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The Stars and Stripes.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1901.

This is the 121st anniversary of the flag of our Union. On the 14th of June, 1777, nearly eleven months after the Declaration of Independence, the Continental Congress, sitting in Philadelphia, resolved "that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

The members of that stellar group, like those of the constellations in the ethereal medium that pervades all space, were "fixed" stars, or were made so a few years later by the convention of the States which met in that city to form "a more perfect Union." True, there was a misunderstanding on that point of fixedness, a disagreement that could not be settled by courts or arbitration or by any other peaceful method.

Unlike the assemblages of fixed stars in the ethereal vault, this "new constellation" was not fixed as to its numerical strength. While none has gone or can go out, others have come and more are coming in. Thirty-two have been added to the thirteen, and the forty-five will soon be forty-eight.

It is well to give formal recognition to this anniversary. The story of the flag cannot be too often rehearsed. The ideas for which it stands, the blessings which it typifies, the great works wrought under its inspiration constitute the grandest chapters in the history of mankind.

Although the flag had its birth in war, many of its great victories have been triumphs of peace. The domain out of which a large number of magnificent States have been carved was acquired almost as a gift because the first Napoleon never fired a million and wished to dissipate British hopes of conquest in that region.

It is not boastful for Americans to assert and rejoice in the fact that wherever our flag has gone as the emblem of sovereignty it has been a benefactor to mankind. So long, and only so long, as that remains true Flag Day will be celebrated with a just pride in American citizenship, with rejoicing over the nation's past and high hope for the coming years.

To Avert a Tariff War. Are we truly threatened with a tariff war? If so, what is a tariff war, anyhow? Grisly whispers are flying about with great fluency. No day passes without leaving its contribution to the terror. The organs are following away with every step pulled out full length.

Protection and Prices. The New York Mail positively asserts, and we are, therefore, bound to assume believes that "nothing has been adduced to show that any of the combinations known as 'trusts' take advantage of protection to maintain high prices."

Information for the Bishop. The speech in the House of Lords of the Bishop of Hereford on the subject of the historical and the subject of the "Potter of New York." The bishop, traveling through Louisiana some years ago, addressed inquiries to his fellow-passengers with a view of obtaining information regarding the oranges and fruit interests of the State.

national development? Certainly, the United States has not attained its present commanding position in the commercial arena by virtue of any help or sympathy or good will on Europe's part.

The genius of our agriculturists, manufacturers, and financiers has made this country what it is. Heretofore, in the construction of tariffs, the representatives of our great national industries have been consulted. From the Congress has derived information and guidance without which our welfare languished by the wayside.

Is the work of making tariff laws to be withdrawn from Congress and transferred to an obscure corner of the State Department? Are American producers, merchants, and capitalists to be set aside, while some subordinate executive official, collaborating with European agents, dictates the terms upon which the nation's revenue shall be raised, and make the rules under which our domestic industries shall be operated?

If this be the issue, as it seems to be, why say let us have a thousand tariff wars—whatever they may mean—rather than the alternative calamity.

Mr. Henry's Hopeless Quest. We fear that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the British House of Commons, has embarked in a full and trusting information as to the condition of affairs in South Africa, especially as Sir Henry's constituents and followers anxious to obtain the facts regarding certain peace rumors, together with the actual negotiations said to have been agreed to by Lord Kitchener some weeks ago, but afterward repudiated by Sir Alfred Milner, and other negotiations now believed to be in progress.

The average Englishman is rather a dull fellow. Of course, we who belong to the American aristocracy delight in him when he has a little or is in the line of succession to a title. We have families to look after. Our dear girls may have a chance. So we find his heaviness impressive, and his patriotic conceit highly commendable, and his lack of the sense of humor an oversight on the part of Providence.

The retreating chief of the Chicago fire department has been in the service fifty-one years and his successor is an experienced fire-fighter. The Chicago fire department with fire has taught her that it is a dangerous thing to play politics with.

It is recalled that the Hon. Grover Cleveland at one time declared that one term in the Presidency was all a man should have. He afterward made two terms, and at the present is not without hopes.

The favoring extract jag is becoming quite common in the Iowa prohibition towns. It is usually fatal.

Mr. Grosvenor may be depended upon to write with a pencil and pad and figure his way back to shore.

The value of Chattanooga News, admits that John Pierpont Morgan is not a pirate. He is a man getting ready to desert the cause of the "plain people."

Mr. Dowling says he can make cows give milk. The cows are all right. What we want is somebody who can make the dairymen stop watering the milk.

