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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1903.

Daily Calendar of American History

- October 28.
- 1756—Battle of White Plains, N. Y., British victory.
- 1865—Boston repealed ordinance of secession.
- 1884—Secretary of Treasury Gresham resigned.
- 1886—Bartholdi statue of Liberty Enlightening the World unveiled in New York harbor.

A Problem of the Orient.

How the Oriental Can Be Made to Fit Western Civilization.

In writing of the people of Korea, that hermit kingdom which is apparently destined to be a doormat for the powers in a very short time, somebody has said that the people are "a race of quick-witted children," well taught in their own fashion, but quite ignorant of the lore of other lands. This suggests various thoughts on the probable place which the Oriental will occupy under the growing influence of the Occident.

In the rough, the conception of the Anglo-Saxon has generally been that all people of darker skins are properly his servants; and they are to do the cooie work, and he is to furnish the brains. While flattering to racial pride, this theory occasionally slips up in the working, as in the case of Ah Sin and the euche party given by Truthful James. It sometimes happens that the methods of Ah Sin are discovered and avenged in the straightforward Anglo-Saxon manner, with fists, but it also happens occasionally that they are successful. In short, the brains of the world are not monopolized by the white man.

It may be as well to understand, in our dealings with Oriental peoples, that they are not all cooies. Their industries, customs, and traditions are some of them better worth preserving than our own. If, in the alleged civilization of the Orient, priceless secrets of art and manufacture are lost, and the marvelous fabrics and potteries of the East are supplanted by machine-made products, we shall, in the simple language of the playground, be sorry for that some day.

The primitive notion of civilizing the heathen was that he should wear European clothes, learn English, and eat and drink as we do, which, of course, makes a market for our goods. In some Oriental countries he has reached this stage of development in individual cases, and the general testimony of those who know is that it has spoiled a good heathen without making much of a Christian. Why should we not study these people, whom we are attempting to rule, as attentively at least as the farmer studies the habits of the creatures under his care? We do not find him trying to make one animal into another. He values each for its characteristic qualities, and while he does not tolerate viciousness, he does, in so far as he can, humor the tastes of each animal, and strive to make it effective in its own line. It seems as if we might give human beings at least as much consideration as the beasts that perish.

The Excise Law.

It Is Evaded if Not Violated by the "Club" Saloon.

One day last week three small boys, each in a state of intoxication, were picked up on the streets. One of them, on recovering from his debauch, made the statement that the liquor which he and his companions drank had been purchased for them by a negro, whose identity has not yet been established. Even if the negro is found, it is said that he cannot be punished under existing law. But whether the intoxicated which these boys drank was procured for them in this manner, or whether it was purchased outright by them at some place where liquor is regularly sold, the fact that the lads were drunk serves to direct attention to frequent and notorious violations of the excise law in the District of Columbia.

There are saloons where minors can

and do obtain liquor. This is, of course, not generally true of all saloons, but it is specifically true of some; yet prosecutions for violation of the law are infrequent. Perhaps this fact is due to the difficulty of getting sufficient evidence to convict. There are, however, other violations and evasions of the law which ought to be comparatively easy to obtain evidence sufficient either to have licenses revoked or to cause the Commissioners to refuse to grant renewals. We refer especially to the sale of liquor after closing hours and on Sunday. Any so-called "rounder" in Washington can readily name a dozen places where a drink, or as many as one may desire, may be had after midnight and on Sunday. The managers of so-called "clubs" and small hotels are notorious violators of the law in this respect.

