of life among races and nations that eurely must come before long, with out the aid of a navy that shall have no peer among the powers of earth.

It is a dilemma as well as a possible defeat that stores the Tammany forces in New York in the face, and nobody will be very sorry for them on the basis of present information. The leaders of that historic organization have been offered the most splendid opportunity in the civic history of the metropolis to draw the territories already won from savagery and | people of that community from reform, or the wilderness, and then discloses to us non-partisan government, back to the old to have cropped out in his ideas of the idea of partisan control From all present appearances, instead of rising to the occasion, they are about to make a spectacle of themselves by applying the methods, It is impossible to follow the argument organization and principles of partisanship while, at the same time, betraying his conclusion that a great nation like | the national party whose honest and single issue and purpose before the people alone could have given strength and respectability to their effort. But they seem tempted to sell out, and so we must eliminate the strictly Tammany element from the consideration.

We wish frankly to state our belief that President Seth Low and others who agree with him are right in the view that partisan politics have no place in the government of corporate communities anywhere. If this seems destined peculiarly to characterize be especially so in a case like that of the twentieth century, cannot be said to Greater New York, where the revenues debts, responsibilities and interests of the people are imperial in magnitude, and where, as in all other like instances, the only object of government is the preserva tion of peace and order and the economica administration of local affairs. As a proposition in social economy, it cannot be gainsaid that there is no more reason why national or international political considerations should be injected into the afmaterials and our manufactures. We not fairs of a civic corporation than that the same should be made issues in the conduct of a barber shop, a bakeryor a haberdashery. Cnies are but groups of men, gathered together for the sole purpose of convenience in the prosecution of commerce and industry. The administration of their internal affairs should be governed only by consideration

directly growing out of these relations. New York has made varied and costly experiments in the directions of political and of "reform" or scientific government The latest one-that now in power and under criticism-bas been most unfortu Mayor Strong will live in history as nearly the worst of all the efforts at good government that ever have been attempted Its only redeeming feature is that it has succeeded, through the assistance of a famous sunitary engineer, in keeping the streets clean. Beyond that it has prover a hopeless and a miserable failure. It course has been accompanied with extreme, hypocritical and offensive "blue affairs must recognize as closely impend. laws," which not only have alienated the German vote from the Republican party primarily responsible for them, but, it is In the nature of things, only one pe to be feared, from the very idea of honest

This is the situation which confront

and non-partisan government.

and recognized the possibilities of the time. That organization has had the for mayor, a man who has the complete confidence of all citizens without regard to party, and who, if elected, would make a model chief. Opposed to him we find the corrupt and obnoxious Republican macrine of Platt and his man Quigg; and seem to us that every self-respecting

Patriotism and good sense ought to add another term to the problem. Honest and able as Seth Low is, his association and identification with the forces of gold contraction, always and everywhere inimical to the interests of the people, ought to suggest his opposition by a man selected and complicated with the extension of from the ranks of Democracy and bimetallism, who would give New York an equally oure and non-partisan administration, but whose antecedents and sympathies would be more in accordance with the hopes and we place ourseives on a footing of equality interests of the American masses. Such a man easily ought to be found in New Mahan does not express the idea in words, York, and the straight-out Democrats of the city should lose no time in discovering the statement that our national growth, him. With such a candidate the proper solution would seem to be assured. If the Democrats have not the wisdom to do this, then friends of good government and good order will be very apt to throw over such political bosses as Platt and Sheehan, and rally to the support of Low. He is not likely to be beaten by any manless reputable, trustworthy, or hopored.

Evolution of the Modern Monarch. Up to a recent date it was considered that the principal function of a high-class ruler was to rule. Up to a recent date it was also supposed that the function of a grocer was to sell groceries, and the use of a shoe dealer was to sell shoes, and the proper business of a drygoods merchant was to well cloth, and the specialty of a bookseller was the selling of books. It is only lately that we have discovered that all these different industries can be combined under one roof, together with a great many others, which it is unnecessary to mention

Emperor William appears to be a sort of department store monarch. Not content with merely roling his people in the good old style, he conceived the idea of branch ing out, adding new departments, amexing industries, combining a dozen trades and professions under one head. He has written a hymnand presched a sermon, and thereby the system of theology in the empire has received notice to reform. He has painted a picture, and thus inaugurated a revolution in art. He has designed a bouse, and the architects are studying the design with assiduity. He has written poems and a thay; he has led a brass band, he has safled a vacht, commanded the army, instructed a fleet, made after-dinner speeches, and sanced his respected grandmother. Emperor William is a very smart boy. Buthe should be careful how he introduces this department store royalty too soddenly in the fatherland. It might induce an epidemic of brain fever.

