THE WASHINGTON TIMES.
FRANK A. MUNSEY.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1901.

The Rural Mail Carriers.

It is possible that the classified service might be further extended to advantage in some directions, but it is difficult to see why the rural free delivery should be marked for such extension. This branch of the postal service has succeeded beyond the hopes even of its promoters. It has been welcomed in the country districts, and the saving in expense, as well as the increase in business, has enabled the postoffice authorities to do a great deal at comparatively little expense.

So far as learned there has been no complaint as to the character of the carriers employed. They have been chosen because they possessed qualifications suitable to the kind of route proposed, and one of these qualifications is a willingness to take the job for what the Government pays, and provide the horses and wagons required for the purpose.

The price paid for the service is usually five hundred dollars a year. For this the carrier has to furnish at least one and sometimes four horses; fit up a vehicle and make the trip once a day over a long route in all kinds of weather. It is obvious that it would pay no one to purchase horses and a wagon simply for the purpose of operating such a route. Practically the income of a whole year would be consumed in getting such an outfit and the cost of maintenance, and the by no means easy task of operating for a year would be so much loss.

Whenever it is proposed to establish a route there is usually found some farmer or teamster who has horses which can be thus incidentally employed to advantage, the contract being taken out in the name of one of his children old enough and wise enough to handle the job in ordinary weather. In some such way as this it can be made to pay a little. It keeps employed horses and children which might otherwise have idle moments.

The sort of examination which the Civil Service Commission institutes would be of no use whatever in determining peculiar qualifications like these. Any consumptive school boy might get one of the Commission's high ratings and be an absolute failure as the operator of one of these rural routes. The fact that the applicant has horses he is willing to use for the purpose, has a place to keep them, and knows how to drive them, should weigh more than all else. Of course, the carrier must be able to read and write, but this qualification is fulfilled almost anywhere in this land of free public schools.

The Postoffice Department has so far handled the somewhat difficult matter in a business-like and successful manner, and it would appear wiser to let the experiment proceed on these lines without complicating it with the intricacies of a system which promises so little in such a field.

Suffrage in the District.

Now and then an earnest patriot raises his voice in protest against "taxation without representation." It is a not unfamiliar slogan. In times past it has been effective.

There are many sides to the question. Any economist can prove the truth of the proposition, but something more than political economy is involved—the kind of representation, for instance.

One phase is not unworthy of consideration—the opportunity which is offered by the peculiar system of government of the District to the earnest man who always wants change and who is too busy to vote, and the immunity afforded "the respectable citizen who is faithless to his civic duty."

There is nothing like looking on the bright side of problems for which no solution is at hand. In the District of Columbia an earnest, eloquent man can discourse at length in enthusiastic protest against anything that doesn't please him without being accused of playing golf on election day instead of going to the polls, and prominent men in the community cannot be charged with lack of interest in city affairs because they refuse to attend municipal primaries.

To be sure, we miss the excitement of a campaign and of an election, save once in four years, when it is our privilege to elect delegates to the national conventions. We enjoy the luxury all the more because we are permitted to have it so seldom. Optimism tempered with reason is an admirable thing in this world.

To obtain relief from deficient revenues, France proposes to tax all furniture. But it might produce an insurrection of boarding-house keepers. They are willing to be taxed for doors and windows, because some of them can be covered up.

The newspapers which are pretending to worry over the length of the President's message may rest assured that not over the usual percentage of words will be wasted.

The new consumption cure requires the patient to sleep out of doors, so as to give the other microbes a fair chance to kill off the tubercular variety.

We hope Uncle Sam's marines will see to it that this Panama war does not interfere with the price of bananas.

It is now rumored that the coming Republican caucus will break all records for length. Every year the big machine becomes more and more complicated and more difficult to lubricate.

It may become necessary to disembark a few marines to protect the interests of the United States while the Missouri factions are fighting it out.

Congress may be perplexed by the uncertainties as to subsidies and reciprocity, but it should remember that the demand for a union station in Washington is a certainty and isn't going to hurt anybody.

If the conscience fund of the Treasury continues to grow at the recent rate, Congress may be tempted to take a hand in spending it.

The representatives of Massachusetts intimate that they would like lower duties on some things which other States produce, but they have heard nothing of a demand for lower duties on anything which Massachusetts produces. Everyone wants the kind of reciprocity which gives the other fellow the little end.

The Meade court-martial is now trying to settle the precise meaning of the word "intoxicated." There is probably no word in the English language which has been the subject of more early morning meditation than that.

The ducks down on the Potomac held a meeting last Monday and voted thanks to the clerk of the weather for his treatment of Mr. Roosevelt.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT.