For our part, we do not contend that it is any worse morally to sell liquor on Sunday than on Monday, or to drink it between the hours of 12 and 4 a. m. than between 12 and 4 p. m.; but the law prohibits the sale of intoxicants on the Sabbath and for four hours during the night. If one saloon-keeper is required to abide by that law, then all ought to be. That these all-night and Sunday drinking places are permitted to do business in evasion, if not direct violation, of the law is unjust and unfair to the man who closes his saloon at midnight and keeps it closed until Monday morning, as a majority of them do. If there is to be a side-door entrance to some places on Sunday and "after hours," then the privilege ought to be extended to all. The "club" saloon should have no more rights than the grogshop of the man who abides by the law. If people want to buy liquor on Sunday let them effect a change in the law, but so long as it is the law to prohibit the sale of intoxicants on certain days and during certain hours then all saloons should be subjected to the same restrictions.

The "Evening Star."

Some Facts Which May Set It Thinking—Perhaps.

On January 5 of this year the "Evening Star" did us the honor of intimating that we were engaged in blackmailing operations, when we began, unaided, to expose the rascals in the Postoffice Department. Of some of the doings of these rascals the "Star," we now assert, was aware at the time; but it was either in sympathy with them or else it lacked the courage to show them up in their true light. To tell the truth, we don't much care what it was that controlled the "Star's" course. We simply desire to place the facts on record.

Subsequently—after having charged The Times with attempting to blackmail the "Star's" friends in the Postoffice Department—our thrifty contemporary remarked editorially:

The charges against Machin in the coal matter, ostentatiously pushed and abruptly dropped, tended in their results to demonstrate that Machin was an unshrewd and warm-hearted philanthropist instead of a thief.

It is difficult to determine, in the light of recent developments, whether this utterance was the result of mere innate silliness or whether it was prompted by resentment over the criticism which we had permitted ourselves to direct against one of the "Star's" friends and benefactors. For the present we are content to pass the conundrum on to our readers. They will, no doubt, be able to determine it for themselves. What we desire to discuss today is the "Star's" impertinent phrase "ostentatiously pushed and abruptly dropped." Its intent is obvious; its meaning scarcely a subject of doubt. We shall answer it by quoting from the Washington correspondence of the "Kansas City Star" the following:

Washington, Oct. 21.—President Roosevelt, while on his Western trip in April, wrote to the Postmaster General, Mr. Payne, a letter in which, among other things, he said: "There has evidently been some ugly business in the past in the Postoffice Department, and we cannot afford to take half measures. We need some new men and very possibly a rearrangement of positions. Let Bristow go right on with his investigations, and if there is the slightest rottenness put the knife in up to the hilt. Bristow is an entirely fearless and honest man."

This testimonial of the President's absolute confidence in Joseph Bristow is first made public through this dispatch. Mr. Bristow's report went to the President today. It can be stated with assurance that the President has at the conclusion of the investigation the same confidence in Mr. Bristow that he had when the investigation began. Politicians in New York and elsewhere have apparently counted on White House clemency in protecting them from prosecutions. They have been informed in the direct manner in which the President does things that they will not receive it. The instruction has gone from the White House that all prosecutions based on the Bristow investigation are to be pursued without reference to the persons who will be unmasked or convicted. All the influence of the national Administration will be exerted to weed out Postoffice crookedness. There will be no half-hearted or lame prosecutions.

The President, in discussing the Postoffice scandals with White House callers today, told the story of how Bristow was chosen to make the investigation. He gave the credit to William Allen White, of Emporia, and M. G. Seckendorff, the editor-in-chief of The Washington Times. White explained in detail to the President the juggling of the legal bureau of the Postoffice with the Kansas City Home Co-operative

case. Seckendorff told about the crookedness in the departments over which August W. Machin and George W. Beavers presided. "Who is the best man to make the investigation?" the President inquired. Both White and Seckendorff suggested Bristow. The President was not personally acquainted with Bristow then. He requested Senator Long to bring the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General to the White House. The investigation which concluded with General Bristow's report today was begun the day following the visit of Senator Long and General Bristow to the White House.

This, we think, will do for today, though we may presently have something more to say on the subject. In the meantime we would remind the "Star" that gentlemen are in the habit of apologizing when they make charges which they cannot substantiate. Is it asking too much of the "Star" to tender that apology which we think is due us, or are we to regard its attitude in this matter—to use its own language—as "a whimsical vagary of the new journalism from Bedlam?"

