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DEMOCRATIC OPPORTUNITY.

What has become of Senator Hoar's resolution for a special senate committee to make a full inquiry into the facts of the American military and civil conduct of affairs in the Philippines?

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The majority bill covers with its special protection any one in the line of presidential succession, however far removed he may be from the presidency in the line of such succession.

Senator Culberson has also omitted the "sedition" clause of the majority bill and the clause providing for an armed and uniformed bodyguard for the president.

A change is also made with regard to that feature of the bill which makes it a crime to "instigate" the murder of the president, etc., etc., the phraseology being altered to cover only those who shall willfully and maliciously advise and counsel the killing of the president, etc.

It is urged that "instigate" is too broad, and words used might be wrongly interpreted, that malice and intent are the essence of the crime.

There are other differences between the two bills, but the most important have been given.

It is much to be regretted that we are to have any such legislation. It makes another step into the broad road of imperialism, out of the narrow path of republican simplicity, virtue and safety.

WHY TEXAS IS PROSPEROUS.

A thousand head of oxen sold in Temple the other day at 5 cents a pound. The animals averaged 1200 pounds, and brought the feeder about \$60 each.

They cost him on the range from \$18 to \$40, or an average of less than \$30. He had a margin of \$30, therefore, for feeding, and the \$30 the producer received was ample for a fair profit in raising. Horses and mules have been in fine demand by reason of the Boer war, and hogs and mutton have been fetching good prices.

Consequently, although the grain crop last year was short, live stock producers enjoyed a prosperous fall and winter.

Cotton was unduly depressed early in the season, but the great majority of farmers were able to hold enough of their crop to benefit by the advance, and on the whole the staple has yielded around 7 cents a pound, or \$35 a bale to the planter. It has been demonstrated that cotton is grown in Texas at less than 6 cents a pound, so that the crop has profited the farmer \$5 to \$19 a bale.

At the same time Texas farmers have learned to diversify, and it is now the exception when one does not get money out of something besides cotton.

As the farmer prospers, so prosper all, and these few figures are sufficient to show why Texas is feeling quite comfortable in all lines of industry.

And the past season was even less profitable than the two preceding seasons. So Texas has had three more than average years. The result is found in the large deposits in Texas banks, the home investments in factories, in new homes and business houses all over the State, in handsome railroad carriages—in short, in a uniform condition of thrift.

In view of all this, it is not strange that capital is looking this way. As a matter of fact, Texas is getting so much capital of her own that she is not so much concerned as she once was about the state of mind among foreign investors.

THE POINT IS FREQUENTLY MADE TO CONGRESS during the discussion of the pending bill for the protection of the president, that Federal officials should be treated just as other citizens are, and that no special law should be made to safeguard them.

As a matter of fact, Federal officials, under our present statutes, have rights not guaranteed to the private citizen. For example, if a Federal executive officer, such as a customs inspector, United States marshal, or deputy marshal, or a postoffice inspector—kills a man, he is indictable by a State grand jury. If he claims that the killing occurred while in the discharge of his official duty he can have the case transferred from the State court to a Federal court on proper application.

When the transfer is made the State has to go into the Federal court to prosecute, and the district attorney of the United States, with all the machinery of the Federal court where the case is to be tried, appears for the defendant. That certainly is a privilege that the private citizen has not. By a claim that his act was committed in the discharge of his official duty the United States, through its district attorney, supposed to be learned in the law and especially schooled in the trial of criminal cases, becomes the defendant's counsel and champion, and that, too, without cost.

FENSTON IS EVIDENTLY A MAN AFTER ROOSEVELT'S OWN HEART.

THE PICTURESQUE FINANCING OF COLONEL MURPHY SELLERS is not a circumstance to what J. Pierpont Morgan Stewart would do if by accident he should be elected mayor. He seriously proposes to add \$2,000,000 to the bonded debt of the city without increasing the tax rate or the assessments or reducing municipal expenses.

Might we not ask him, also, to pay the school teachers? A few thousand dollars should not bother a man who can draw a couple of millions, like a prestidigitator, out of a hat.

