

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

FRANK A. MUNSEY

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THE PRESIDENT'S STURDY VIEWS.

President Roosevelt has expressed his opinion in the case of a certain South Dakota man in no unqualified terms. The man was convicted of having sent life letters to a woman in the town where he lived. As soon as his sentence was pronounced some of his friends, who were powerful politically, set about securing his release. They filed a petition with the Department of Justice, and when it was denied appealed to the President.

Mr. Roosevelt looked into the matter and not only denied the petition, but wrote this emphatic endorsement upon the papers in the case: "In my judgment those sending this petition—at least the judge and district attorney—should be notified that I sincerely regret that it is not within my power materially to increase the sentence of this scoundrel."

"This may remind some of the chagrined people whom it hits of the little old rhyme: Perhaps it was well you dissembled your love, But why did you kick me down stairs? There are times, however, when it seems as if that was what stairs were made for, and this, apparently, is one such occasion in the opinion of the President.

On the face of things, the offence for which this man was sentenced is about as reprehensible as any in the calendar. A man can get along all his life without writing letters for which he is likely to be put in the penitentiary. If he chooses to do such a thing, he should take his medicine, and not trust his friends to get him out of the scrape.

FIDDLING TO DRAW VOTES.

Jolly Bob Taylor's achievement in fiddling himself into the governorship of Tennessee has found an imitator. In the neighboring State of Kentucky, and in the Congressional district now represented by the royalty-hating Wheeler, a Mr. Greenup is aspiring to the Democratic nomination. With that object in view he is touring the different counties in order to enlist the sympathies and secure the votes of the citizens.

He has in this undertaking a powerful coadjutor in the person of his daughter, who is not only a very charming and handsome young girl, but who is also an adept on the violin—a member of the Louisville Philharmonic Orchestra. While Mr. Greenup endeavors to stir the suffragans with his oratory his fair daughter charms them with sweet melodies drawn by the magic of her bow.

It is not stated whether her music is in the nature of an obligate to his speeches or a solo performance before and after. However that may be, there can be no doubt that Miss Greenup furnishes the most attractive part of the entertainment.

THE NO-SEAT NO-FARE STREET CAR LAW.

They have adopted the rule in London, which is already in force in Paris, of allowing no more passengers in a street car than it will comfortably hold. The conductor of a Southwark car and one of its passengers were recently arrested, charged with overcrowding the car in violation of this rule—by allowing twenty-two passengers aboard the car when it was built to hold only twenty, and the passenger, a young woman, with aiding and abetting in the offence. The summons against the latter was dismissed, but the conductor was fined \$5 shillings, with an alternative of five days' imprisonment.

A great many people, of various degrees of exasperation, have suggested that it would be a good thing to have some such rule as this in America. Washington does not suffer so much from overcrowded cars as New York, where it is the rule, apparently, to take in as many as the car will hold when packed on the sardine principle. The result is the "crush fashion" gowns, hats, trowsers, and people being jammed indiscriminately.

The American improvement differs in some essentials from the English or the French, and one important characteristic of the inhabitants of this country is impatience. The average American does not object to increased comfort in traveling so long as he loses no time by it, but, as between an express train, in which he has to stand up all the way, and Pullman accommodations, he chooses the express. Whether he would like to wait several minutes rather than run the risk of being crowded in the street cars is a question.

It will be remembered by old residents of Washington that this city once had the "jim crow" street car, and that the reason why it was abolished was that when the white business man was in a hurry he would persist in hopping the car which was set apart for the colored brother. In short, the rule demanded more time than Washingtonians had to spare. So it might prove if the proposed no-seat no-fare street car law were enacted.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT.

Lively General Wheeler.

New York Commercial Advertiser—Previous to appointing Gen. Joe Wheeler to a command in the war with Spain, President McKinley consulted the late Senator David of Minnesota about the matter. "I think it would be a splendid appointment," said Mr. Davis. "I am a living witness of Joe Wheeler's grit and persistence. During the civil war he chased me like the devil through five States."