Le Gallienne.

He Arrives in America for a Prolonged Visit.

Richard Le Gallienne is again on our soil—this time, apparently, to get rid of asthmatic troubles, which have been engendered in him by the London fog. Perhaps he thinks a cure can be effected by the breathing of American incense.

Mr. Le Gallienne has, however, come at a bad time for the display of his peculiar charms. When he came to us before he had a head of hair like a chrysanthemum, and it attracted attention everywhere he went; but the football season is just beginning, and there are too many human chrysanthemums about for one more to make much of a sensation. In all probability, if he appeared in a theater box with that coiffure, he would simply be taken for a member of some college team traveling incognito.

Moreover, at the time of his former visit his best known novel was still new and remembered in New York, and he received a certain amount of attention on account of that. But New York, unfortunately, never remembers any author not of this year's vintage, with the exception of a few like Shakespeare and Dickens and Thackeray, who are mentioned now and then for the purpose of squelching new writers by telling them that they cannot write like these, their forerunners. The chances are that nine out of ten New Yorkers would not know whether Mr. Le Gallienne wrote Scotch dialect or stories of the East End of London.

In short, the only distinguishing points of Mr. Le Gallienne this season are his hair and his vocabulary; and New York is just recovering from the visit of a celebrity from the other direction, whose chrysanthemum looks grew on his chin instead of his crown, and whose vocabulary even exceeded that of the English visitor. Let the fumes of Dowie be dispelled, and perhaps the more delicate Le Gallienne perfume may be detected in the air.

Lincoln Steffens inquires if we Americans really want good government, anyway. We might, if we could go into a shop and buy it for \$2.50, marked down from \$5; but the way we are obliged to go about securing it at present is much like two boys trading jack-knives, sight unseen.

The homicidal mania in any community may be practically cured by a rope applied to the neck of one victim.

The professors of the University of Chicago want the works of Mother Goose revised. The poems may need revision, but those professors are hardly competent to do the work.

If a man is a reformer, and still makes an impression on the public, it is a sign that he has a good deal of character. Whitewash William Shakespeare Devery and he would disappear from view.

It may be true that girls should have instruction in the household arts, but when one of the women colleges establishes a department for that purpose it arouses just as much hooting as if they proposed to teach Kantschutkan.

The chrysanthemum show this week may not be as exciting as the chrysanthemum show on the gridiron, but it will be much prettier.

After all, the most important issue with most of these candidates might be stated thus: "Shall I or shall I not issue from the little end of the horn?"

Mr. Payne "knew" there was nothing wrong in the Postoffice Department six months ago. Perhaps he has concluded by this time that he would rather not know so much than know so many things that are not so.

After its experience with Mr. Devery and Mr. Dowle-owie, New York ought to welcome the appearance of the Devil-evil.

Governor Bates' explanation of the circumstances under which he came to accept a \$3,000 check from a statehouse lobbyist might have been improved if he had taken a few lessons from members of the Missouri Legislature.

A correspondent wants to know who is the chief of police of the Amalgamated Copper force.

The People's Forum.

Lost Cupid.

To the Editor of The Washington Times:

Can you not turn the thoughts of your army of readers away from Ann, and direct their attention to the dilemma of Cupid?

The poor little fellow is lost; he has fled from a too-exacting world.

William K. Vanderbilt tried two ceremonies with different women.

Mrs. Belmont tried two ceremonies with different men.

Chauncey Depew tried two ceremonies with the one woman, and our own Thomas C. Platt, it is said, was invited to try one ceremony to two different women.

Then Dowie came, and Cupid ran from so much unreasonableness to the woods. Do send out a searching party and bring him home in triumph to his own!

L. K. M.
Washington, Oct. 26.

Careless Drivers.