Characteristically British.

Buffalo Express—It is a characteristically British idea to wish for a big war because the little one in South Africa has proved too much for the national patience.

Skyscrapers in Paris.

Pittsburg Dispatch—Paris is also to have an American-built office building. Is he skyscraper to be to Americans what the pyramids were to the Egyptians?

Good at Tail-Twisting.

Boston Globe—Anglophobia seems to have broken out in Germany. Well, Germany could do some powerful tail-twisting should she set out.

Another Charley Ross Case.

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune—Unless Consul General Dickinson gets a move on himself that will move, the case of Miss Stone is liable to be filed away with the papers in the Charley Ross case.

A Deadly Race.

Harrisburg Patriot—Tetanus is running a deadly race now with smallpox. You have a chance of getting the former by trying to avoid the latter.

Mr. Cleveland's Recovery.

Baltimore Herald—The country is glad that Grover Cleveland may yet live to catch that biggest fish which has hitherto invariably escaped him.

Christian Politics.

Milwaukee Sentinel — Secretary Hay's combination of Monroe Doctrine and Golden Rule is sound, practical Christian politics, and is bound to win, especially when we do it unto the other fellow.

The Only Evidence.

New York World—The London newspapers declare that Americans do not know what good acting is. The only justification for the charge seems to be the liberal way in which we treat pretty nearly all English actors.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Birmingham Age-Herald — If recent reports are true the President should boil it down.

Chicago Tribune—It is believed the President's message will cover the whole ground and a considerable part of the ocean.

Detroit Free Press—This is the first Administration that the President ever wholly approved of, and 30,000 words are none too much in which to express his satisfaction.

Binghamton Leader—From 28,000 to 30,000 words is said to constitute the length of President Roosevelt's first annual message to Congress. This isn't as long as the Scriptures or an unabridged dictionary, but it will do.

Atlanta Journal—The country awaits with deep interest the message of President Roosevelt. He is so self-confident and has a way of striking out so directly that nobody seems to forecast with any degree of assurance what lines he will take in his recommendations. It is safe to predict, however, that his first message to Congress will not be a tame declaration.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune—You pays your money and you takes your choice in the President's message. It will be short, long; comprehensive, will not go into detail; it will recommend reciprocity, it will not; it will deal with trusts, it will let them alone; it will favor civil service, it will denounce it, and it will, in fact, do anything and everything everybody says it will do, or will not do—if Washington specials are to be given credence.

A DISCRIMINATING SEAL.

He Has a Prejudice Against Negroes and Chinamen.

The West Indian seal was particularly mischievous in his pool at the Battery Park Aquarium that morning. A crowd gathered around expecting some fun. There was a push on the main floor and a crush in the gallery. A woman with a small boy in a brightly colored suit came and stood near the pool.

The seal winked his wicked eye, but lay motionless on the surface. Somehow he seemed to float nearer the child. Suddenly he raised his head and spat some three quarts of salt water on the boy, literally soaking him. There was a sharp cry of terror from the little chap, and a roar of laughter from the gallery.

Said his attendant: "The seal is not vicious, but playful. Nevertheless, he cannot stand bright colors, and he does not like women, Chinamen or negroes, and never loses a chance to douse them.

"Some time ago, when the Indians from Buffalo Bill's troupe visited the aquarium, this seal became obstreperous and wet everyone within range of about twenty feet. Two attendants were kept busy mopping the water from the floor in the vicinity of his pool. Last week a prim youth with a well-dressed lady entered the public building. The man wore a light-colored summer suit. The seal spotted him, but lay low for a good opportunity. Finally it came, and the animal placed three quarts of water squarely on the man's bosom.

"The West Indian seal is believed to be the only one in captivity. Six or seven years ago twenty-one were sent here from southern waters, and from here distributed to Chicago, London, and Paris. The other twenty have since died. The one in this city possesses rare intelligence for a fish. We believe he is capable of telling time. The clock has been placed so he can see it from his watery home, and every afternoon at 3.55 he raises the very dickens about his dinner. He is fed at 4 o'clock fresh codfish and eels, specially prepared, the average daily consumption being eleven or twelve pounds. Another of his caprices is to join in with the attendants in calling 'all out' when the whistle blows to eject the visitors. Each word may be recognized distinctly.

"Besides being the most interesting, the West Indian seal is the largest fish in the aquarium, weighing about 700 pounds."—New York Times.

PERSONAL.

The Minister to Turkey.

John G. A. Leishman, United States Minister to Turkey, is registered at the Metropolitan Club. He arrived in Washington Monday night. He will leave here in a few days for his home in Pittsburg. He is here on his annual leave, and it will be several weeks before he returns to Turkey.