Remedy for Smallpox.

Philadelphia North American—In the smallpox epidemic of 1871 Mother Geneva, matron of the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum in Philadelphia, administered a specific which she declared not only made those taking it immune from smallpox, but was a cure for the disease. Mother Marie Josephas, now connected with the hospital, says that the mixture is still in use there. It consists of one grain of sulphate of zinc, one grain of foxglove, mixed with two tablespoonfuls of water. This again, when thoroughly dissolved, is added to four ounces of water, and a teaspoonful taken every hour for twelve hours. The recipe is said to have come from a priest of Germantown, Pa., who received it from a French physician, who had discovered the cure at the time of a smallpox epidemic in Paris.

Expert Testimony Not Expert.

Philadelphia Inquirer—Reviewing the subject in the calmest possible mood, what is there in the expert testimony in the Patrick-Rice case calculated to increase the public respect for expert testimony? For the one-thousandth time that same public is receiving proof that expert testimony is either inexpert or corrupt.

For Brother William.

Chicago Record-Herald—Prince Henry is gone; but there are still some canvasbacks and terrapin left.

Need of Army Reform.

Philadelphia Ledger—Secretary Root is prepared to take lessons from experience. The conduct of the war with Spain has convinced him that certain reforms in the organization of the army are necessary, and he is advocating them before Congress, the members of which body should give some respect to his study and experience.

Willie Astor's Grief.

Rochester Post-Express—This terrible blow to British military prestige inflicted by the heartless Boers must be particularly agonizing to such a loyal and honest English heart as beats in the bosom of William Waldorf Astor, of Lunnon, late of New York.

Spain's Man on Horseback.

Philadelphia Times—Weyler looms larger in Spain. It is confessed that he cannot now be spared from the Cabinet whatever change may be made in its political complexion, and should the situation ever long demand a "man on horseback" he is the man to whom destiny seems already to point her finger.

Personal Notes About Washington People.

Dr. W. J. S. Stewart, assistant surgeon, United States Army, in at his home, 1436 N Street, on leave from his post in the Philippines.

Mrs. Harry Friedlander is visiting in New York, where Mr. Friedlander joined her for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Blount have returned from a trip to New York.

Mrs. W. B. Ballard, formerly Miss Carrie Cornell, of Boston, Mass., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. M. C. Lewis, 165 Quincy Street northeast. Mrs. Ballard will leave the city today for a trip to Florida, stopping at the exposition.

Dr. W. M. Barton has gone to Philadelphia to superintend the publication of his newly completed medical work, "Theorems."

Mr. and Mrs. Graham, of New York, are at the Iowa, Thirteenth and O Streets northwest.

Miss Lillian Hamilton Simpson, who has been visiting the family of Sir Harcourt Lee, of Leeton Forest, Werrieton, Va., has returned to Washington.

Representative Newlands and family have given up their winter quarters at the New Willard and opened their country home on Woodley Lane for the spring.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY IN THE OLD DOMINION

By Representative WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES, of Virginia.

The question as to whether the Old Dominion should not enjoy the same advantages as other States in the matter of free rural delivery has been asked by the local press. I have heard of only one application for a route in my district, however, and that is rather ambiguous, for I have not yet been able to locate it.

There is no doubt that there are many localities in Virginia which lack the necessary claims to a free delivery. Of course if any applications were made to us we would endeavor to push them through, because Virginia ought to have her full share of the appropriations for that purpose. At the same time I should infinitely prefer the contract system to salaried carriers.

There are many good reliable men who are incapacitated from hard manual labor, through the loss of an arm, a leg, or hand, perhaps, yet who have their little cart or carryall, who would be only too glad to deliver the mail around their neighborhood, and do it well, too. Look at the pressure which is brought to

bear on us, politically, through the salaried system. I do not say it is not good for the towns, but in the outlying rural districts the contract system would be a great saving to the Government and many localities which are totally outside of postal facilities would be benefited.