Sullivan's Platform.

If John L. Sullivan is ever mayor of Boston, and if he manages to carry out his political platform, that city will be treated to some new and beautiful ideas Nobedy ever accused the great prizefighter of being a deep psychological thinker, but somehow or other he had a good many warm personal friends, and the humanity that won him friends seems

"No man ever said he could bribe John L. Sullivan," the burly ex-champion says with blunt pride; and though the fact that nobody ever said it might have been due to Sullivan's fighting weight it probably couldn't be said except as a

John L. Sullivan, however, comes out with one idea that has the mark of originality. There are precious few officists who have expressed themselves as strongly as he has in favor of the rights of children, especially poor children. He says:

Any man that drives away a boy for playing baseball, I'd just chase a block or two myself, to show him how it feels. I'd find places for small children to play. I'm no socialist—I've handled \$1,000,000 in my time—but it makes me tired to see in my time—but it makes me tired to see a city spending millions on paths for horseback and bicycle riding and hollering anarchy if any man asks for land that children can have fun on.

If you want to stop the growth of thieves treat poor little children right. Make them think that somebody has an interest in them, and don't let them grow up with a feeling that the world is down on them.

In that last sentence Sullivan has gone as straight to the root of the slum problem as that mighty fist of his ever went at an opponent's jaw. The most tremendous agency for improvement in this world is hope, based on self-respect. It may be emphatically stated that there is nothing on earth that will push a man or a woman into perdition so fast as the feeling that he or she has lost the respect of the public; that there is no hope of any thing except tolerance or condemnation in the future. It is this which is at the root of half the caste systems of the world-not the love of wealth or ease. The woman of wealth and position feels that she would gladly starve rather than lose the respect of her circle. To the shop girl who feels that she will lose the respect of her friends by taking service want has no terrors in comparison. Take away the feeling of self-respect, warped and perverted though it may be by false standards, and there is nothing left o which to build. Let a child grow up with the feeling that the world is, as Sullivan expresses it, down on him; that he can never be the equal of those whom he adnares; that they will always treat him as an inferior, and right there he takes the first step toward becoming an inferior. not only to those naturally above him, but to the individual he might have been cent of the people in our land can comnear realizing their ideals of youth, bu do not rob them of those ideals. Let them feel that the world wants ambitious, earnest, industrious people, and will help them along just as fast and as far as

grand and everlasting prosperity, not in dollars and cents, but in men and women

If the reports be true that Mr. Mo-Kinley's friends think it necessary to have his guarded at all times by secret service men, we are very sorry to hear of it. Without knowing anything about the direct reasons for such vigilance it Magistrate of this republic is not persomely as safe as any one of his fellowcitizens. There is not the least ground for believing that anyone would wish to supposed to have some occasion for nervoussess on account of his unique and unusual prominence in frictional events, but that is quite a different matter.

The New York Herald has advices of the landing of another important Cuban relief expedition, at Mariel, in Pinar del Rio, twenty-five miles west of Havana, A large cargo of arms, ammunition and supplies was safely delivered to the patriots and carried to the interior in the face of a strong Spanish force. This is supposed to be the expedition Which left Vera Cruz a Week or ten days ago.

There seems to be a certain shaving

mania among public men of the present

day, and some of them look better with out their whiskers and some do not. Some people think this is because Mr. McKinley the first smooth-faced President since John son, is satting the pace. Maybe so, But the effects of the fashion are rather funny The man doesn't live who, after wearing a beard for twenty years, can come forth without that beard and not look conscious. He acts almost as simply as he did when the down first appeared on his upper lip and be wanted all men and especially all young women to know that it was there. But after the first paroxysm of surprise his friends get used to his face more quickly than he does, and people are not really gazing at him during the whole of the iwenty-four hours, although he feels very much as if they were. Some people have endeavored to prove that a smooth face has something to do with character It has been noticed that a certain type of man with side whiskers trimly cut is apt to be successful, in a mild way. He is cautious, conservative and very politic And it has been thought that a long Mohammedan beard betokened a crank The probabilities are, however, that shaving or not shaving depends very much on the sort of mouth and chin a man has If he has a face like a rabbit he wants to cover up the lower part of it, naturally, if he has a handsomely cut lower jaw he wants to show it. This rule is not in fallible, but it has its merits.