To the Editor of The Washington Times:

I do not wish to appear pessimistic, but I have often wondered whether the Police Department ever took notice of the great number of careless negro drivers. When they turn from one thoroughfare into another nice chances out of ten they are looking the opposite way—not giving the slightest indication that they intended to turn.

I was once almost thrown beneath a big team, and the coacher brake applied on my bicycle was all that saved me. The driver laughed at my predicament, but did not pull the reins—he was too wise.

It is not an uncommon thing to see them dozing at their posts. Possibly they are figuring out Ann's age; but they should not imperil others and thus jeopardize their own welfare.

I saw two wagons on Pennsylvania Avenue collide with street cars. I know of a driver who was found asleep on his wagon on the Long Bridge. Another driver was asleep when he ran over a little boy. All of these drivers were negroes. I have heard several others speak about the seeming indifference among these drivers, and the only solution, after all, may be in letting time gradually educate them up to the exercising of reasonable care. However, I will add that I do not include in this article drivers employed for private conveyances, as they seem to be very cautious.

G. W. L.
1820 G Street Northwest.
Washington, Oct. 24.

The Transportation of Garbage.

To the Editor of The Washington Times:

In your edition of this date you print an article under the caption of "Garbage Shipment Tied Up by Wreck."

Colonel Myron Parker faces the problem of how to get the city refuse out of the city and into Virginia, when, behold! Trainmaster Cooper, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, comes to his assistance with the suggestion of carrying the garbage by the Baltimore and Ohio the way the freight is handled by way of Shepherd's. This necessitates hauling the refuse through the southeastern part of the city to Benning, the nearest point of exchange with the respective company's trucks, back from Benning via the Baltimore and Ohio through Twining City, coming through Anacostia, passing on through Hillsdale, past the Veterans' Hospital for the Insane, thence to Grosbeak, and on to its resting place—Shepherd's. What a wise suggestion of Mr. Cooper. Why not resort to the same manner of transportation of only a few years ago, namely, tug and barge on the Potomac River?

Does Mr. Cooper expect the residents on the south side of the Eastern Branch to resign to his suggestion? Health Officer, keep your eye on Mr. Cooper—save your office future trouble.

JNO. J. DOWNNEY.
Anacostia, Oct. 19.

In a Lighter Vein.

Balm in Gilead.

Yes, I know that she chews gum,
Chewing, chewing,
Jaws-a-chewing,
But I've got no kick to come.

Quit, contrary,
Ah! I like to see her do it,
If she stopped I'd surely rue it,
'Cause she cannot talk, you know,
When her jaws are moving so.

—New York Sun.

The Audience Worse.

"Ha-a! I am mad, mad!" ranted Hamphat, the tragedian, in the dungeon scene.
"Huh!" snorted a man in the gallery, "you ain't near as mad as we fellows that get to get in."
—Philadelphia Press.

Skagway.

Oh, we have longed so long for you,
The welcome news seems scarcely true,
Skagway,
They say that Britain yields her claim,
She loses in the little game,
And you will share our wealth and fame,
Skagway.

We look upon you as a prize,
Skagway,
Low, basking 'neath those Arctic skies,
Skagway,
Your favor we rejoice to win,
We know your worth in precious tin;
We're very glad to take you in,
Skagway.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Mild Assassin.

Across—I am going to give you back our engagement ring. I can never marry you; I love another.

Actor—Give me his name and address.
Actress—Do you want to kill him?
Actor—No, I would like to sell him the ring.
—New York Mail and Express.

Autumn.

The autumn leaves are falling,
The autumn tailor's billing;
The autumn rains are setting,
The automobile killing.

—St. Louis Chronicle.

A Boston Intellectual.

Hunter—You look pleased about something, Dumley.
Dumley—I have reason to. I've just thought of a jolly good answer to a conundrum. If I could only think of a conundrum to fit it, by George, I believe I'd send it to the papers.
—Boston Transcript.