CHINA WILL SOON BE AS FAMOUS FOR HER REBELLIONS AS THE SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

WEARING A HIGH COLLAR IS A POLITICAL CRIME in the Bra-sher-Rice-Stewart code. When men of the intelligence of these campaigners descend to such demagogy it is plain

in newspaper parlance is known as a "box" was the following summary of Hanna's achievements as the friend of the laborer:

Settled every strike among his own employees on a basis satisfactory to them; he has averted many strikes of long-shoremen at Lake ports; ended the big strike of the National Coal Miners' association in 1900; he was the factor that made possible the settlement of the strike of the machinists of the Union Iron Works in San Francisco; brought about an amicable settlement last week between the New York Sun and the Typographical union.

There is no doubt that the fact is on. What the outcome will be in the republican National convention, it is too early to predict. Whether the nominee be Roosevelt or Hanna or another man, the democrats will defeat the republicans in the election. The issues for the campaign are already made up. The people are most enthusiastically on the democratic side. The issues are great moral questions. The moral sense of the American people, once it is rightly appealed to, always guides them right.

CULBERSON'S SUBSTITUTE.

Senator Culberson's substitute for the bill for the protection of the president, etc., is unquestionably an improvement. It would be better and more in accord with the traditions of the country, as The Post has already taken occasion to point out, to have no such law at all. The laws of the States are sufficient to protect our presidents, and they have so proved themselves. But if we must have class legislation and hedge the president with the protection of special laws after the custom in monarchical countries, why, Senator Culberson's substitute is to be commended for removing many of the objectionable features of the original bill. This amendment provides that the words "willfully and maliciously" shall be added to that provision of the majority bill which provides for the punishment of death for any one who shall kill, or attempt to kill, the president or the official next in succession to the presidency, thus leaving room for the plea of self-defense.

The majority bill covers with its special protection any one in the line of presidential succession, however far removed he may be from the presidency in the line of such succession. Senator Culberson's substitute does not contain this provision.

Senator Culberson has also omitted the "sedition" clause of the majority bill and the clause providing for an armed and uniformed bodyguard for the president. A change is also made with regard to that feature of the bill which makes it a crime to "instigate" the murder of the president, etc., etc., the phraseology being altered to cover only those who shall willfully and maliciously advise and counsel the killing of the president, etc. It is urged that "instigate" is too broad, and words used might be wrongly interpreted, that malice and intent are the essence of the crime.

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that they are making a last stand in a hopeless fight. What do decent citizens think of such appeals to class envy? For shame, gentlemen. If you are beaten, go down like men, and not like frothing communists.

The recent decision of the supreme court is calculated to make the students take water.

SWAPPING MAYORS in Houston without swapping aldermen, also, will be like getting a new driver for a balky team. Holt may build a fire under the mule and make him move, but it will be decidedly better to change the whole outfit. Vote the entire Holt ticket.

FERIES and Fitzsimmons are indulging in their usual judding to awaken popular interest.

It is said that Roosevelt wants his administration vindicated, and the majority of the people will agree with him that it needs vindication worse than renovated butter.

IF FRANCE and Russia can not maintain the status quo any other way, it is evident that they will fight for it.

THE sultan has flatly refused to refund the money paid for Miss Stone's release. What are we going to do about it?

The South will grow to have a considerable respect for Miles if the president jumps on him a few more times.

EXCHANGE INTERVIEWS.

The display of green badges yesterday reminded one that it was the 17th of Ireland. But there was a conspicuous absence of Irishmen. How do we wonder how come these Naegodchoos folks to get on to it being St. Patrick's Day, and why they were celebrating it?—A Neogodchoos Sentinel.

Perhaps they take The Post.

It is proper and just that American soldiers, convicted of exercising wanton and unnecessary brutality toward native Filipinos, should be severely punished for such outrageous conduct. They disgrace the uniform they wear, and the sooner they are legally disposed of the better.—Brenham Banner.

Better watch out, or you'll get Appendicitis Funston after you.

The ship subsidy bill has been passed by the senate, and those who love to "put their hands in other people's pockets" are proportionately gratified.—Brenham Banner.

But the other people are proportionately not.