One must not think only of the political necessities, but the community at large has some claim on their representatives.

In these days of telephones and rapid transit, which link the large cities together so as to virtually make them one, the least we can do for the outlying farmer or villager, who does not enjoy these advantages, is to give him a regular mail. Only those who have experienced the anxiety consequent upon the long interval between letters because of the absence of postal facilities in rural districts can realize what such a condition means.

I am heartily in favor of a more liberal free rural delivery, and I think that the contract system would be found to work well, especially in the more isolated townships or villages.

SINGLE TAX IN PRACTICE

J. Bellanger, one of the members of the council of Fairhope, Ala., the only single tax community in the land, is in New Orleans on a business trip, and recently he talked most interestingly of the settlement to a representative of the "New Orleans Pleasants."

"Fairhope," he said, "is on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay and about fifteen miles from Mobile. It has a population of about two hundred and every soul in the community is contented. The town is run as a joint stock company and is capitalized at \$5,000. The idea which gave birth to it was not to make money, but to test the efficiency of Henry George's single tax plan. The test has been a success in every way. There are no rich men in Fairhope, but there are none poverty-stricken."

"The Fairhope Company owns 1,200 acres. When it was organized and the land bought the joint stock company plan was adopted as the only method to secure the operation of the single tax theory. The company owns these 1,200 acres and leases its land to any applicant of satisfactory personality. The rental charged is based solely on the value of the ground leased, from the standpoint of site and productivity. The leases given are for ninety-nine years, so that the renters have a good hold on the land, and no hesitancy about improving the property."

"The Fairhope Company pays all taxes out of the rents, except the taxes on money and credits. This plan makes the land values bear all the burden of taxation, and realize the ideal of that great thinker, Henry George. No matter how many improvements a renter puts on the land he leases, his rent is not raised. Suppose you buy a seat in the theatre. You pay a stipulated price for it, and the management does not charge you any more whether you wear clothing or jewelry valued at \$1,000,000 or attend in the plainest attire. After you purchase the

seat it makes no difference whether you attend at all or not, in fact. Just so with land—the land is worth no more with a house on it than before the house was built, unless there are other causes for an advance in its value.

"Fairhope owns all its franchises. It owns the town wharf, which is the source of considerable revenue. It built this wharf without a dollar. Instead of paying for the material and labor in money, it issued certificates entitling the holders to the use of the wharf after its completion in proportion to their contributions. Every one of these certificates has been redeemed already, and the company has drilled a public well and bought a steamboat, which plies between Fairhope and Mobile, on the same plan. As soon as the well is paid for, the water will be free.

"There are in Fairhope four stores, a photographic gallery, a bakery, a livery stable, a hotel, carpenters, and mechanics, and truck farmers. Truck farming is the principal vocation of the residents of the community, their produce finding a ready market in Mobile. The company is forbidden, under its articles of incorporation, from contracting interest-bearing debts. Of course, individuals cannot mortgage leased lands, and they are generally free from debts of any kind."

"In short," said Mr. Bellanger, "Fairhope is a living example of the single-tax idea."

Mr. Bellanger is one of the members of the Fairhope Council, of which George Bancroft is president. His associates on the council are Frank Brown, P. A. Parker, William Call, and Nathaniel Mereshon.

"I believe," said Mr. Bellanger, in conclusion, "that the Fairhope Company will have to extend its scope very soon, so popular has its system proved. The company has already secured options on a great deal of additional land, and its purchase is only a question of time."

UNDER THE CAPITOL DOME.

Stealing a County.

The Ohio members are deeply interested in the redistricting which is being planned in their State. Those who have "safe" districts with good majorities do not relish the idea of having a county chopped off here and there and added to some district more doubtful, thus perhaps lessening their own chances of being returned.