There is a dearth of war news from orthern India. It is not probable, never theless, that the uprising has been crushed out. It is more likely that the Indian authorities at Simla are suppressing in ormation Gen. Lookhart, commander in chief in the Punjaub district, has been re-called from England, where he has been on forlough, and is now on his way to take command of the large expedition be ing equipped to punish the Afridis.

Parisian waiters have revolted against the tip system. They have taken tips for wo or three generations, and their wages have been consequently lowered. Finally the landlords capped the climax by de manding that the waiters pay something for the privilege of getting the tips. That was too nuch-nuch too much, as Arteinus Ward used to say. The waiters rose up as one French roll, and demanded higher wages and notips whatever. This is surely much more sensible atrangement, and should be adopted on this side of the water. as it has been in one or two places. The influence of the tip is almost universally held to be demoralizing, but few people reason the thing out to its legitimate cause. In the first place, the tip is a contrivance on the part of the guest to get more and better service than the walter tenders to another person on whom he is paid to wait with the same care. It is in the nature of a bribe. The consequence is that some waiters become demoralized. and spend all their energies on the people from whom they hope to get disproportionate returns, while the other guests have to put up with less efficient servic-The waiter who does his best to serve all as well as he can, suffers from competition with the less scrupulous employe. Ultimately the rate of wages is lowered below the living point, and the waiter is forced to lend himself to the general scheme in order to live. The sensible plan is to have no tips and higher pay. It will cost the guest less, even if he has a little higher bill to pay, and it will save the waiter's self-respect.

The premotion of Cardinal Satolli, late Papal delegate in the United States, to be prefect of the Propaganda adds a new dignity to a prelate who is well known to many citizens of Washington. The new position of the cardinal in the Papal court and in the church renders it not improper to regard him as a very possible successor in the Papacy itself.

(From the Philadelphia Press.) Scnator Hoar writes to the Boston Adver tiser in favor of the crusade now being made on the killing of birds for ornaments to be worn on the hats of women. The Senator instances many cases that have come un der his observation showing how much cruelty the custom entails. Probably every observing person has evidence of a like character. It is to be regretted that the Massachusetts law passed by the last legislature has been emasculated and practically shorn of all force. As it has been decided that it applies only to birds killed n that State It will do little or nothing to stop the slaughter of birds. It was hoped by the opponents of the prac-tice that it would be an example other States would follow. But unless similar laws are passed in all the States and they are made to apply to the wearing of birds killed anywhere, the cruel practice will

(From the New Orleans States.) It would be a good thing for the welfare of American labor if Eugene Debs could be induced to go to the Klondike region and stay there. His violent speeches and pronunciamentos, instead of helping the caus of the struggling toilers of the land, do it

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

the direct reasons for such vigilance it carriers are soon to be needed in that is a bard thing to think that the Chief office and that there are a number of men harm Mr. McKinley. Mr. Hanna might be that it was not likely that they would early dismissal for any reason that might he concocted.

At all events they accepted the money and declined to be candidates for the appointment. One of the men who sold his place, sickened of his bargain, told the story, and an inspector was sent to look in more than one case was proven, but whether the postmaster was cognizant of the deal or a party to it is not known, as that part of the report is kept religiously secret. If it should turn out that he was it will go hard with him, for the whole transaction is a clear violation of both the letter and the spirit of the law.

of it ever since he got the office. Ander on is the home town of Congressman Henry, who was his champion, and of National Committeeman Durbin. The oremittee, antagonized Small, and claimed that he was entitled to some voice in the selection of the postmaster for his own The fight between the two poli ticians became so bot that the case was finally taken to the President, and the President decided that the right to name the postmaster belonged to the Congress man. Henry's man was then named and confirmed during the closing hours of the last session. Since then there have been all sorts of complaints, and his official life has been made miscrable. a suspicion that in all this there is some trace of the fine Italian hand of National

Committeeman Durbin.