The British war office admitted Lord Kitchener to be more economical with horse flesh, as the price was still now and likely to rise. As the admiral contained nothing relevant to Tommy Atkins, it is supposed that the British trooper comes cheaper than his mount.—Brenham Banner.

It is safe to say that the 1200 who were defeated with Methuen feel pretty cheap.

A new locomotive headlight has been tried by a Chicago railway, which it is claimed will prevent collisions. It is a powerful searchlight, which not only throws a beam ahead, but also sends a vertical ray up into the heavens. This will fix the location of trains in hilly country, where there are many turns.—Cortiana Sun.

From the number of "rear-enders" taking place of late, it seems as if a tail light might be a good thing.

A new piece of sidewalk bolts up serenely every now and then in different sections of the town, which encourages the Herald in its campaign for more and better sidewalks.—Denison Herald.

The last time our sidewalk bobbed up it came so high knockin' us off'n the earth that we had ter cling to a root till th' wagon come. Still, we don't want better sidewalks; th' lubbin' kind is good enough fer us.—Abate Eye.

It is only three generations from smock frocks to shirt sleeves. A man toils to amass a fortune; his son wrecks himself by spending it, and his grandson begins at the bottom again.—Greenville Herald.

Funny how all newspaper men seem to be grandsons.

In many counties in the State the newspapers are laboring to work up public sentiment in favor of good roads. Such a work is unnecessary in Hunt county, as the people are unanimously and heartily for good roads. All that bothers them is how to get them.—Brenham Banner.

A good road is one thing that can not be purchased of a mail order concern.

EDITORIAL PICKUPS.

General Funston, in a speech before the Lotus club of New York, said that some men who did a lot of talking in this country were responsible for a lot of shooting in the Philippines. General Funston may yet hear from some of these sensitive senators at Washington.—Brenham Press.

The country will be somewhat curious to know what Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans has done to deserve enforced retirement. It seems that owing to certain pressure brought to bear upon the president, he will ask Mr. Evans to resign, and all we can get from the news is that "the only charge against Mr. Evans is that he conducted the affairs of the office in a thoroughly impartial manner." The action of the president will be taken with much regret, and the commissioner, being "a good and faithful servant," is slated for higher honors. Queer, isn't it?—Orange Daily Tribune.

In John H. Kirby taking \$300,000 worth of Galveston's breakfast bonds, that gentils again demonstrated a business audacity which compels admiration and brings him out in strong relief against other men of means, whose highest sense of public duty leads them no further than to strongly point others to investments where their money may be expected to both earn returns and benefit others. They swell with conspicuous pride and expect the lime light of public approval to be focused upon them. Mr. Kirby is right when he says that every dollar of Galveston bonds should be taken in Texas, but there are also more and more dollars in Texas that could be invested to doubly good purposes.—Nacogdoches Examiner.

INTERESTING LEGAL DECISIONS.

CORPORATIONS.—Where a corporation issues capital stock and represents it as fully paid, and causes it to be so listed on the stock and bond exchange, it is estopped to claim that the stock is invalid, as against a bona fide purchaser, even if the stock was in fact issued without consideration. 67 Pac. Rep. (Cal.), 279.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Where plaintiff is in possession of a lot, claiming ownership, and let defendant into possession under an agreement that he would deliver up possession to them on demand, the relation of landlord and tenant existed between them, and defendant could not set up title in himself, on an outstanding title, to defeat their recovery of possession, unless he had acquired their title or their title had expired. 31 So. Rep. (Ala.), 357.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE.—Plaintiff and his fellow servants were pulling the lower end of a brake from a building by a rope, when it struck on an obstruction, and plaintiff was directed by defendant's foreman to raise the brake over the obstruction, and, before doing so, told the foreman to wait; but the latter directed the other workmen to pull before plaintiff had lifted the brake over the obstruction, which caused it to fall on plaintiff. Held, that negligence of the foreman authorized a verdict for plaintiff. 66 S. W. Rep. (Texas), 384.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.—The by-laws of a building and loan association prescribed the amount of money a member should be entitled to receive upon withdrawal therefrom, and also provided that no amendment should be made to such by-laws unless thirty days' previous notice thereof should have been given. Held, that a subsequent by-law, passed without such notice, did not preclude a member upon withdrawal from recovering the amount due under the by-law in force when he became a member of the association. 31 At. Rep. (N. J.), 170.