Approval of this condition, Representative Hildebrand caused a big laugh at the expense of his colleague, Representative Nevin, the other night at the dinner tendered to the Tantalus Club by Representative Burk.

Both are new members. Mr. Hildebrand has what is regarded as a sure Republican district. The district which Mr. Nevin represents is normally Democratic, and was only taken out of the Democratic column after a hard fight and by a narrow margin in 1906.

During the progress of the dinner some one observing the absence of Mr. Nevin anxiously enquired as to his whereabouts. "I can tell you where he is, Mr. Speaker," shouted Mr. Hildebrand, jumping to his feet. "Everybody expected to hear him express the regrets of his colleague, but instead he announced: 'Bob Nevin is out in Ohio trying to steal one of my good Republican counties and have it added on to his own district.'"

Everybody laughed. Then Representative Beidler shouted: "Oh, you're sure to come back, Hildebrand, and you ought to be generous to 'Bob.' He's liable to have a harder time of it."

First Page of "Congressional Record."

The first page of the "Congressional Record" is a place always coveted by members who deliver set speeches.

Not a day passes but members appeal to the clerk who "makes up" the "Record" to see that their remarks get a showing upon the first page. They are like the shrewd advertiser who always wants his little line "top of column, next to pure reading matter."

In the daily record of proceedings there appears frequently the parenthetical statement that "Mr. Blank addressed the committee. His remarks will appear hereafter." It is not always that these remarks are held for revision, but it frequently happens that the member is withholding the publication until he is able to get position on the first page of the "Record." Sometimes it occurs that the first page is contracted for a week ahead. The idea with members seems to be that their remarks will attract wider attention if they appear in such a conspicuous position than if they were buried somewhere in the centre of the daily volume.

The member is always happy when he unfolds his "Record" in the morning and finds printed in bold black type the speech which he delivered perhaps to empty seats four or five days before.

His constituents do not know this, and are apt to think that the speeches which are most important, like the news in a newspaper, are printed on the first page.

How to Interest the Child.

There is one patent fact which the makers of elaborate mechanical toys, or rather the people who buy them, are apt to overlook—and that is that human beings, big or little, are not satisfied very long with ready-made pleasure, especially if the means of it must not be changed, but kept "just so." Many parents buy their children toys after toy, of marvelous construction and beauty, and then are surprised when the child easily tires of the playthings or breaks them up. They call this tendency "destructiveness," and say that their children are "spoiled."

As a matter of fact, the very act of destruction is one proof that the child is not spoiled, but is possessed of the normal instinct to do something himself rather than have everything done for him. He would not be human if he were content to amuse himself in just the same manner day after day.

The child is at first pleased with his mechanical engine. The intricacy of the mechanism interests him, and he enjoys seeing it work. After two or three days its workings are an old story, and he has found out all he is capable of finding out of the reason why it goes. If he is old enough and ingenious enough he will then proceed to take it to pieces to see how it is made. Otherwise he may either discard or destroy it, and exercise his active brain in some way which will probably be called "getting into mischief."

The boy who has to make his own boats and whistle his own wooden soldiers is not bothered with such problems. Every day he finds that he has something new to do—because he has learned to do more than he could the day before. He has a chance to try out every impression which the outer world makes upon him. He reads of the sea fight at Santiago, and sets his feet to fight his brother's; he uses wooden pegs to represent Boer and Briton; he tries to reproduce the racing boat which he sees on the river. The way to interest and keep a child amused is not to do things for him, but to give him things to do for himself.

A Prohibition Dilemma.

A Maine girl of strict prohibition principles recently encountered a most curious difficulty. She was asked to christen her uncle's yacht, and, obeying the injunction, "Touch not, taste not, handle not," refused to break the usual bottle of wine over the nose of the craft. Instead, she used a bottle of water. This is just what Prohibitionists have been urging for these many years, when they have not condemned the entire christening ceremony or suggested the substitution of the Japanese custom of letting fly a flock of birds on such an occasion.

