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HOUSTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1902.

16 PAGES TODAY.

THE McALLISTER RESOLUTION.

The significance and importance of the McAllister resolution has been exaggerated by many democrats and by all republicans, and its meaning has been wrongly and unwisely misunderstood. Mr. William Jennings Bryan devotes a lengthy editorial to its denunciation. The Charleston News and Courier discusses it very seriously and considers that whether the other Southern States will follow the lead of Mississippi is "very doubtful." Other Southern papers contain anxious commentary, although many appraise the resolution at its true meaning and value.

Now, let us see exactly what this McAllister resolution is. Hon. W. S. McAllister introduced it into the Mississippi legislature and it was adopted. It recites that the Northern States went republican in the last two presidential elections; that in the western part of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac there is an "amazing aggregation of wealth and intelligence"; that the South needs capital to develop it; that "political alliances should have regard to commercial relations, social improvement and industrial growth"; that the democrats of the North and East helped the South in her hours of adversity; that Mississippi democrats would ally themselves with the democrats of the North and East; that the South will prosper under this fraternal policy; that "compromise and concession" should be employed to enable the party to present a united front in the next National election "in order that sectional estrangements may be no more, and that the talent, resources and genius of the American people may be applied unhindered and unfettered to the practical solution of social and economic problems, and to the mitigation of the condition of kindred peoples, not yet free."

Now, there is nothing in the resolution repudiating the Kansas City platform. There is not a word about the tariff. The resolution deals in generalities about progress and prosperity, except where it strongly recommends Southern democrats to ally themselves with democrats of the North and East and urges compromise and concession, without saying as to what. Harmony in the party is essential to success. A closer fraternal feeling between democrats of all sections is a very desirable thing. Compromise and concession, except as to vital democratic principles, can not be too strongly recommended. There is nothing heretofore about the McAllister resolution unless one chooses to read into it a hidden meaning. The other Southern States would not follow Mississippi's lead away from the true democratic fold, if such a lead were given. The resolution does not contain anything but the most orthodox democracy, of the sort in which Mississippi and her sister States of the South, together with thousands of voters in the North, East and West, are true believers.

GUSH ABOUT GUAM.

The administration papers have been loudly barking for the show at Gunn. "See the loyal subjects," they cry. "See the beauties of benevolent assimilation. See the Guamanies, who understand all about manifest destiny. Their courage and devotion to the flag are conspicuous. They deserve the heartiest praise and their request should be acceded to."

What are the facts? A petition has been forwarded to congress asking the government to send out a commission to study the situation and needs of the people and to recommend to congress a plan for the establishment of a permanent government, in which the inhabitants shall have a share. The petition describes the signers as "loyal subjects of the United States," and their island as "a dependency of the United States;" they say they are anxious to "mold our institutions to the American standard, and prepare ourselves and our children for the obligations and the enjoyment of the rights to which, as loyal subjects of the United States, we feel ourselves rightfully entitled." Commander Schroeder, governor of the island, indorses the petition.

The New York Times comments on the petition with a fine irony directed at the anti-imperialists. "The spectacle of a strap," it says, "a union of the military power, urging on congress the abolition of his place and the establishment of a scheme of progressive self-government for the subjects of his arbitrary rule is not what the opponents of the government would expect." Says the New York Sun: "Guam

should have its commission with as little delay as possible. Neither the paucity of the population nor the expense of sending out competent observers and jurists to prepare a scheme of local self-government should stand in the way of prompt acquiescence by congress in this most reasonable request, so engagingly presented."

These are only some samples of republican gush upon the subject, of which there has been a perfect flood. And here is the point of the whole story. The petition is signed by thirty-two persons, and there are 8661 inhabitants in Guam. Why did only 1-270th of the population sign the petition protesting their loyalty to the United States and asking congress to establish a government over them? Does not the petition and accompanying newspaper comment look very much like a fake, a political device of the administration to deceive the American people and trick them into believing that the people inhabiting the islands across the sea welcome us with open arms and rejoice when we take away their liberty from them.

FUNSTON AND THE MILES CASE PRECEDENT.

Major Waller of the marine corps is to be court martialed on charges of having executed three Filipinos without giving them even the semblance of a trial. That is fact number one. Under the regulations which were enforced in the Sampson-Schley case, when General Miles was rebuked by the president and the secretary of war, no officer of the army or navy may discuss the case of Major Waller or comment on it, favorably or unfavorably. That is fact number two. At a banquet in Chicago recently held, Brigadier General Funston, U. S. A., referred to the charge against Major Waller and said: "Bully for Waller. I am glad he did it." That is fact number three.