Confirmation has been received to the statement in these columns Friday pointe Nicaragus Canal financial or other nateriel support. It transpires that the Japanese have turned a cold shoulder to all overtures respecting the canal, ever aving gone so far as to decline a propsition from the greater republics of central America to join with other com-percial nations in guaranteeing the neuratity of the waterway should it ever be lug. Japan fully understands the sent ent in this country, which is that the on to take undivided control of the Sicaragua Canal, and therefore when the Central American republics asked apanese co-operation in the neutrality cheme the Mikado's representative is Washington laid the matter promptly before the Secretary of State.

build and control the isthmus canal.

ported orticles brought from Canada of related duties the parties against who otherwise subsequently benefit them week.

A dispatch from Pittsburg that the United States Prewers' Association, acting on the advice of their attorney, Hon. Ben. Butter worth, would fight the ruling of the internal revenue bureau on the beer stamp rebate of seven and a half cents, has directed criticism against Mr. Butterworth That gentleman, as Commissioner of Patents, draws \$5,000 a year, yet he pears in the indelicate position of fighting he Government in a matter which involves several hundred thousand dollars' revenue During the few days prior to the passag of the Dingley bill the brawers bought five r six million dollars' worth of beer stamps, paying therefor ninety-two and a balf cents in the dollar, they being allowed seven and half cents rebate under the old law. ternal Revenue Commissioner Forman held that the Government is entitled to the full dollar tax after the passage of the new law, and that the brewers would have to put dollar stamps on beer on and after adduight of July 23.

Under this ruling the brewers would not of stamps, and as the 7 1-2 cents on the whole quantity they bought footed up to between \$400,000 and \$450,000, they becarie very indignant. The internal revenue office is not advised as to just what course the brewers intend to pursue to save that money by heating Uncle Sam out of it, but officials of the bureau smile grimly and refer to the power which the law gives them to seize sommarily brewing property when refusal is made to pay the stamp tax according to the rules laid down Revenue Bureau in such cases is armed with authority equal to a court office seizing property under foreclosure after

Enlightening America.

(From the Atchison Globe.) The Carta del Sabado is a royalist news paper published in Havana. For the ben thize with the Cubans a little of the Carta del Sabado's contents is printed in English Here is one of the editor's latest contributions to the purity of English distion: "It is indispensable to arrive at a definitive scord in all that affects the implantation of the reforms that-with liberal criterion -the government of her majesty granted for the economic reignen of Cuba." Just

(From the Houston Post.) With the price of wheat and Mark Hanna Populists will make affidavit that pros perity is on .

An inspector of the Civil Service Commission has just reported upon a unique violation of the civil service reform laws in the office of the postmaster at Ander-sonville, fud. The news reached the comnission through the "peaching" of a man stay bought It appears that a number of on the eligible list. Some of those not sc near the top prevailed upon the fellows at the top to sell their chances for \$50 each and pull out of the way. It is said that an intimation was given these men secure an appointment anyhow and that they had better accept the \$50 rather than run the enance of an appointment and

Postmaster Small has had a hard time

The general guaranteeing of the neutrality of the canal has always been named by the English financiers who have been sked to advance money for the con struction of the canal as a condition recedent to any large investment. The determined move which the Central Ameri his guarantee is still further proof that hey are actively interested in behalf o English capital. This phase of the situation will be extensively aired at the next session of Congress by those who hold that America, and America alone, should

Under importance has attached to the Frensury order to New York custom of ficials not to press for the payment of the 10 per cent discriminating duty on improvided in section 22 of the new tariff aw. The same order was given to the customs collectors in Chicago, Detroit. Suffalo, and several other points along or near the Canadian border a month ago such orders are almost always given when controversy arises over the construction of a law affecting customs collections, and oust never be interpreted as indicating dental doubt as to the validity of the law. Where disputed duties are related inder such orders, parties so favored may ome in afterward, if the decision of law officers should be against them, and make their payments "under protest," thereby saving such rights as they may have under ubsequent court decisions. If, however the Government has to enforce collections action is taken lose all rights which might torney General McKenna expects to be

Satisfied.

"Saks' Special" Is the best \$3 Derby that has ever been seen in this city. Style and quality of the exclusive hat-ters' \$5 Hats. Ready! The new fall shapes are in.
You can put it down for a fact that you're getting a \$4 Shoe.
Wears like it.

"We're out-!alked often-out-done never."