Woman's Way.

Mrs. Bright—Really, dear, you're not looking at all well. I don't think you're fit to go to the office today.
Mrs. Bright—I do feel tough. I think I will stay home.
Mrs. Bright (an hour later)—I don't see why you can't take up the parlor carpet and dust it. You're just hateful. So, there!
—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

How to Grow Great.

'Tis not
The student's
Midnight
Lamp,
Nor yet
A stay in
Camp.

It is
A bull with
Tough
and
Trump.

Will put
You on the
Postage
Stamp.

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Courts and Capitals of the Old World

By THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

Queen Victoria's Letters.

King Edward has done wisely in confiding to Lord Esher and to Arthur Benson (who must not be confounded with his brother, the author of "Dodo") the task of making a selection for publication of the letters of Queen Victoria. For these letters are intensely human and thoroughly feminine, and are calculated to increase the bond of sympathy between the reigning house and the people. Most of them are written in the third person for the purpose of following note which she addressed to the late Dr. Childers when first lord of admiralty, on the subject of the wearing of beads in the navy.

The Queen thanks Mr. Childers very much for his communication on the subject of beads. She thinks the order will do extremely well. Her own personal feelings would be for the beads, without the mustaches, as the latter had rather the object in view would not be obtained, namely, to prevent the necessity for shaving. Therefore, it had better be as proposed, the entire beard, only it should be kept short and very clean. The Queen wishes it to be understood that on no account should mustaches be allowed without beads.

On "Woman's Rights."

This letter shows that Queen Victoria exercised her sovereign prerogatives, as chief of the naval and military forces of the empire in small as well as in great things. Here is another letter of the Queen's, written in 1870, and which undoubtedly is included in the collection of her correspondence, which is about to be issued to the public.

"The Queen is most anxious to endorse every one who can speak or write to join in checking this mad, wicked folly of woman's rights, with all its attendant evils, which her poor, feeble sex is treating as if they were womanly. In feeling and propriety, God created men and women different—then let them remain each in their own condition. Woman would become the most hateful, heartless and disgusting of human beings were she allowed to unsex herself; and where would be the protection which man was intended to give to the weaker sex?"

Of American Ancestry.

Lord Esher is one of the most influential and level-headed men at court, and, like his wife, not only intimate, but also a great favorite with the reigning family, particularly with the King. Lord Esher has an American blood in her veins. For while her father was the Baron van de Weyer, the Belgian envoy and personal representative of the King of the Belgians in England, her mother was an American girl, a Miss Bates, daughter of the American partner of the great London banking house of Baring Brothers. Indeed, the Baroness van de Weyer, that is to say, the mother of the present Lady Esher, may be said to have been the only intimate American friend and associate that Queen Victoria ever possessed, and many were the confidences and sorrows which her late Majesty poured into the sympathetic ears of the baroness at the latter's tea table at New Lodge, in Windsor Forest.

Lord Esher's title is of relatively modern origin. It was conferred upon his father, the late Sir William Brett, one of the most eminent and certainly the most handsome judge of his day, who spent many years on the bench as master of the rolls. He married Miss Eugenie Mayer, a French woman, who was the stepdaughter of Colonel Gurwood, so famous in connection with his military history of the campaign of the first Duke of Wellington.

Erected Their Own Tomb.

Many years before the death of the late Lord and Lady Esher they had a beautiful tomb constructed for themselves in Esher churchyard, near Windsor. The tomb is surmounted by two recumbent white marble figures at full length. Lord Esher was depicted in the gorgeous robes of office as master of the rolls, full bottomed wig and all the insignia of his high dignity, while Lady Esher, who was in reality several years her husband's senior, was represented in a Greek costume and as if at the age of twenty. It is true that she retained, even to her ninetieth year, the most marvelously youthful appearance. The late Lord and Lady Esher during their lifetime occasionally visited this tomb and found pleasure therein. To a few is given the satisfaction of reading their own laudatory obituary, but so far as I know the late Lord and Lady Esher were the only two people who were in the habit of seeing themselves lying placidly on their family tombs. Of course, it is not always wise to have statues made over one's resting place during one's lifetime. It has been done by a well-known English peeress, whose first husband is dead, and she is represented lying beside him. But now she has married again, so it will be necessary to make a new statue of the second husband on the other side of that of the countess.