Dr. Jenner Improving.

Dr. Norman G. Jenner, who was injured several days ago while attempting to alight from a street car, is rapidly improving. His left arm was severely bruised and sprained.

Mr. Hemphill's Fence Building.

John J. Hemphill, a member of the District bar, who is a candidate for United States Senator in the primaries which will be held in South Carolina next fall, has returned to Washington after spending some time in the Palmetto State fence building. Mr. Hemphill was formerly a member of Congress from the Fifth district of South Carolina.

The Junior Florida Senator.

A man of medium stature, but well set up and robust looking, is the junior Senator from Florida, the Hon. James Piper Taliaferro, who looks the acute business man he is, but doesn't look old enough to have fought in the civil war, as he did, and on the losing side. Shortly after the war closed he migrated from Virginia, his native State, and started on a business career in Jacksonville, Fla., where he has met with eminent success as a banker and in other lines.

"I love the Old Dominion," said the Senator, "as do all her children, but of course am fond of Florida, and the city of Jacksonville in particular. Jacksonville has, I am happy to say, re-enacted the role of the Phoenix, and its growth since the town went up in flames has been simply marvelous. At least 1,000 new residences have been put up in the past twelve months, and the city is on a better footing than ever."

Colonel Irish on Joaquin Miller.

There is a charm in the deep basso and sonorous sentences of Col. John P. Irish, the noted California newspaper man and politician, who was encountered at the Hotel Johnson last evening. In the old days on the "Alta California" his paragraphs were thought the finest ever penned. Speaking of some of the Slope's literary men, the name of Joaquin Miller was mentioned. "'He is my neighbor and best friend," said Colonel Irish. "A more amiable man never breathed. I never heard him speak an injurious word of any living thing. He would not permit even a coyote to be killed if in his power to prevent it. He has a beautiful home in the mountains behind Oakland, overlooking San Francisco and the bay, and keeps it up with exquisite taste. Some time ago he bought a tract of land in Texas that was thought of little value, but oil has been found on it, and an offer of $100,000 was recently made him for the property."

A South African Veterinary.

An interesting guest at the Shoreham last night was Dr. Duncan Hutcheon, of Cape Town, South Africa, who, as principal veterinary surgeon of the Colonial Government has come to Washington on official business. "Please don't ask me questions that relate to politics," said the doctor. "I am here to consult with some of the leading men of your Bureau of Animal Industry, which in point of equipment and magnitude of scope is superior to all the similar bureaus of all the other Governments combined. The Boer war has brought a great deal of disease—pleuro-pneumonia to our cattle, glanders to the horses, and there is a threatened recrudescence of rinderpest. I want to get some practical ideas in the way of prevention and cures to take home.

"As to the war, I will say this much: A great deal of exaggeration and downright falsification have been printed in regard to the concentration camps. I truly believe that the very humanity displayed by the British has been the chief cause of the prolongation of the war."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

Russian Discoveries.

A valuable archeological find has just been made near the ancient town of Novgorod, on the banks of Lake Ilmen. The articles found include hundreds of flint arrowheads, spearheads, axeheads of slate, flint fishhooks and an enormous mass of crockery and similar fragments, ornamented in the same style as those found previously in other parts of the same province. Archeologists consider the discovery proof of the existence in the neighborhood of Lake Ilmen of a numerous population during the stone age. The articles found are all of one class and date, indicating the existence of a considerable tribe, which must either have been wiped out or have migrated to other regions before attaining any higher stage of culture than that of the stone age.

Court Calls Whisky a Necessity.

A firm of wine merchants in London applied for payment of whisky supplied to a client under age, and the plaintiff's lawyer met the defendant's plea of infancy with the assertion that to a lusty young fellow of the middle classes, earning a pound a week, whisky was a necessary of life. Judge Lumley Smith gave it as his opinion that a dozen of whisky every six months was indeed moderate for respectable persons in a decent way of life; and he ordered the money paid with costs.

The King Was "Broke."

On a recent occasion King Christian of Denmark, while out for a walk, met one of his courtiers who was renowned for his stinginess. As it happened, on a previous occasion, the King had "treated" him, and it had come to the royal ears that the courtier had not yet finished grumbling at having been "bilked." Full of desire to repair the past, the King rushed up to his subject:

"Now, my dear count, I am really going to stand treat on this occasion."

Then, lo and behold, as usual, on searching for money the King found none! Luckily, at that moment he saw through the open door the Crown Prince and his equerry riding by. The King rushed out and called to his son:

"For goodness sake, lend me some cash. I've stood treat to Count So-and-so again, and if he finds himself done for the second time he will raise a rebellion."