Our Top Coats give us the text

for our first talk on the season's betterments. They demonstrate what "Saks-made" means to you-in satisfaction-and in pocket. They show we have met cheapness with bestness-and high prices with low prices. Competitors are at the mercy of manufacturers. We've the advantage of our own workshops, Our variety appeals to you-unmatched. You can get just the Coat you want here-in length and shade-and fabric. It's ready-and waiting-and guaranteed to fit-to be in fashion-to be right in every way -or your money back.

Four "tip-toppers."

All-wool Tan Covert Coats, lined with double-warp Italian Cloth; sike sleeve limings; welt seams and all the care in making that any coat could have. We know they'llimatchanys'logarment in anybody else's \$7.50 only.

All-wool Black Cheviot Top Coats, lined with silk all through-and good silk, too; French-like facings, \$12.50 swhatothers asysuch a Coat is worth. But \$10 ur price is only..... \$15

Here's one of our \$12.50 Conts-and it double discounts the usua \$15 grade. Nobby English Tan Co vert Cloth-cut right length-am lined with fine quality of sik lap seams and all the tailoring electers. it's \$12.50 a marvel for.....

Look at our \$15 grade-at that sik-ined English Worsted especially. All the facings are timed with silk. All the seams are welted. There's the unmistakable mark of tailor-made, about them.

Saks and Company On and Seventh St. "Saks" Corner"

HIS KITES ON THE CAPITOL.

Mr. Eddy Will Photograph the Buil. ing From the Sky.

Two kites without tails created an imense sensation yesterday afternoon among the Juveniles of Capitol Hill.

Mr. William A. Eddy, who has been experimenting with kites for the last seven years, and in aerial photography for somewhat less time, is in the city where he proposes to conduct experiments in both arts combined. Everybody in the United States has

eard of Mr. Eddy, of Bayonne, and his patience and brain, which have been warded by the demonstration that with ameras attached to kite strings it is possitile to take views of things on the earth. That is the whole story. Mr. Eddy is accompanied by Mrs. Eddy

and their little daughter. Mrs. Eddy is an enthosiast in her hosband's work, underrands it, appreciates its importance, and talks delightfully about it. Mr. Eddy has brought with him twenty-one kites, the "Eddy" kite, and these have been stored at the Coast and Goo detto Survey, Superintendent Duffield having taken an interest in the proposition

to have the United States Capitol phoographed by this means. There was published in The Evening Times yesterday a full account of Mr. Eddy's plans. It was stated that he would fly his kites yesterday afternoon and take some aerial photographs. It was impossible, however, to state where these interesting performances were to take place, so that people had to look out for

the kites anywhere in the air.
Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the kites arrived in town it was in Eddy flew some kites. He is at the Con ressional Hotel, near which on the west dde of the Coast and Geodetic Survey is what is technically known as a vacant lot-it is, however, filled with piles of bricks and tangled underbrush and weeds higher ban a man's head. Prof Eddy went out alone to the northeast side of this lot and launched a kive six feet high, four feet wide and without a tail. It created a sensation. It was after 6 p. m., and the streets to the west were crowded with the people who take special interest in kites, milk bottles and bread and butter.

They did not know where the kite cam from, so they swarmed into the forest or of the string. They whooped and velped and permeated the jungle in full cry, shouting to each other and making an interesting but babelous din. A half a dozen er more rabbits ran out of the thickets, me of which escaped into the Capitol preserves, others passing various street ssings more than ten miles an hour A great many of the children got lost in the forest, babes in the Wood, so to speak

By this time the kite was said to be 1,100 feet high and the uproar of the was several stories higher. By original string and this went up only about 200 feet; and this led to the di of the wizard on the east side of the lot A very ragged boy, who had pulled a very dirty little sister on top of a pile of bricks, shouted: "Gee whizt It ain't got no tail!"

This was a fact, but the sudden shouting of a fact a propos of nothing scared the boy's sister in a heap off the brick pile The boy also fell. He, however, discovered Prof. Eddy, and the jungle was some emptied into South Capitol street, where the kites were being launched.

There was not wind enough to carry the two kites for any length of time. The econdary kite was, however, very skillfully kept in the air by the manipulation of the strings. It flopped, however, oc-casionally, and then the swarm of boys and girls swooped down on it.