The present Lord Esher was for several years private secretary of the Duke of Devonshire, has sat in parliament for Falmouth, has been secretary to the government board of works, and is now deputy governor of Windsor Castle, besides being a partner in the great financial house of which Sir Ernest Cassel is the head, and which, it may be remembered, found the money for the construction of the great Nile dam and irrigation works. He has twice been offered a seat in the cabinet and is credited with having had the refusal of the secretarieship of the Admiralty. It may be recalled that Sir Gerard was in command of the recent reconstruction of the Balfour administration.

England Scents Trouble.

Vice Admiral Sir Gerard Noel's appointment to the chief command of Great Britain's naval forces in the China seas indicates that England anticipates serious trouble in that portion of the world, and wishes to have on the spot an officer who not only is possessed of remarkable skill and decision as a naval commander, but who unites to these qualities, diplomatic talents of the highest order. It may be remembered that Sir Gerard was in command of the English contingent of the international naval and military forces that occupied Crete, pending the organization of its present autonomous government under Prince George of Greece. There were Russian, Austrian, French, German, Italian, and Greek admirals, generals, naval and military officers and men, together with any quantity of terribly disgruntled Turkish dignitaries and Cretan ex-insurgents. Quietly, and by means of tact and

statecraft, Sir Gerard Noel not only managed to avoid all friction between the officers and men of the various nationalities, but actually acquired the dominant role, all the other admirals and military field officers deferring to his judgment and to his views. Indeed, he won for himself an international reputation of such importance that a number of the foreign governments expressed the desire to confer decorations upon him, all of which, however, he declined, thereby enhancing his popularity in England.

He commanded the naval brigade during the first Ashantee war, under Lord Wolsey, and was one of the principal figures in the court-martial held at Malta to determine the responsibility of the ramming and sinking of the battleship Victoria, which, it may be remembered, sank off the coast of Syria, carrying down with her Admiral Sir George Tryon, in command of the Mediterranean squadron, and more than 300 officers and men. The Queen is a member of the ancient house of Noel, of which the Earl of Gainsborough is the chief, and which was founded by Robert Noel, who received a grant of the seigneurie of Gainsborough in the county of Warwick from King Henry I, nearly 1,000 years ago.

Political Gossip Here and There

Tammany Makes Estimate.

Tammany has completed its first estimate of the vote in the municipal election to be held next Tuesday, and the announcement is made that Mr. McClellan's majority in the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx will be nearly 50,000. The estimate is based upon the reports of the district leaders who are not always inclined toward conservatism, notwithstanding the fact that Leader Murphy has declared that he would hold them responsible for making good their calculations on election day.

No figures are given on Brooklyn borough, but of course, if Tammany's majority in Manhattan and Bronx is 50,000 it will be far more than sufficient to wipe out whatever lead Fusion may have across the bridge. The most optimistic Low men place the majority for the Fusion ticket in Brooklyn at 40,000, although this is doubtless much too high. Twenty-five thousand is probably nearer the correct figure. The most liberal Tammany men do not concede that it will be above 10,000 while others think that the two candidates will run nearly even in Brooklyn. Two years ago Low beat Shepard, the Tammany nominee by approximately 5,000 in Manhattan, and few Tammany leaders expect he will do as well this time, and are therefore basing their hopes upon a big vote in Brooklyn.

Disappointment to Italy.