But the plan adopted in the case in point did not suit the church of which the young lady was a member. The church raised the question, "What became of the bottle of wine which the young lady did not use?" It argued that this bottle of wine probably contributed to the intoxication of some young man, who would not have had it if it had been applied to christening purposes, and that the lady thereby found aid and abetted drunkenness by leaving that bottle of wine to be consumed by a human being instead of smashing it in a place where it could hurt nobody.

The young lady was somewhat surprised, but she did not sit down calmly under the accusation. She appealed from the action of the church: first, on the ground that the church had failed to designate the particular bottle which she might have used, and second, that the church had not proved that the wine was drunk by a young man, or that a young man was made drunk by any wine. She said that the wine which might have been used was actually consumed by an old man—a seasoned Prohibitionist, who was safe from harm, and she challenged the church to disprove what she said. The elders gave up the job.

Harbor Sunset.

Beyond the bar the sun has set, And there the wind may chat its runes, All mystical and sad at times, But here the high sky over me Is one pure dome of violet. Winnowed of cloud above the dunes.

Over the Druid pine and fir That crown the western hills is seen The young moon's golden barge aloft. Like some adventurous fairy boat. With one white star to pilot her Through the seas of pearl and bright green.

Afar the islets still and dim, That crown the western hills are seen, Hold yet the twilight that must soon Fall over sea and reef the dune, As from some goblet's crystal rim A misty purple vein is blown. The boats that sailed at break of day Are homeward bound, and on the shore A joyous welcome waits each one. For toil is past and work is done When o'er the hushed and placid bay The veil of darkness falls once more. —L. M. Montgomery, in Alonzo's.

DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SOCIETY.

Dr. Robert Smart, U. S. A., and Wife Give Farewell Dinner to Their Friends.

Popular Surgeon Prepares to Leave for Philippines—Mrs. Griggs, Wife of ex-Attorney General, Contradicts Some Rumors—Peruvian Minister Is Paying New York a Short Visit.

Bid Friends Farewell.

Dr. Robert Smart, United States Army, and Mrs. Smart, who have entertained with such gracious hospitality throughout the winter, gave their final dinner last night before their departure for the Philippines, to which port Dr. Smart has just been ordered. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Criddle, Mr. Corea, the Minister from Nicaragua; Mrs. George W. Hubbell, of New York; Mrs. Thweed, of England; Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Sutherland, Senator Warren, Maj. Walter Reed, and Col. Charles Smart, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Army.

The table was florid with pink and white carnations and roses, and the lights burned under daintily tinted shades. Mrs. Smart received in a very beautiful toilette of white lace over silver.

Rumors Assume Fantastic Shape.

The fantastic shapes that rumor can take are evidenced in the report which Mrs. Griggs, wife of the ex-Attorney General, has just been compelled to contradict.

Being both charitable and peculiarly able to show her sympathy in the many cases brought to her attention, Mrs. Griggs contributed toward the re-establishment of the Christian Science library of her home city, which was recently burned, and from that act was created a story to the effect that she and Miss Griggs were enthusiastic members of the Christian Science faith, and were actively engaged in its work.

Peruvian Minister in Gotham.

The Peruvian Minister is making a short visit to New York. He is registered at the Waldorf.

Hop at Washington Barracks.

Miss Carola de Peyster and Miss Helen Bell were among the dancers at the hop at the Washington Barracks, given by the officers and their wives last Monday evening.

Judge Goodnow in Town.

Judge J. H. Goodnow, of New York, is at the Bancroft.

Miss Cornelia McLanahan Entertained.

Miss Cornelia McLanahan, who is visiting in San Francisco, was the guest of honor at a tea given by Mrs. Martin last Monday. Mr. and Mrs. McLanahan and their daughter expect to return to Washington about May 1.

Dinner by Secretary and Mrs. Hill.