The only thing that saved it was that

the children were afraid of a kite without a tail. The professor kept in a good hu mor, however, and managed to move around in the teeming, noisy, all-colored

It was dark before the crowd separate itself, and all the time there wasn't

Last night Prof. Eddy had a talk with upt. Woods, of the Capitol, with a view of getting permission to fly his kite from the roof of the House or Senate wings. The dome won't do. Mr. Woods said that he felt pretty sure that the permission would be granted, on the general rule that ph tographers are admitted into the Capitol where there is no advertising sche volved. Prof. Eddy assured Mr. Woods that his object is entirely for the advance ment of science and involves no scheme

Mr. Woods said to The Times last nigh that the chances were very largely that the Capitol roof, so that the photograph of the building may be taken in that check book, the Ohio middle of the road | Pro*. Eddy will use eight or ten kites to pull up the camera. He will also show the draft power of the allied kites by

displaying the United States flag in mid-

He said last night that he intended to take the photographs probably on Tuesday afternion, but certainly some day in the early part of the week. His idea to fly the kites from the top of the coast survey has been abandoned in view of the better chance from the Capital.

The especial importance which Mr. Eddy claims for his inventions is their value in time of war.

Briefly described, the methods employed by him in s-curing these photographs are as follows: The operator, after selecting top of a lofty building, prepares his kites which are attached to each other by strong ords. The number and size of the kites selected vary according to the velocity of the wind, which has been previously a scertain

Fixed securely to these kites is a whirling table, on which are mounted two cameras, the size of which also varies according to the height to which they are sent. If the kites ascend properly and remain reasonably stationary, the operator at the proper moment pulls the strings attacked to the camera and the photograph is taken. Of course, it will be seen that the object glassof the camera is directed down-ward, or exactly toward the object which is to be photographed.

The operator then lowers the kites, and in a very few moments it can be ascered whother the photograph is a success. As has been previously said, the success of the experiments to be conducted here by Mr. Eddy will depend entirely upon the velocity of the wind.

MARGUERITE STEPTOE FOUND.

Missing Colored Girl Has Been Liv. ing at Tenleytown.

mulatto girl who was supposed to have Hymen, ber bleycle teacher, has been found by Lieux. Swindell's officers in Tenlegtown, and turned over to Detective Lacey, who has had the case in charge

Marguerite came here several months ago from Lynchburg with her mother, who was employed in a Congressman's family, and was sent to school. She wanted to poses as a professor, was engaged to teach

One night she mysteriously disappeared her until yesterday, when she was found living with a colored family in Tenleytown. She would give no account of her actions. Hymen was traced to Saratoga, but as the girl was not found with him he was not arrested. The girl said she was treated hadly at home, Which caused her to

take het child back to Lynchburg.

FEET AND HANDS BURNED. Mrs. Harrover's Disastrous Experi-

ment With a Gasoline Tank, Mrs. Maggie Harrover, of No. 113 Indiana street northwest, was painfully burned about the feet and hands at her nome yesterday afternoon by the explosion of a gasoline stove. In attempting to start a fire she accidentally dropped a lighted match into the gasoline tank and an ex-

plorion resulted. The flames burned both of Mrs. Harrover's feet and ber right hand, She was taken to the Emergency Hos pital, where her wounds were dressed, and juries are not serious.

Signs of Prosperity.

(From the Philadelphia Record.) respect for Dingley. It starts the fires in its fursaces under the Youngstown scale providing a 10 and 15 per cent reduction in the wages of steel and iron workers.

First Blood for Mr. Dingley. (From the Nashville American.) The only evidence of prosperity directly traceable to the Dingley tariff is the advance in sigar trust stock from 103 to 150.

In the Gray Dawn. In the gray dawn, when ebbs the tide of life, And bo neward creep the toilers of the

Weary and work-worn, And blinking at the gathering rays of light

Betokening the coming noise and strife
Of a day anborn.
The soul not anchored to a sordid world,
Nor frighted at the manacles of creed
Or Censure's rod, Soars boldly up, the sails of thought unfuried,

To where no longer it will have to plend
In vain to God
Forgiveness for the baser thoughts and
deeds Implanted in the human frame at birth,

Nor longer mourn evanescent vanities of earth, The evanescent vanities of earth, That blossom fair, but seem as noxiou

In the gray dawn.

JAMES LACOSTE RODIER.