Now, what is the precedent and what is the secretary of war going to do about it? Two rebukes were administered to General Miles, by the president and by the secretary of war also. Will one rebuke be administered to General Funston?

It can not be that the president approves of the administration of Jeddwood justice to the Filipinos, to wit, executing them first and trying them afterward. He undoubtedly disapproved of praising Schley. But his approval or disapproval of what is said against the regulations cuts no figure. The regulations have been violated, and the rebuke should follow in Funston's case just as in Miles'. The president should be just and fair. With ordinary men it makes a deal of difference whose ox is gored, but the president should be ruled by higher motives. Equal and even-handed justice should be his motto. Miles was rebuked doubly. For the same offense Funston should be rebuked. But will the president do his duty?

Some years ago the St. Louis Globe-Democrat would say that there was "one more president in the bloody shirt," meaning, of course, that the flaunting of that ensanguined garment was good as a slogan for one more republican presidential campaign. The Stewart-Brawley campaigners evidently have the same kind of ideas with regard to the use of the well worn howl against corporations and wealthy citizens. They think there is another mayor and board of aldermen in this slogan. Four years ago Judge Brashear used it in his fight against Baldwin Rice, and to use the street vernacular, what they said about Mr. Rice along that line "was a plenty." They charged that if the latter gentleman was re-elected the corporations would have poor old suffering-Houston by the throat, and no mistake. Two years ago the same sham issue was raised against Mr. John T. Brown, and now the old chestnut is on duty again. This time it has been regarded as necessary to impugn the motives and shamelessly attack the personal characters of some of Houston's best and most useful private citizens, men who are not candidates and who are not asking for anything save and except the right to exercise their privilege of a choice between those offering for office. But the fable of the pitcher that went to the well once too often will be recalled. This old campaign thumper has spent its force in Houston—these dishonest appeals of the demagogue are destined to fall upon deaf ears. They can't fool the people any more; the pitcher is on the way to the well once too often. The people of Houston are tired of this nonsense; they are disgusted with this ever recurring effort on the part of cheap politicians to stir up strife among the different classes of our citizenship. And this will be made plain on the day of election.

The spring poet is hiding out with the spring violets in the Northwest.

FRANCE HENRY is going to resign command of the first German squadron. Can it be that the sight of our republican institutions has moved him to gradually retire from the royal business? He might come over and get a Dakota di—, but there! let him shape his own course, and let them can't blame us.

JEFFRIES has issued an ultimatum. Jeffries will deliver his ultimatum in the ring.

This country at large will be glad to hear of the improvement in the health of Mrs. McKinley, the heroic wife of our murdered president. She occupies a very warm place in the hearts of the entire American people.

MR. PRACOCK of Pittsburgh, fearing his children would be kidnapped, flew to New York. He must be a bird.

MISS STONE has expressed surprise at the universal joy over her release. Miss Stone can not realize how tired the public became of seeing her release rumors run alongside of pure reading matter.

METZGER'S explanation of his capture bears a singular resemblance to the "I was drugged" of the defeated pugilist.

BELLAMY SYGERS denies that he has been recalled from Madrid, and asserts that he is going to return. Perhaps the gentlemen will apply for permission to practice at the bar of Castile.

Big drop in temperature in Kalamazoo and Ypsilanti. Too bad that one or two joints can not be frozen off those names.

GENERAL MILES' request to be sent to the Philippines was refused. Those people who thought Roosevelt entertained a grudge against Miles will now think differently.

This duel fought with Winchester by two Nevada men reminds one of a French duel—it's so different. Both men are dead.

PRINCE EDWARDS has now been captured in Mexico. By the time he is captured a few more times he will be entitled to the name of "the black Crowe."

TST ANN has issued an edict that her subjects must not insult foreigners. Now, will Tst Ann give to the world her definition of an insult?

Mrs. Pat Campbell's Little Epigram, Westminster Gazette.

Not only has Mrs. Patrick Campbell won the warmest praise from the more enlightened members of the American public and press, but she has reaped very substantial monetary benefit from her tour in the States. According to the artist's own account, it took London ten years to discover her, Chicago ten days and New York ten minutes.

EXCHANGE INTERVIEWS.

The Castrovilla Quill is one year old, and claims to be hurrying toward Easy street. The Quill and the Crony are not twins. The Quill was born on Thursday, the Crony on the following Saturday. What a proud week that one was for journalism!—Crony's Crony.