The situation was saved, but the Court has not yet finished its laugh.

Literary Curios at Windsor.

The royal library at Windsor Castle contains about 100,000 volumes, and among them are many literary curios. A unique Caxton on vellum, the Bible which Charles I took with him to the scaffold, the same monarch's copy of Shakespeare, and an original copy of the "Faery Queen" are among Windsor Castle's literary treasures. The King has taken a keen interest in the doings of contemporary writers, and a curious little hobby has been the collection of pen-nibs used by them. In it are included a Browning nib, a Hardy nib, and nibs of other distinctions.

Nominated for the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—After a sharp contest, Edward Bernstein has been nominated as the Breslau Socialist candidate for the Reichstag to take the place of Deputy Shoenlank, deceased. Bernstein's election is assured.

IN SOCIETY.

Miss Bertha Sturgus Hill made her coming-out bow to society yesterday afternoon at a beautifully appointed tea at the home of her mother, Mrs. W. C. Hill, 1453 Huntington Place.

Mrs. Hill and Miss Hill received near the drawing-room entrance in a nook banked with palms and studded with clusters of roses. The debutante wore a girlishly simple gown of white mousseline de soie, with a corsage knot of purple violets, and carried an exquisite bouquet of violets and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Hill wore a black gown relieved by ornaments.

The receiving party consisted also of Miss Marie Barnes, Miss Olive Gale, Miss Hildegarde McKenna, Miss Kellogg, and Miss Hester Shepherd. Nearly two hundred friends of the debutante thronged the parlors during the afternoon. Miss Hill's popularity in the young set was attested by many exquisite flowers from friends in and out of Washington.

Miss Dorothy Woodville Rockhill, eldest daughter of Mr. W. W. Rockhill, and Mr. Joseph Clark Hoppin of Providence, R. I., were married at St. John's Church yesterday at noon. Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by about fifty guests, most of whom were entertained at breakfast afterward at the Rockhill residence on I Street.

Both the church and house were decorated with palms, rubber trees and quantities of pink and white chrysanthemums. Mr. Rockhill escorted his daughter to the chancel, where she was joined by the groom, who awaited he coming with his best man, Mr. Randolph Grew, of Boston. The only maid in attendance was Miss Daisy Rockhill, the schoolgirl sister of the bride, who wore a dress and wide sash of delicate blue voile and a large hat of black velvet. Her flowers were long stemmed pink rosebuds tied with pink chiffon.

The ushers who led the procession up the aisle were Mr. Selden Marvin of Albany, Mr. Grew of Boston, Mr. Van Brunt and Mr. Allerton Cushman, the latter a brother-in-law of the groom. The bride wore a rich ivory tinted satin costume, the skirt falling in simple statuesque folds from waist to sweeping train. The corsage draperies and veil of Brussels lace have been worn by the brides of the Rockhill family for several generations. Lilies of the valley held the veil in place and the same blossoms, with bride roses, formed the wedding bouquet.

The groom's gift, a diamond and sapphire pendant, was worn and a string of splendid pearls, a present from Mrs. Van Brunt. Mrs. Rockhill, the handsome young stepmother of the bride, wore brown velvet with artistic touches of blue panne about the bodice and hat, and Mrs. Courtland Hoppin, the groom's mother, was gowned in black velvet, with black lace applique over white and a shoulder wrap of sable.

When Mr. and Mrs. Hoppin left for their wedding journey the latter was attired in a navy blue tailor gown, with a hat of dark, rich red.

Mr. Hoppin is a professor at Bryn Mawr College, and the home to which he will take his bride is very near that institution.

Prof. and Mrs. Cushman, the son-in-law and daughter of Mrs. Courtland Hoppin, have taken the Whittemore house for the winter. They entertained the bridal party Monday night.

General and Mrs. Moore entertained a dinner company last night in honor of the Mexican Ambassador and Senora Azpiroz.

One of the most elaborate and beautifully appointed weddings of last night was that of Miss Eleanor Souness Somerville and Mr. Sidney Thomas Exley, which was solemnized at 8 o'clock at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth and Yale Streets, by the Rev. Joseph T. Kelley, rector of the church.

The chancel was abloom with chrysanthemums, against a background of palm foliage, and the hundreds of guests in attendance were mainly of the old resident set, with which the Somervilles have been prominently identified for many years. The bride, who is very young, was radiantly pretty in a robe of white mousseline de soie and lace. Pearl ornaments formed the garniture of the high bodice and orange blossoms held in place a tulle veil that fell in misty folds to the edge of the train. A diamond brooch, the groom's gift, caught the laces at her throat and she carried white rosebuds arranged in a shower bouquet.