The dinner guests entertained on Saturday evening by the First Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill were the Speaker of the House, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Mr. Aulerick, Mr. and Mrs. Ridgely, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Bennett, Miss Cockrell, and Mr. Vanderlip.

Mrs. George Wood, of Philadelphia, is a guest at the Arlington.

Governor Stone's Daughter Abroad.

Miss Jean Stone, the daughter of Gov. William Stone of Pennsylvania, is traveling abroad, chaperoned by Fraulein Elise von Hatz Moeris, of the royal house of Prussia, and who has previously chaperoned, among other young Americans, Miss Mary Leiter, now wife of the Viceroy of Egypt; Miss Nancy Leiter, and Miss Pauline Whitney.

Miss Stone, who is only seventeen, has a number of young school friends in this city, where she spent her winters during her father's terms in Congress.

Euchre Club in Session.

Mrs. W. Grayson Usher, entertained the Two-Thirty Euchre Club, Friday afternoon, in her apartment at the Cairo. Those present were Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Easterday, Miss Spier, Mrs. Boulter, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Duffield, Mrs. Sears, Mrs. Wright, Miss Husted, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Morgan, and Mrs. Blackford.

The first prize, a diamond glass rose vase, was won by Mrs. Wright. Refreshments were served late in the afternoon.

Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Griggs.

Mrs. Minnie Reese-Richardson, formerly of Montgomery, but now a resident of Rome, Ga., has been the guest of Representative and Mrs. Griggs. Her stay was a recipient of marked social attention during her stay at the Colonial.

A Loss to Society.

Class of the Army Medical School on April 1 society will lose some of its most popular beaux, as twenty-two of the class of twenty-three have been ordered to Manila and will leave for San Francisco April 15.

Entertain the "Sigma Tau."

Last Friday evening the Jesters entertained the Sigma Tau at the home of one of the members, 514 B Street southeast. The two societies spent a very pleasant evening. At 10:30 p. m. the guests repaired to the dining room, where an elaborate menu was served. Many toasts were responded to. Those present were Misses Bowie, Demaree, Biederstein, Grace, Martin, Morrison, and Craig, and Messrs. Lester, Martin, Deventorf, and Craig.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Townsend gave a most enjoyable dinner last evening in honor of Lord and Lady Algeron Gordon-Lennox. Their guests were Senator and Mrs. Depew, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. Winthrop Gray, of New York; Mrs. Burte Roch, of New York; Commander and Mrs. Cowley, Representative and Mrs. Newlands, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. Cranchan, Mr. and Mrs. de Koven, Miss Daisy Leiter, Miss Patten, Senator Hale, Mr. Riano, ex-Senator Wallace, Count Quincy, Mr. Norman, Major McCawley, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Walter Berry.

The French Ambassador entertained at dinner last night. His guests were Mr. Manbilleu, Mr. Crosby, Mr. Bouevre, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Puckerman, Counsel of the Embassy, and Miss Marguerite, Miss Wetmore, the Argentine Minister and Senora Merou, Mr. Chartran, Mr. Hermite, and Miss Wilson.

GOSSIP AND CHAT HEARD IN WASHINGTON HOTEL LOBBIES

Had Faith in His Benefactor.

The presence in Washington of Hon. Edward L. Russell, general counsel of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, is always appreciated by his numerous friends at the Capitol. He is a guest of the New Willard, accompanied by his family.

A year or so ago Mr. Russell was elected to the presidency of the Mobile and Ohio, and many congratulations were offered by his townsmen. Of all the compliments paid him, however, he derived the most pleasure from one that came from an old colored man who had been waiting upon him for many years. Old Sam walked into his office, and without prelude said:

"I hears 'em a-sayin' that you is a mighty great man, now you has dun been made president of dis road, but I knows a lots better dan dat, Mr. Russell. I 'low you dun bin a great man all dis time, an' no offes dey could gib you could make you a greater man den you was."