A heavenly tandem, certainly. Here's wishing everything good for "all bofe of um."

Strange how time, that healer of wounds, applies its salve. The war department will loan tents to the Confederate veterans to assemble in Dallas, and less than four decades ago these same people were chasing each other around all over the country, and were destroying tents instead of loaning them.—Houston Enterprise.

This deal in tents merely goes to show that the feeling between the two sections is not quite so intense as it once was.

A pottery trust has been formed out West with a capital of \$700,000. How much capital would it take to start a poetry trust?—Dublin Telephone.

Just about what it costs to become a Buffalo—seven cents.

Two men, while at work in the oil fields of Beaumont the other day, were knocked out by gas and put to sleep for a considerable time, but soon recovered.—Mexico News.

We had it, too, but we just called it spring fever.

Funston has been receiving some attention in Chicago and is all swelled up like a pouter pigeon.—Greenview Banner.

If he doesn't watch out he will be compelled to undergo another operation.

A small purse with a clear conscience is more to be desired than a bushels of gold with a guilty conscience.—Liberty Hill Index.

Sounds all right, but we don't know; we've never tried the latter combination—that is to say, the "bushels of gold."

Refugio needs a bank. Who will sow the seed and reap the harvest?—Refugio Review.

If it is run on the same principle as that Detroit bank, the people will sow the seed while the president reaps the harvest.

The Chronicle, while noting with pleasure the enterprises inaugurated in nearby cities, can not refrain from remarking that the business men of the metropolis of the State remain so aggressively apathetic.—San Antonio Chronicle.

Where in the world did you ever get the idea that Houston's business men were aggressively apathetic? You should come down and meet some of 'em.

The Mayes Printing company, owners of the Brownwood Daily Bulletin, the Brownwood Banner-Bulletin, the Brady Enterprise and the Santa Ana News, has purchased the Ballinger Banner-Leader. The newly acquired property will be under the management of Mr. George V. Kourngay.

Far down the niche of time may be seen the individual that played the "doubting Thomas." He is still doubting whether the same sun that shone yesterday will be on hand tomorrow. He is even a little uncertain whether life is a dream or a living reality.—Lubbock Daily Post.

We know him; he is the same fellow that doesn't advertise.

An exchange tells of a youth who has just worked his way through college by sawing wood. This is a favorite pastime for some politicians of our acquaintance, and their success lies in their knowing just when to "saw wood."—Wallerford Herald.

That's all; knowing when to saw wood cuts considerable ice in politics.

EDITORIAL PICKUPS.

It is estimated that the output of pig iron in America for 1902 will exceed 15,000,000 tons. Unfortunately, very little of this enormous output will be dug out of Texas mountains that are full of ore.—Galveston Call.

A young lady asked a Pequot editor this extraordinary question: "Do you think it is right for a girl to sit on a young man's lap, even if she is engaged?" Whereupon the editor told this extraordinary lie: "We have no experience in the matter, but we know that if it were our girl and our lap, yes, if it were another fellow's girl and our lap, yes, but if it was our girl and another fellow's lap, never! never!! never!!!—Asperment Star.

It is remarked in the dispatches, sent a proposed visit of the State auditing committee to the Huntsville prison, that "several days will be required to investigate the penitentiary system." No doubt, no doubt. And a start will be made then in the direction where investigation is most needed—the penitentiary lease system, care and treatment of convicts, and—some other things. But the people are not expecting much in the way of State prison investigation—not this year.—Harris Johnson.

The Washington correspondence published in The Houston Post has attracted a great deal of attention from the best informed people not only in Houston, but throughout Texas, for the wonderful "Grip" displayed by the writer of the political situation and his vivid description of the doings of our Texas statesmen. It is a pleasure to read these able articles and know that the writer, C. Arthur Williams, is a Houston boy. His own words are that he is "of the highest order, and that his friends, who are legion, will not be disappointed in expecting great things from him in the future. Mr. Williams deserves all the fame he has achieved, and wears his honors like the sensible gentleman should, modestly and without parade.—Houston Weekly Times.

INTERESTING LEGAL DECISIONS.