She passed up the aisle with her father, Mr. James W. Somerville, and was met at the chancel by the groom and his best man, Dr. Hulbert Young. Miss Grace Somerville, the only maid in attendance, preceded her sister, wearing a dainty gown of pink crepe. Her flowers were pink roses tied with streamers of pink gauze. The ushers who seated the guests and later led the bridal train to the altar were Mr. John Lawton Norwood, Mr. Marshall Sterling, Mr. Edwin Ellis Spear, and Mr. William B. Crowell. A card reception was held from 8:30 until 10 o'clock at the Somerville residence, 1343 Princeton Street, which, like the church, was artistically decorated with roses, chrysanthemums, and palms.

All Souls Church, beautifully decorated and filled with guests, was the scene of one of the numerous weddings of last night. The bridal pair were Miss Ruth Helen Bolway, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Hensey, and Mr. Dudley Tibbitts Corning, of Troy, N. Y. The bride, girlishly dainty in her robe and veil of misty white, entered the church with her father, preceded by the train of ushers and maids. The former were Mr. William J. Bolway, Mr. Jesse W. Rawlings, and Dr. S. W. Bowles, of this city, and Mr. James O. Jones, of Florence, Ala. Miss Helen Prehn, of New York, was maid of honor, and the additional maids were Miss Trix Haley, of West Chester, Pa., Miss Louise Keeling, of Memphis, Tenn., Miss Edna Scott Smith, and Miss Clara Quinter, both of Washington. Mr. Walter Shaw, of New York, acted as best man.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the Hensey residence, 406 M Street northwest.

Still another wedding of last night was that of Miss Emeline Ruth Hauk and Mr. Fletcher Webster Rockwell, jr., which took place at Red Nook, Cleveland Park, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Durbin Hauk, parents of the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Finckel will be at home this afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock, instead of in the evening, as heretofore.

Mrs. Hanson Y. A. Lemon will be at home Tuesdays after December 1 at 629 G Street southwest.

On account of a death in the family, the invitations for the marriage of Miss Mae Rennell to Mr. Edward Dunning Anderson have been recalled.

The first of the Small and Early Cotillions will be given at Rauscher's, on December 25. The Century Cotillion, under the management of a committee of gentlemen, will give a "return" dance in January.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Alden have issued invitations for the wedding reception of their daughter, Helen, and Mr. George Keen Woodworth, Wednesday, December 4, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

The Excelsior Social Club held its regular meeting at the Typographical Temple Monday evening. A short business meeting was held, at which the following officers were elected: Clarence Poston, President; Louis Sterne, Secretary; Edw. Williams, Treasurer; Moffatt Bradley, Sergeant-at-Arms; Julius Vierbuchen, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. Games were played, after which refreshments were served. Those present were: Misses Poston, Burke, Reeves, Black, Cuddy, Jordon, Carrick, Girouard; Messrs. Williams, Cullen, Sterne, Poston, J. Vierbuchen, C. Vierbuchen, Kettler, Mitchell, Wilcoxen, Bradley, and Dodge. The next meeting will be held the last Monday in this month, at which a series of games will be inaugurated, the winners of which are to be awarded handsome prizes.

Mrs. A. C. Shallenberger, wife of the Representative from Nebraska, and Mrs. W. L. Starke, wife of Representative Starke of the same State, will be at home on Mondays in January, at 321 Second Street southeast.

Miss Fannie Fuller, the youngest daughter of the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, will sail today for Europe with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Francis, who will spend the winter in foreign travel.

GOMEZ IN PALMA'S BEHALF.

Another Letter Published Recommending Him for President.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—Gen. Maximo Gomez has published a letter in "La Mundo" recommending Tomas Estrada Palma for the Presidency. He says that if the Cuban people, after so many events, do not recognize and do not understand how good a President Senor Palma would make, owing to his proved ability, as well as the number of years he has served his country, then he (Gomez) frankly declares that he is not disposed to go to all corners of the island to recommend his candidature.

He adds that he has much faith in the good sense of the Cuban people to solve their own problems, and thinks that they will not fail to recognize that the political honesty of Senor Palma is a guarantee for the country, and that he will be raised to the Presidency by the unanimous vote of the people.

General Gomez declares that the last service he can render the Cubans is to aid them in the grand work of establishing a republic, and for this reason he recommends Senor Palma for the Presidency.

ASK STRICT NEUTRALITY.

Maso's Supporters Fear Official Aid Will go to Palma.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—The papers publish a copy of a telegram sent to President Roosevelt by the president of the branch of the National party which supports Senor Maso for the Presidency, asking Mr. Roosevelt to recommend that the representatives of the American Government observe the strictest impartiality in the coming election, as certain officials are trying to secure the election of Senor Palma by saying that he is the candidate favored by the Washington Administration.