In order to realize the extent of the disappointment experienced by the King and Queen of Italy in connection with the indefinite postponement of the Czar's visit to Rome, it may be mentioned that every preparation had been completed for his reception, and even the final selection of the horses and carriages to be used by him on the occasion of his call on the Pope, had been made by the Muscovite envoy to the Vatican, while the lists of Russian and Italian dignitaries, who were to have received decorations in connection with the Czar's sojourn in the Eternal City had been drawn up and submitted to the respective sovereigns.

Queen Helen is reported as particularly "put out" about the whole matter. She is fond of Russia and of the imperial house of Romanoff, having, indeed, been reared and educated in St. Petersburg under the personal supervision of the now widowed Zarina, who treated her as one of her own daughters. This is sometimes forgotten in Italy, and when a short time after her marriage, one of the great ladies at Rome, who looked upon the consort of the then heir apparent as a rather unsophisticated girl from Montenegro, asked her in a somewhat protecting tone and patronizing manner, whether she was not a little bit confused by the amount of life and movement at the court of the Quirinal, Princess Helen replied: "Oh, dear no; not at all. You forget that I have been brought up at the court of St. Petersburg."

Follicles.

The trouble with popular sentiment is that, as a rule, it isn't sentiment so much as sentimentality.

Women do not believe in men at all. They believe in what they think men ought to be.

No lie remains an orphan long. Some one is always ready to adopt it.

Mind you, the world embelms your dead mistakes.

A fellow does not quarrel with himself unless he cannot find in all the world a single person, thing, or abstraction wherewith to quarrel.

Many a disreputable character is permitted to enter the sanctuary of his open-hearted friend.

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Vagabond Road.

From one town to another
The staid, brown highway runs,
Laid out by the good fathers,
Trodden by us and our sons;
This way passes the schoolboy,
The courtship of his maid,
The bridegroom and his bride—
A busy procession
Of young hearts and old,
And none turns aside
Or pines for the Vagabond Road.

Oh, the Vagabond Road, have you seen it?
How describe it in words—
Green, capricious, enchanting,
Haunted by sweet-singing birds
Skill pursuing its pleasure
By rock, pasture, and fall,
Escaping, ascending, and falling,
Deploping—and, where
I know not, but surely
Deliciously ending
(So be it!) in nothing at all.

Dusty and safe is the highway,
Three respectable, too;
Here are clustered men's dwellings,
Church and market in view.
I, too, travel the turnpike
And there fix my abode—
Yes, sometimes perchance
I halt for a moment;
When no one is by,
And throw a long glance
Far, far down the Vagabond Road.
—Dora Reed Goodale, in Lippincott's.

There Were Enough Inside.

In England, the lord chancellor, by virtue of his office, has a right to inspect all public asylums and hospitals. One day, while the late Lord Herschell was paying a visit at the house of a friend near Norwich, he went for an afternoon stroll, and happening to pass by the great insane asylum at that place, he thought struck him that this was a good time to perform a social duty. Incidentally, it may be said that Herschell bore the reputation of being somewhat pompous at times. He knocked at the door, which, after a long delay, was opened by an attendant.

"You can't come in," he was informed. "It's not visiting hours."

"That makes no difference. I shall inspect this institution just the same."

"Noted, but you'll not."

"Come, come, my good man; I'm the lord chancellor," Herschell expostulated.

"Oh, that's all right," answered the functionary. "We've four of you inside already."

Success.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

It is an ill wind that makes nobody's furnace draw.

Next to being President, a woman would rather have her son not get married so as to stay at home.

A girl can have an awful good time making herself feel bad because she is making some man feel bad.

The weather is never too cold for a woman to wear low shoes if she is proud of the stockings that go with them.

Capital is what you have, a capitalist is the one who wants to get it away from you, and capitalization is the way he does it.

One good thing about girls staying up all night at dances is it gets them used to it so they can stay up with the babies.

—New York Press.

Political Gossip Here and There

Murphy Figures Closely.