ATTORNEY AND CLIENT.—An attorney employed by a number of legatees and heirs of an estate, who resided in several different States, to act for them in the settlement of the estate, and authorized to collect and receive their shares, retained to assist him a law firm in the city where the estate was being administered, and agreed with such firm on the fee to be charged, and his division. On settlement of the estate he procured from his clients receipts for their respective shares, and forwarded them to the firm, which collected the money, and after deducting the fee, sent him checks for the remainder, each made payable to one of the distributees, and covering the amount of their shares. Held, that the attorney, being responsible to his clients for the money received, had authority as their attorney to indorse the checks for collection, and to collect the same, that, having made such indorsement and collected the checks through a bank which paid the proceeds through him, it was not within the power of the firm, which was merely his sub-agent, without privity with his clients, by objecting to the indorsements to repudiate the payment of the checks by the bank on which they were drawn, and create a claim in its favor against the collecting bank to recover the amount paid thereon. 112 Fed. Rep. 726.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—The mere fact that a married woman resided in Pennsylvania during the civil war while her husband was in the Confederate army would not so affect her marital status as to give her the rights of a feme sole, especially where she went through the lines of the belligerents to visit her husband, and where all the time they have recognized the marital relation. 40 S. E. Rep. (Va.), 824.

JURYMEN.—Where the brother of plaintiff, who was looking after the case for her, met a juror whom he intimately knew, and the juror bought drinks and cigars for both, while the brother paid for their dinners which they ate together, such action was sufficient cause for setting aside a verdict in plaintiff's favor, though both parties testified that the case was not mentioned. 66 S. W. Rep. (Texas), 580.

MUNICIPALITIES.—Property within the limits of a city, owned by a non-resident, may be dealt with by the city as though it belonged to a resident, and the owner is bound to take notice of an ordinance affecting such property, when it has been duly promulgated as required by law, whether State or municipal. 112 Fed. Rep. 795.

PUBLIC CONTRACTORS.—Where two competing contractors agree as to the amount that each shall bid for doing certain work, on an understanding that the successful bidder shall share his profits with the other, the successful bidder is not liable to the other on such agreement,

the same being contrary to public policy. 66 S. W. Rep. (Texas), 586.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.—An agent to sell land had no power to delegate his authority to his son, and the principal is not bound by a sale made by the son. 66 S. W. Rep. (Ky.), 518.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—A telegraph operator in New Orleans is not presumed, in law, to know the Sunday hours of the company at a town in Texas, and, in accepting a message for transmission, does not undertake to deliver it regardless of such hours, in the absence of a specific agreement to that effect. 66 S. W. Rep. (Texas), 592.

AS TO GORMAN AND BRYAN.

Washington, March 15.—(Staff Correspondence.)—The action of Senator-elect Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland in declining to accept the invitation to become a candidate for the position of chairman of the democratic congressional campaign committee may be regarded as being particularly significant of the intentions of that gentleman with respect to the democratic nomination for the presidency in 1904. The announcement that such an invitation had been tendered Mr. Gorman, which, so far as the Southwest was concerned, appeared exclusively in The Post of last Thursday, came in the nature of a decided surprise to politicians generally. The reasons for this surprise were numerous. In the first place, it has been the custom heretofore to elect a member of the house to the chairmanship, and the effort to induce a senator to become a candidate for the honor was unusual. Further, no one had ever thought of Mr. Gorman in connection with the chairmanship, save the three or four senators who set the movement on foot. So, on the whole, the news of the invitation that was extended him as a result of the conferences held by Senators DaBois, Carmack and Rawlins was read with unusual interest in political circles. During the two days that elapsed before Mr. Gorman stated positively that he would not be a candidate for the chairmanship all sorts of speculation was rife, and while democratic opinion as to the advisability of giving the place to the Marylander was divided, it must be admitted that there was considerably more sentiment in favor of him than against him.

It is now generally believed that Mr. Gorman declined the invitation of Messrs. DaBois, Carmack, Rawlins et al because he thought an acceptance of it would tend to lower the standard of his dignity, and, perhaps, to impair his chances for being made the choice of the democrats for president at the next National convention. There is no doubt that the Marylander will be a candidate for the nomination unless his present plans are materially changed, and that, further, a very considerable element of that portion of the democratic party represented here is in favor of him. Some of those who think that Gorman will be the logical candidate of the democracy are of the opinion that he would really have been materially strengthening his case by accepting the offer of the chairmanship of the congressional committee—it being assumed that the announcement of his candidacy would have been tantamount to his election to the place. This opinion was based on the belief that the next house will be democratic, and that, if Mr. Gorman could show that he was in any way responsible, in his capacity as chairman of this committee, for the bringing about of such a satisfactory state of affairs, his chances for success before the convention would be greatly enhanced. On the other hand, some of his friends pointed out that, with the situation in its present condition, the position of chairman of the committee was beneath him and that his acceptance of it would injure his prospects for the higher honor to which he aspires. Especially would this be the case, it was pointed out, if, after announcing that he would be a candidate for the chairmanship, he should be defeated, or, after having been elected, he should fail to be instrumental in conducting the campaign in such a manner as to give the democrats a majority in the next house. It is quite likely that Mr. Gorman considered all of these various phases of the matter quite carefully, for he did not reply definitely to the invitation extended him for two days. The reason he gave then for declining was that he was "too old" and that he had "graduated" from the committee, or, in other words, that he had served on it long enough during his previous terms in congress, and that he had given it all the time and attention that could rightfully be expected from one man.