FIRE INSURANCE.—By the terms of a lease the lessee agreed to keep the premises insured, and to pay all the premiums and deliver the policies to the lessors, and if he failed, they were to pay the premiums and add the amount to the rent charged. The lessee applied to brokers, who applied to plaintiff for insurance, who issued its policy, and delivered the same to the brokers, who in turn delivered it to the lessors, who retained it until plaintiff made demand on the lessors for payment of the premium, when it was delivered and canceled. Held, that the plaintiff could not recover the premiums from the lessors, no contract relations existing between them. 24 N. Y. Supp., 553.

ered and canceled. Held, that the plaintiff could not recover the premiums from the lessors, no contract relations existing between them. 24 N. Y. Supp., 553.

NATIONAL BANKS.—A demand which starts the running of a statute of limitation against the right of a receiver of a national bank to enforce the statutory liability of its shareholders is shown by the allegations of the bill filed by the receiver to enforce such liability, that on a specified date the comptroller of the currency made an assessment upon the shareholders of such bank, and "did hereby make demand upon each and every share of the capital stock of the said association," and directed the receiver to take proceedings by suit to enforce the individual liability of the shareholders. 22 Sup. Ct. Rep. (U. S.), 297.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND VIEWS.

Washington, March 18. (Staff Correspondence).—There is little or no doubt now in the minds of those who have been keeping in close touch with the situation, that Theodore Roosevelt and Marcus A. Hanna will be rival candidates for the republican presidential nomination in 1904. This matter has been referred to on several previous occasions in this correspondence, but heretofore some doubt as to Senator Hanna's attitude in the premises has always been expressed. It has been suggested that it was practically certain that the big man from Ohio would oppose Roosevelt, but no definite statements have ever been made as to whether the former would support some one else for the place or be a candidate himself. Recent developments, however, have been of such a nature as to indicate very clearly that Hanna will himself be a candidate and that he is preparing to make the fight of his life.

Just at present the attention of both Roosevelt and Hanna seems to be directed toward the labor vote. Each of them is making every effort to convince the workman that he is his best friend. The president's latest move in this direction was made when he ousted T. V. Powderly from the position of head of the immigration bureau and offered the place to Frank P. Sargent, who for years past has been the leader of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. There is no doubt that this is a direct invitation to the labor element to throw its influence into the contest in favor of Roosevelt.

Senator Hanna is going about the matter in a different way. He is posing as the strike arbitrator extraordinary of the country. He has figured in this capacity in all of the recent strikes, particularly the one which caused so much trouble at Boston, and in every case he has sought to make it appear that he loves the workman with a love that passeth understanding, and that there is nothing on earth too good for that same workman. There is no doubt of the soundness of the latter proposition, but it must be admitted that it is a little strange that a man who has been so prominently and so closely identified with the trusts as Hanna has been should expect the public to believe that such a sentiment, coming from him, is sincere.

Only a day or two ago the Washington Times, the paper which was recently purchased by Frank A. Munsey, of magazine fame, contained a picture of Hanna which occupied nearly the whole of the first page of both its morning and evening editions. It was labeled "Mr. Hanna, great mediator between labor and capital," and in connection with it there was printed a long statement which sought to demonstrate that the junior senator from Ohio was wholly responsible for the termination of the Boston strike and that his "project to arbitrate strikes and disputes through a National peace organization" had met with "notable success in practice."

It must be confessed that both these bids for the influence of the labor element are just a trifle weak and hardly calculated to deceive the intelligent workmen of the country for even a moment. It is quite likely that many such bids will be made before the shadows cast by coming events become so plain as to show exactly who will be in the contest for the republican nomination in 1904, but there is no reason to believe that any of them will be more difficult to see through than are those mentioned here.