The Fusionists, of course, ridicule Leader Murphy's estimate of 50,000 for McClellan outside of Brooklyn, but they should not forget that the chief of Tammany Hall is an expert at ante-election figures. He is conservative in his estimates, far more so than the average political manager. Last year he said that Mr. Coker would have 115,000 majority in Greater New York, and the Republicans said he was a fit subject for lunatic asylum. Mr. Coker's actual majority was more than 122,000 and the Republicans awoke to the fact that Murphy is after all a kind of a political prophet. His estimate of a Manhattan came within a few hundred votes of being correct, and the excess of his estimate arose from the fact that what the managers had anticipated. Hence there is cause for some uneasiness in Murphy's estimate, for it may be too nearly correct for the comfort of the Fusion managers, and the success of their ticket.

The "World's" Poll.

Several non-partisan polls have been taken, showing different results, but the one which appears to be the most impartial and nearest to accuracy is being conducted by the "New York World." That paper has canvassed approximately one-sixth of the total vote of Greater New York, or in all more than 100,000 voters. It shows that McClellan leads Low in Manhattan by 4,585, and that Low leads McClellan in Brooklyn by 741, or that McClellan has a lead of 3,844 out of a total of 100,741 canvassed. Upon this basis Mr. McClellan's majority in the total vote of the entire city would be approximately 23,000. The "World," it should be added, is supporting Mayor Low and the Fusion ticket.

Will Meet Early.

It is probable that the Republican national committee will meet earlier than usual for the purpose of making a date and selecting a place for holding the next national convention. F. S. Heath, the secretary of the committee, who is now campaigning in Ohio in behalf of Colonel Herrick and Senator Hanna, said recently that it is probable a call for a meeting of the committee will soon be issued, and that the date would doubtless be December 29. The committee will meet in Washington. There are only three cities which are active aspirants for the honor of entertaining the convention—Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Detroit—although Chicago, where many a Republican would prefer to go, will doubtless make a bid before the entries are closed. The first Republican national convention was held in Pittsburg, fifty years ago, and it is because of this fact that the Smoky City is making an effort to get the convention next year. The argument is that the semi-centennial of the birth of the party should be celebrated in the city where the party was organized.

Objection to Pittsburg.

One of the objections to Pittsburg is the fact that the last national convention was held in Pennsylvania, Philadelphia then having the honor. St. Louis bases its claim for the convention upon the fact that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be in progress at the time the convention is held, and that this ought to be sufficient attraction to cause the delegates to want to meet there. The advantage which St. Louis claims is one of the chief objections made by those who oppose selecting that city. They fear that the city's capacity for entertaining two big shows is not large enough.

It is not improbable that the committee will decide to hold the convention during the latter part of June, provided there is a reasonable assurance that Congress will adjourn no later than June 1. It is not likely that the Democratic national committee will meet before February, probably on Washington's Birthday, and the convention of that party will presumably be held during the early part of July.

Latimer for Gorman.

The Hon. Asbury C. Latimer, Senator Tillman's new colleague in the Senate, has made a statement declaring himself in favor of the nomination of Senator Gorman for President in 1904. Senator Tillman, who is accredited with absolute control of South Carolina politics, has not as yet announced his preference. As a radical Bryan man it is natural to suppose that he would like Mr. Bryan, although he has never declared his opposition. There is doubtless much Gorman sentiment in South Carolina, as there is in other Southern States, but it would doubtless be killed if Tillman should fight it.

Senator Latimer, although friendly to Tillman, has not in recent years been an ardent Tillman man. He had been an enemy of Tillman for some time, but doubtless he prevented his election, but as it was, he did not oppose him, being grateful to have a colleague less objectionable than Senator McLaurin. Senator Latimer represents a more conservative element in South Carolina, although his influence is not so strong as Tillman's. His avowal in favor of Gorman does not mean that the Maryland Senator will get the South Carolina delegation unless Senator Tillman is willing.

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