However all this may be, Mr. Gorman finally declined, and the democrats forming the committee turned their attention to other material. They very wisely took no action at the meeting held on Friday night, but concluded to wait for two weeks, during which time the claims of the various candidates are to be thoroughly considered. It is a trifling difficulty just at present to locate all of these candidates, but those who have been most prominently "mentioned" in connection with the chairmanship are Griggs of Georgia, Hall of Pennsylvania, Copper of Texas, Senator Clark of Montana, and one or two others. At one time it looked as if Mr. Griggs would secure the position without any serious opposition, but even his most intimate friends admit that he is not overburdened with energy, and there is no doubt that energy is one of the characteristics which should be uppermost in the man who fills the place and fills it acceptably. During the two weeks that will elapse before the next meeting of the committee is held some new material may be brought out. In fact, it is known that an effort will be made to bring out such material, so that it is impossible at this time to predict with any degree of positiveness what will be done in the premises.

As was wired The Post at the time the invitation was extended to Mr. Gorman, the senators who started the movement in his favor did so with a view to beginning a campaign in which Mr. Bryan and his free silver ideas should be entirely ignored. There is no doubt that this fact influenced against the Marylander many who would otherwise have been in favor of his being selected to fill the position of chairman of the congressional committee. Mr. Bryan has numerous warm friends in congress, and they do not propose to see him ignored in this or any other manner. The presence of the peerless Nebraska in the city at the time the place was offered to Mr. Gorman had the effect, of course, of increasing interest in the matter, and numerous attempts were made to induce the former to express himself in the premises. This he studiously avoided doing. During the course of a short conversation at the capitol on Friday he told me, in practically the same language that he had employed in speaking of the matter to various other correspondents, that he could not say at this time whether or not he would be a candidate for the nomination in 1904. He would not little on the question of issues and policies, but what he did say was direct and to the point. Special reference was made to the matter of imperialism and to the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people. He paid the democracy of Texas a very high compliment and expressed his complete confidence in its future.

A matter which impressed itself on everybody who saw Mr. Bryan during his stay here was his splendid physical condition. Notwithstanding the hard work he has been doing recently—and all of his life, for that matter—his cheeks are flushed with health, his eyes are bright and clear, and his face wears that same look of determination that has always characterized it. He conducted himself in his usual democratic manner, walking to the "spital from the Avenue hotel, at which he was living, and bowing and smiling pleasantly to the dozens of people who spoke to him along the way. There was nothing in evidence during his visit here to indicate that he is a "dead one," to use a slangy but expressive phrase, either in a political sense or in any other sense.

Notwithstanding the silence of both Mr. Gorman and Mr. Bryan on the subject of their respective intentions with respect to the nomination in 1904, the general impression is only other name used in this connection is that of David Bennett Hill of New York. Most of the talk one hears is in favor of either Gorman or Bryan, however, and those who think that the New Yorker has any chance of securing the nomination are in the minority.

C. ARTHUR WILLIAMS.

TAMPERING WITH TREES.

BORN OF A DREAM. I sat upon a fallen tree, And closed my eyes and dreamed I dreamed a spirit came to me, And in my dream, it seemed To whisper tales of other days, And other joys I knew; Of other fragrant woodland ways, Of other skies of blue.

I walked in childhood's ways again, I knew boyhood's joys and woes; For boyhood has its joy and pain, Such as no manhood knows; Boys are deeper and abider, While children are soon forgot; And childhood's skies are blue and wide, Manhood's, sometimes, are not.

So while I sat there lost in dream, My eyes shut tight and fast, A loving spirit, so it seems, Stopped o'er my couch and passed; And while I slept unbroken on, I felt a tenderness, About me sweep, and then was gone, I felt a soft caress.