The most interesting matter that army circles have had to talk about since the president administered his brutal reprimand to General Miles is the announcement that that officer has been "turned down" hard on his request to be sent to the Philippines and to be allowed to put in effect there a plan calculated to bring the war to an end without further loss of life on either side. The story giving the details of this matter, which was sent out last night, was developed in rather an unusual manner. Editor Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal sent from this city to his paper a day or two ago a long editorial, in which the following paragraph occurred:

It is reported on what seems good authority that some time ago General Miles asked to be sent to the Philippines. He is our oldest, most experienced Indian fighter. He has so-called submission many times of the aborigines when to subdue them by force of arms would have cost too much. He could and would bring order out of chaos, if sent to Manila with adequate power, in a few months. We could adapt ourselves to conditions. Not a bit of it. Miles' application sleeps in some pigeon-hole.

The editorial in question was printed in the Washington Post of last Saturday. The paragraph above quoted attracted the attention of various correspondents and an investigation which was immediately begun resulted in the whole story being brought out. After official Washington recovered from the first shock of the announcement it commenced to gape the correspondents who had failed for something like four weeks—the interval between Miles and the president having occurred that long ago—to discover and exploit one of the biggest news stories of the year, and who knew absolutely nothing of it for that matter, until it was brought to their attention in a roundabout way by a Southern editor.

One of the amusing features of the story lies in the fact that the day after General Miles called on the president and made his now famous proposition, the Washington Star, the acknowledged organ of the administration, gravely published a statement to the effect that the visit indicated that the relations between the commanding officer of the army and the president of the United States were very cordial and that the former had entirely gotten over the effects of the rebuke administered to him by the latter. The Star is now alleging that the story "comes from anti-administration sources and will be used for anti-administration purposes," and further, that it will be made a feature of the forthcoming campaign.

It must be admitted, assuming that the story is absolutely true, which no one doubts, that there is much reason for the refusal of General Miles proposition by the president being made use of in the fight against the administration. General Miles is the head of the army of the United States, and whatever else may be said of him, neither his personal courage nor his military ability has ever been questioned. Yet his request to be sent to the Philippines, to take personal charge of the campaign being waged there, to lift personal his plan to end the war without further loss of life on either side was ignored. The president looked over the plan as would look over a proposition involving the most unimportant matter imaginable, suggested certain modifications, and then sent General Miles to the secretary of war. Of course the result was a foregone conclusion. Root has his own ideas about the war in the Philippines, and of course would not consent to have his plans interfered with by those of General Miles. Furthermore, he knew that General Miles was not in good repute with the president, and that, therefore, any indignity placed on him would be upheld by the president and the secretary of war, by this action, the record as being of the belief that the war in the Philippines was at an end. The last endorsement on the papers bearing on the case was dated, it is said, on March 5.

It should be understood in this connection that General Miles, whose ability as an Indian fighter is unquestioned, proposed to put in effect in the Philippines methods similar to those which he had successfully used in numerous Indian campaigns. Military men and government officials say that, unless there are some features connected with the matter which have not yet been made public, the president and the secretary of war had absolutely no valid grounds for their action, which is regarded as quite unprecedented.

C. ARTHUR WILLIAMS.

TAMPERING WITH TRIFLES.

THE GIRL WITH A PULL.

Say, Eyes-o'-Blue, Miss Strabout, It's up to you, Now lights are out, To softly creep Beside your dad And go to sleep And make him glad.

I've heard folks say—I think so, too—At close of day, Miss Eyes-o'-Blue, There's nothing here That's half so sweet As babies, dear, When fast asleep.

Just one wee fist, Red lips afloat, Pink toes we've kissed, Just peeping out, And blue-veined lids, And yellow curls, You best of kids! Dad's queen of girls!

Sleep, Eyes-o'-Blue—Don't pull my hair! Oh, well, then, do! Your dad don't care! Or, if he cares, He dare not say How sad he fares, So pull away.

To see this crest, So bald and bare, You wouldn't guess Dad once had hair, Yes, your own pa—Well, pull away! You grow like ma More ev'ry day.

A girl who had chewed gum for eighteen years was found to have a stomach full of the stuff. The doctors say she will recover, but they don't say how much. A news dispatch says that Rev. Brownback of Connecticut has started on a tour, the object of which is to secure wives. If his name were Greenback he could remain at home and they would come to him. Getting a race track for Houston, where the calves were now in his earnings, seems at present to be merely a matter of course.