Secretary Tamayo, acting under a power of attorney from Senor Palma, went before the court today and formally renounced, in behalf of Senor Palma, the latter's American citizenship.

TO BAR CARNEGIE'S NAME.

Elwood, Ind., Will Accept His Gift, But Nothing More.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—The proposition of Andrew Carnegie to give $25,000 for a public library building at Elwood has caused a peculiar complication in that manufacturing city.

When the proposition was first received the employes of the steel mills made public objection to its acceptance, declaring that they would not patronize the library and would discourage patronage on the part of others. The objection was based wholly on the fact that Carnegie was a steel magnate and that the city ought not to accept a gift from him.

After much contention it was finally agreed that the local officers might accept the gift if they would make it plain to Carnegie that his name was not to be connected with the institution. The conditions required before the gift is made were then complied with by securing a site for the library and getting $2,500 pledged for its annual support, and a letter was sent today advising acceptance of the gift but making it plain that Carnegie's name would not be associated with the library, as it would be known as "The Elwood Public Library."

As it is customary for cities receiving the gifts to name the libraries after the donor, it is not known what the iron magnate will do in this case.

LOSES SHARE IF SHE WEDS.

Court Refuses, However, to Pass Upon Future Contingency.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The will of James Jennings McComb, who died on March 31 last, leaving a $15,000,000 estate, provided that his daughter Fannie Payne McComb should share equally with her sisters and brother in the estate if she did not marry Louis Herzog.

In the event of her marrying Herzog, who is an artist of Philadelphia, she was to have only an income of $15,000 a year, and on her death $200,000 was to be distributed among her children. It is computed that her income will be $110,000 a year if she refrains from marrying Herzog.

Miss McComb, suing for a construction of the will, contended that this provision was invalid. After passing upon other parts of the will Justice Scott says that it does not appear that she has married Herzog, and as she may never do so the question raised is merely abstract and academic, and one on which the executors may never need advice.

Such questions, the judge says, the courts will not consider.

TO DEBATE ALLEGED CRUELTY.

Urgency Voted in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Van der Veld, Socialist, demanded urgency for a debate on the alleged British cruelties in the concentration camps in South Africa.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs did not oppose urgency, but remarked that other Governments gave no indication of intervening.

The Chamber voted urgency for the subject.

MR. LOW'S APPOINTMENTS.

All Heads of Departments to Be Named at Same Time.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Mayor-elect Low said this morning that he would not announce his appointments to important municipal places singly, but would give out the names of the men selected for the heads of departments all at one time.

"Will the appointments of department heads be ready as Christmas presents?" Mr. Low was asked.

"I hope to have them ready by that time," was the reply; "but cannot say definitely that I will."

PLANS OF JOE JEFFERSON.

Will Spend Half a Million to Beautify Florida Estates.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 26.—Joseph Jefferson, accompanied by his wife, son, and private secretary, passed through here yesterday, en route to the actor's home in West Palm Beach.

Mr. Jefferson declares that he will spend $500,000 at West Palm Beach within the next year. He expects to provide himself with one of the most attractive estates in Florida.

SENATOR STEWART ON ANARCHY.

Existing Naturalization Laws a Sufficient Preventive, He Says.

Rigid enforcement of the existing naturalization laws is, in the opinion of Senator Stewart of Nevada, the best preventive measure for anarchy. Thorough investigation of the antecedents of applicants for naturalization papers, he thinks, will effectually prevent the admission to citizenship of persons of anarchistic tendencies. Proceedings to annul the papers already granted is the course he advises toward anarchists who have already been naturalized, this action being taken on the ground that they are not attached to the principles of the Constitution.

"There will be any number of bills introduced at the coming session, all directed to suppression of anarchy," said Senator Stewart yesterday. "But I think that thorough enforcement of the existing naturalization laws will effectually prevent evil effects of anarchy. The naturalization laws do not need amendment; they only require enforcement.

"The alien must declare his intentions before a court two years previous to his naturalization. In such declaration he must state his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce allegiance and fidelity to all foreign States and potentates. At the expiration of five years he must prove to the satisfaction of the court that he has resided within the United States five years, and that during such five years he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. He must bring two citizens who can corroborate his statements.

"If the questions of good moral character, of attachment to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and of residence were contested as in ordinary litigation, none but intelligent men bearing good character, familiar with free institutions, and attached to the principles of our Government could be admitted.