When finally the road passed into other hands old Sam was somewhat troubled. He went about seeking some explanation of the change, but none was forthcoming that was very clear to his understanding. Finally he sought Mr. Russell and was told that the road had been bought by another company, but that he need not worry, as he would still remain. The old man's face showed he was greatly relieved. He enquired if financial difficulties had been at the bottom of the deal, and on being answered in the negative, said:

"I didn't s'pose ef could hev ben fur lack of money. De Lawd knows de road has bin doin' a big business. When you think ob all dem negger excursions dat's bin comin' here, it couldn't be hard up fur money."

His Own Name Not Good Enough.

"Some years ago," said Mr. John W. Baxter, of St. Louis, at the Raleigh, "a brassy Irishman went down into Mexico and started to work as a section hand on a railroad. His name was Patrick Mills. He was an honest and thrifty chap that didn't waste his coin in drink."

"Finally he quit railroading for mining, and struck it rich. He is now president of a bank and ranks high among the wealthy citizens of the sister Republic. But, lo and behold! he is no longer known as Paddy Mills. He is Senior Patrick Mills, and with all that wealth he had to have a name that sounded more aristocratic than his old one."

Boers Not Subjected to Cruelty.

There is just about as much basis for the charge of British cruelty toward the Boers as there is in the accusations of cruelty practiced upon the Filipinos by American soldiers," said Mr. Edward J. Swoyer, of Melbourne, Australia, at the Raleigh.

"I have talked with several Boers who were taken prisoners, and they told me that they had been treated with the utmost kindness. The charges against the English are made for the purpose of influencing public sentiment of other countries. Continental Europe is arrayed against Great Britain mainly from com-

mercial jealousy, and so it is easy for the Germans, French, Hollanders, and others to believe anything to the detriment of a hated Government.

"Here in the United States I have found out that the complaints of cruelty brought against United States troops came entirely from a source that is opposed to American occupation of the Philippines. So it is that the two cases are almost a parallel and show that human nature is pretty much the same the world over."

A Self-Made Representative.

Representative W. F. Mahony, of Chicago, who is often seen in the lobby of the Raleigh, is noted for his amiability and modesty, and though this is his first term, he has already won many warm friends.

His modesty prevented him writing more than a dozen words of himself for the Congressional Directory. He is a native of Chicago, and was born in the street on which he now lives. His children go to the same public school in which he obtained his education. Mr. Mahony is a self-made man, and during his twelve years of service in the city council he enjoyed the esteem of his constituents. It is believed that he will be easily re-elected to the House next November.

All Eager for Our Friendship.

"It is not only American wares that have caught the fancy of the British," remarked Mr. Henry W. Layton, of Cleveland, Ohio, last night, at the Elbert, "but American plays and players have 'caught on' wonderfully with our English cousins."

"While in London recently I had opportunity to note the great popularity attained by 'Arizona,' Sherlock Holmes, and other theatrical importations from this side the pond. Gertrude Elliott also enjoying the favor of the London public to her heart's content."

"Anything that has Uncle Sam's brand on it is a winner in the Old World, in this day, when the transatlantic Power-seem falling over each other in the rush to see which can get the biggest share of Yankee friendship."

Importance of Books Overrated.

"It may sound very radical, but I honestly think the importance of books is vastly overrated by many people," said Mr. Hugo Kemper, of Chicago, at the Riggs.

"Mr. Carnegie's gifts of libraries are generous in the extreme, and his intentions are good, but it seems to me he could have done his fellow man infinitely more good by using his wealth in other channels. Hospitals, asylums, manual training schools are of more real utility than all the libraries in the world. Now that the price of the best literature is within the reach of all but those in abject poverty, the value of free libraries is not so great as in an era when books were scarce and dear."

"The best kind of reading matter is found in the daily papers and low-priced magazines. Besides, the very class of people that most need the benefits of the institution provided by Mr. Carnegie will reap little advantage. The class that tools for a living will seldom be seen in these libraries."