And started up wide, wide awake, And, leaped the sinking sun, The ripples danced across the lake; The day was almost done, And there beside my woodland seat, Was laid a flower, fresh and sweet, A blue forget-me-not.

What hand had plucked that blossom fair, What spirit loved of yore Had softly stooped and placed it there, Then flown to come no more? I know not; yet I do believe, 'Twas grown where angels dwell, The meadow where men cease to grieve, Midst fields of asphodel.

When he started to return to the house from a Virginia farm he had been hired to do, being bear-headed, caused him serious physical suffering. Cavalieri, the prima donna, tells of two American mirrors of hers who, through jealousy, fought it out in a dark room with swords. The lady in question were not Americans.

Can not some Texas see Roosevelt and tell him he will reconsider his determination to write a law Texas all will be forgiven?

One of the Younger boys, who is legally dead, to marry, but his lawyer tells him that, as he is dead, in order to be legally wed he must be buried. New York footpads bound and gagged a deaf man to tell whether that joke was on the footpads' dummies.

The warmth of the language of that New Yorker who was stricken dumb while cursing probably a nurse.

Battersea, England, councilmen ridiculed the king's name should be spoken with bated breath, if it was batted breath and 5d paid for the bait feel differently about it.

Mrs. Potter Palmer says that the tossing and of her lingerie on a New York dock by customs is a very serious matter. However, as she was saying said lingerie at the time, she may complain self that it might have been more serious.

A New York man who let all of his money get Henry would be assassinated while in this country to commit suicide. He should be given at least one try; such a fool couldn't be expected to do it right the time.

A man in New York who sued another for failing saying that he "would take money out of another's pocket" failed to get a verdict. This is a punishment in New York.

POOR JEAN. One time a wee lassie named Jean Awoke in the night with a pain In her wee diaphragm; The sweet little lagn Had eaten green fruit in the lair.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

The part of President William McKinley and Hayes in the battle of Antietam will be magnified by monument erected by the State of Ohio. In this battle, then a private, acted as commissary to the Ohio. The monument will stand at the place where he was the fiercest part of the fight. At the last Twenty-third was the late president, then Colonel B. Hayes, on whose staff Mr. McKinley was.

Maria von Bunsen relates in the Berlin National a pathetic incident regarding the Empress. She was driving with her one fine morning in Vienna when the empress suddenly started her with "Promise me not to tell any one—I have a bad I have told my mother, but none of my children I do not want them to know it, now; I want them to live."

General Henry B. Carrington, who celebrated his birthday last week at Boston, was in 1875, granted by Great Britain and France to all Revolutionary War veterans which he was able to survey and map military battlefields.

Former Assemblyman Peter B. Fairchild of New Jersey, has in his possession four original documents respectively by the four first governors of New Jersey first commission, made out to his great-grandfather nearly 117 years old, having been issued on April 17, 1776.

Governor McCrewey of South Carolina has Colonel J. H. Estill of Savannah, Ga., as honorarium his staff, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. The selection for such a position of a resident of the State may be lessened by the knowledge that she been for many years close personal friends; that newspaper men, and that Colonel Estill, who has much military experience, is a native of South Carolina.

SOME POSTSCRIPTS.

Twenty-nine sculptors have signified their interest submit designs for the statue of General McClellan to be erected in Washington. This is believed to be the largest number ever entered in such a competition. The following named States and Territories did not contain any city with a population of 25,000 more: Arizona, Idaho, Indian Territory, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

Physicians say that if vaccination does not "take" does not prove that the person vaccinated is immune smallpox. One may be immune from vaccination or not, but this week and not the next; today and not tomorrow this morning and not this afternoon.

One of the English burglary insurance companies verifies that there are 70,000 thieves known to the British police. Sir Hugh Henderson of Scotland Yard says seventy would be nearer to the number of dangerous professionals.

The house committee on industrial arts and especially has recommended an appropriation of \$400,000 for government exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, \$100,000 for an Indian exhibit and \$200,000 additional for the government building.

The South's Opportunity.

It is not improbable that the purpose of the South democrats will be made evident in the convention of the coming candidates for congress. It is in the power of the South to a very great extent, to say what the character of the democratic National platform shall be. In fact, since action taken by the Mississippi legislature, it is possible that the democrats in other parts of the country will play the democrats of the South to take the lead in that matter. It would not be surprising, therefore, if the South should play the most conspicuous part in harmonizing the democratic party—should practically dictate the platform name the presidential candidate.