"No evidence is ordinarily required on the point of character or attachment to the principles of the Government of the United States. The applicant may have heard of the Constitution, but if he were required to state whether the Constitution was a written instrument or a horse, he would be greatly embarrassed.

"If he were required to state what was meant by character, he would turn round to the person that brought him and stare at him, as much as to say, 'you did not tell me how to answer that question.' If the witnesses as to residence were cross-questioned as in ordinary cases, it would generally turn out that they did not know anything about how long the man had resided in the United States.

"If none but good, intelligent men, who believe in free institutions, are wanted as citizens, and they are certainly wanted, there is no difficulty in keeping the others out by an honest, impartial and fair administration of the law as it exists. The trouble is that men are naturalized by political machinery, without reference to any other consideration than the getting of votes. So long as judges lend themselves to political machines and the officers of the law fail to appear and test the qualifications, criminals will be naturalized.

"How about anarchists and criminals who have already been naturalized?" was asked of the Senator.

"Their naturalization papers are of no value. They were obtained through false representation, and can be set aside by the courts in the same manner as the Government is constantly setting aside land patents and other documents secured by fraud. There is no trouble in dealing with a naturalized anarchist, because his papers will not protect him whenever the officers of the law shall see fit to have them annulled.

"I have no fear that anarchists will destroy this country. The terrible crime that was committed a few months ago has already aroused the attention of the American people, and they know how to sustain their officers and enforce the law.

"When public sentiment is aroused, law and order will be established in every State in the Union. We have examples constantly of the people of cities being alarmed over the prevalence of crime, but they stomp it out somehow, and will continue to do so. But whenever it happens that the people of the United States cannot suppress anarchy the beginning of the end has come.

"The anarchists may assassinate individuals, but they cannot assassinate the people, and the people will stop them from assassinating individuals. What we want is the laws of the United States and the various States enforced. Other laws may be necessary, but the great question before the people of the United States is the enforcement of existing laws. Above all the officers of the law must be encouraged and sustained. They must not be called upon to discharge their duty in the prosecution of crime under a threat of assassination. The people must see to it that they are sustained, and that there is no assassination. Enough of them must go with the sheriff or the marshal, if necessary, to let the criminals know that the people stand by faithful officers.

"The people know that they have no right to allow the judge to administer law under a reasonable apprehension; that if he does his duty he will be shot. They have no right to expect of marshals, sheriffs, and police officers a vigilant discharge of duty when they know full well that the assassin is on the trail of faithful public servants. They must get between the assassin and their public servants, and see to it that the public servants are exposed to no more danger than ordinary citizens."

MR. CLEVELAND'S CONDITION.

Reported to Be on a Fair Way to Complete Recovery.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 26.—Grover Cleveland is on a fair way to complete recovery. He is improving every day now, and the cough which has distressed him since the breaking up of his cold is gradually becoming less violent.

Today his attending physician, J. K. Wykoff, who is also indisposed, did not call on his patient, but left the ex-President in the care of a trained nurse.

The bulletin given out at Mr. Cleveland's home, in Bayard Lane, is that he has passed an easy day, and is very comfortable now.

IN A TRANCE TWENTY YEARS.

Remarkable Story Told by a Returned Michigan Farmer.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Nov. 26.—John McCormick, a prosperous farmer of Porter Township, Midland County, disappeared from his farm twenty years ago.

He went to work one morning and was not seen by his family until last Tuesday, when he returned home and was refused admittance. He related the facts previous to his disappearance and was finally recognized.

McCormick says that for the last twenty years he has been in a trance and wandered all over the country, sleeping by day and tramping by night. But a few weeks ago he regained his senses.

FOR PORTO RICAN UNIONS.

A Call for a Mass Meeting Circulated in San Juan.

SAN JUAN, Nov. 26.—Santiago Iglesias has issued a call to the laborers of the island to assemble in mass meeting here next Thursday with a view to organizing labor under trades unions.

His manifesto, which professes to be non-political, says that the unions will work under the direction of the American Federation of Labor.

Iglesias, until a few days ago, was in jail on a charge under the Spanish labor law. He was released on Samuel Gompers furnishing cash bail of $500.

GUARDIANS ASK EXTRA PAY.

Report of the Strand Board on Mrs. Wackerman's Case.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Strand Board of Guardians have considered a special report on the case of Miss Wackerman, the young American woman who became insane here a few days ago.

Medical Officer Lloyd stated that the condition of Miss Wackerman had become so serious that she could not be retained in the infirmary and had been removed to an insane asylum. The matron of the infirmary reported that the case was one of the worst she had ever experienced.

The patient required artificial feeding, and had to be constantly watched to prevent her from injuring herself or others. Her screams could be heard outside the infirmary.