A California man has invented a flying machine which he says will be worked by hot air. There's frankness for you.

Oh, Ellen, far off in Strumitta, We'd just like to wager two-bits a First rate thing to do, That's to say, dear, for you, Would be to get out of Strumitta.

To J. M. Lewis. So he longs for the feshpots of Egypt, This "poet" of springtime and flowers, He deprecates his "ownest own's" brewing, And longs for his "coffee" by hours, He thinks Mrs. Rorer brought sorrow, Her recipes merely made trash; He sighs with the thought of tomorrow And admits that he'd rather have hash.

He begs for the wheel to turn backward, And years for the things mother made; He thinks his own "charmer" is awkward, Wants the cook book upon the shelf laid, Owns that "fudge" and such stuff is not bad, But prefers steak and 'taters, I s'pose; He says that "planked fish" is a fad, And grumbles and sighs o'er his woe.

Oh, poet soul, why sordid grow O'er what is quite untrue? The "muse" has fed you well, you know, Just think of "eyes o' blue." Then eat whatever before you's placed, And ne'er complain a word; You are the cook's most abject slave, Although you think you're lord.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Russell Hollister, 72 years old, is the only living member of Henry Ward Beecher's first charge at Lawrenceburg, Ind. Chief of Police Francis O'Neill of Chicago has the most remarkable collection of Irish music extant. Its collection has been his hobby for many years. Gong Gee, a Chinaman, who is a practical electrician, graduated from the Portland, Ore., technical school, is writing a book on electricity in the Chinese language. Mayor Wells of St. Louis is collecting all the old photographs, photographs, etc., of Prince Henry's visit to the city, which he will place in the archives of the Missouri Historical Society.

Dorothy Catherine Draper, the first woman who ever had a camera, died at Hastings last month. In the shortly after Daguerre's announcement of his discovery of the action of sunlight on silver, her brother, the distinguished John W. Draper, afterward president of the New York university's medical college, made some experiments with a camera with his sister for a subject. In order that the impressions might be clearer, her face was dusted with a little white powder. This picture is still in existence and is owned by Lord Herschell's heirs, in England.

A python nine feet long is one of the favorite pets of Mr. Arthur Cadogan, the clever sister-in-law of the viceroy of Ireland. There have always been individuals, especially members of the fair sex, who have exercised a peculiar inclination for snakes, perhaps one secret of their power being their absolute fearlessness. Mrs. Gre are eight of them, showing a great dislike to strangers, is devoted to his mistress. Many well known people make a point of having peculiar pets, but it may be said with very little fear of contradiction that in this matter Mrs. Arthur Cadogan holds the record, at any rate so far as English women are concerned.

SOME POSTSCRIPTS.

Lawton, O. T., six months old, has 7000 inhabitants, 45 saloons, 27 gambling dens and a school. A statistical genius has figured up that Delar-Ré's defeat and capture of Menueen in South Africa will cost Britain \$10,000,000, this being the charge for handling and paying the extra troops which the disaster will cause to be sent to the Cape. Robert Morrow of Upper Oxford township, Chester county, at the age of 78 tells the Oxford Press that he is the most of the last of the Conestoga wagoners who hauled grain and lime from the Penruddoc valley to Philadelphia and Wilmington. In those days, he says, wheat sold there for \$1.50 a bushel, and clover seed for \$2.1 a bushel. Letters in the alphabets of the different nations were numbered. The Sandwich Islanders have 12; the Burmese, Italian, 23; Bengali, 25; Hebrew, Syrac, Chaldee, 27; Persian, 22; each; Latin, 25; Greek, 24; German, 28; English, 26 each; Slavonic, 27; Arabic, 28; Persian, 25; Coptic, 32; Georgian, 35; Armenian, 38; Russian, 43; Muscovite, 43. Sanskrit and many of the Oriental languages have fifty each.

Watterson's Idea. "There is just one thing for the democrats on the Pine cone committee—there are only five of them on it—so that it is to force the republicans—there should be at once one or two more. A subcommittee—there should be at once one or two more, making its report to the present session of congress. If the republicans refuse this, let the five democrats select each one another a subcommittee and one another a subcommittee, and let them meet at their arrival. Bully!"