The magistrate who authorized Miss Wackerman's removal to an asylum called attention to the exceptional anxiety and trouble the case had caused the officials, and he recommended that the latter be allowed additional remuneration. He added that the American consul had thanked the officials for their efforts in behalf of the unfortunate young woman.

The clerk of the board stated that Mrs. Wackerman visited him today and took her daughter's jewerly. She had paid the expenses of Miss Wackerman's maintenance and removal, but had not offered to remunerate the officials for their special care. She did not appear to be very amiable about the matter.

The clerk, however, pointed out that there was no legal claim against Mrs. Wackerman, beyond that for bare expenses.

The chairman of the board suggested that Mrs. Wackerman be asked for an additional payment and this was adopted.

NEW CREED, NEW CHURCH.

Baptists Who Turn Faith Curists Cannot Use Old Edifice.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—The Supreme Court of Mississippi today decided a case which has caused much sensation in religious circles in that State, and touches on an important question of religion.

On rendering its decision the court declared that it had no ecclesiastical jurisdiction and did not undertake to interpret what constitutes the doctrine of any creed or religion, but claimed the right to settle denominational questions legally. The case is that of Mount Helm Baptist Church vs. C. P. Jones, pastor of the congregation.

Jones and a large majority of the congregation became faith curists, and called themselves the Church of God, Tabernacle of Christ, adopting an entirely new creed, modeled along the principles laid down by Jones in a book called "Truth," the substance of which is the advocacy of the faith cure doctrine.

The ousted minority of the congregation appealed to the courts. The lower court decided that the congregation, or a majority, had the right to change the articles of their belief; the Supreme Court took a contrary view, and declared that Jones and his followers had no right to hold the church property after they had abandoned the faith of the Baptist Church, as the property had been dedicated especially for the use of a Baptist congregation, and the new church organization is distinct and independent of that faith.

This brings to an end a bitter controversy between the Baptists and faith curists which has existed for two years.

DUTY HURTS TEA TRADE.

War Tax Causes Falling Off in Exports From Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Otis A. Poole, who has crossed the Pacific thirty-two times in the interest of one of the largest tea firms of Japan, arrived on the steamer Doric today.

He declares that the exports of tea from Japan and other producing countries to the United States are falling off as a result of the duty of 10 cents a pound imposed by the United States in 1898 as a war tax.

"This duty," Poole said, "is 80 per cent of the value of the article, and has injured trade immeasurably. What makes it seem worse is that there is no tax or duty on coffee, tea drinkers bearing the whole burden. Those interested believe that President Roosevelt will favor the abolition of this duty on tea."

WANT WHISKY TAX LOWERED.

Distillers, Wholesalers, and Retailers Meet in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—Representatives of the Kentucky Distillers' Association, of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, of the Eastern Rye Whisky Distillers' Association, and of the National Retail Dealers' Association, the latter said to represent 200,000 saloonkeepers of the United States, held a called meeting here today.

The meeting was presided over by John B. Thompson, of Richmond, Ky., president of the Kentucky Distillers' Association, who called the meeting. The conference decided to have presented early at the next session of Congress a bill reducing the tax on whisky and providing for an extension of the allowance for evaporation or outage on whisky made subsequent to January 1, 1891.

John B. Thompson, who is an attorney, will draw up the bill and have its passage urged.

Much is expected to result from the meeting in the furtherance of the objects aimed at, in that it is said to be the first ever held at which complete harmony prevailed among all the interests represented as to these subjects.

BARKER'S APPEAL DELAYED.

Case of the Rev. John Keller's Assailant Goes Over.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Argument on the appeal taken to the Supreme Court in the case of Thomas G. Barker, who was convicted of shooting the Rev. John Keller at Arlington last February, will not be heard until the next term of court, although it had been set down for the present term.

On the first day of the term Mr. Van Winkle served a writ of certiorari to bring up for review the proceedings in the selection of a struck jury. The writ was returnable at Trenton today.

These proceedings made it necessary to lay over the argument on the appeal for at least thirty days.

Barker is serving a term of five years in the State prison.

MARRIED A JERSEY WIDOW.

Man Who Says He Is Heir to $35,000,000 Wedded.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—John R. Dobson, of New Durham, N. J., says he has fallen heir to $35,000,000 from the estate of his grandmother in England. He was married at midnight on Monday to Mrs. Mary Fallon, of North Bergen, N. J.

Since the $35,000,000 story was published, Dobson has had offers of marriage from all over the country and from Europe, among them one, he says, from the widow of a Duke. He passed them all up, however, for the New Jersey widow.

Dobson has not yet got his fortune. He says there are some legal formalities in the way, but that, of course, is a small matter.