Mr. Frick, when his ire was aroused toward Mr. Carnegie, professed that advantage is taken of protection to maintain high prices. The steel schedule, equally consistent, is there, not in accordance with the theory, on which protection is based, but in gross and injurious violation of that theory.

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They will be very well satisfied if the fiscal team succeeds in keeping out of the cellar and secures a fair position on the first floor of the game.

In throwing your banner to the breeze this morning bear in mind the fact that this is not one of Mark Hanna's flag days.

The germs of army dishonesty have made their appearance at San Francisco. We may have to try a little insect powder on the army.

There are reasons for believing that the navy Department is becoming rather weary of the medal business.

The battleships Illinois has sufficient speed to overtake the fleetest enemy. May she never be compelled to utilize it for running away purposes.

If Mr. Roosevelt is really gunning for Southern delegates he will do well to lay aside his heroics and take up his rapid-fire check book.

The heirs of the Gilman estate are making strenuous effort to get together and circumvent the lawyers.

The Cuban students didn't exhibit marked celebrity, but they finally came down.

The numerous desertions indicate that Brother Dowley overplayed slightly when he made that Elijah lead.

In the meantime some thoughtful person has provided another matrimonial rumor for Mr. Dewey to deny.

Mr. Edward Atkinson will not hang out a flag to-day. He will content himself with hanging his head with shame when really he should soak it.

The man behind the trust shies at the idea of tariff revision.

"Save your money. I am coming back," Sarah Bernhard.

The editor of the Commoner can hang the office towel on the outer wall this morning and mourn for our decadence.

It appears that the apprehension of the Hon. Benton McMillin for the "plain people" has actually been done in oil.

Discussion of the Presidential candidates will be decidedly premature until the Hon. George F. Williams calls the Massachusetts convention together and selects the Bryan delegates for 1904.

The Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay is not only going out of politics, but he appears to be going into the street railway business.

Tom Lawson is making some alterations in his yacht. That is more than he will be able to do to the plans of the New York Yacht Club.

The Hon. Thomas C. Platt has so far recovered his nerve as to demand the resignation of the Brooklyn postmaster. Is the administration afraid of Mr. Platt?

Mr. Carnegie has changed his mind radically. He is now in a mood to have the Hon. George F. Williams with England in the imperialist business.

The fact that there was a little official smiling in San Francisco will detract in the least from the heroism of Gen. Shafter. The general is a soldier and not an expert accountant.

Mr. Grosvenor got into the game just in time to have himself regarded as Mr. Dewey's assistant.

There is a strong disposition to move the Virginia constitutional convention up into the mountains, where the atmosphere is pure and the mint beds luxuriant.

It appears that there is another tempest brewing in the Navy Department teapot. It is the same old trouble—a deficiency in the supply of honors.

The retiring chief of the Chicago fire department has been in the service fifty-one years and his successor is an experienced fire-fighter.

RECALLING A PRETTY ROMANCE.

The presence of Lord Stavordale in this country is an interesting one, because his father, the Earl of Hereford, is the present owner of the world-famed Holland House in the suburbs of London, and because he is destined to become the chief of that family which belongs to the famous English statesman, Charles Fox, but likewise because it serves to recall the romance that attended the marriage of that Fox with the daughter of the present bearer of the name.

The Lord Hereford of that day received a letter signed "Standish O'Grady," dated from Cappercullen, County Limerick, very early in the present century. Lord Stavordale, whose regiment was stationed in the neighborhood, transferred to some other part of the country. Mr. O'Grady declared that the young lord was paying a great deal of attention to his daughter. Feeling sure that the young soldier would not be allowed to marry her, and that the girl's happiness would suffer seriously if the hopeless affair were allowed to proceed, he, Mr. O'Grady, asked the earl's intervention.

In reply Lord Hereford wrote his warmest thanks for the timely warning, said that he would take his son away, and that he had instructed his secretary, the Earl of Hereford, to call upon Mr. O'Grady to convey his thanks personally. The colonel called and proved himself a charming old fellow that Mr. O'Grady, who was wearing a military uniform of excellent make, invited him to stay a week. The colonel spent most of his time in the beautiful Miss O'Grady's house. When he was going away he said to his host, "I don't think Miss O'Grady is at all well; she needs a change."

"It isn't that," replied her father, "I am sure you will find her as well as usual for that." "You are right," said the colonel, "I will tell Lord Hereford, who will be pleased to hear that you will be proud to have Miss O'Grady for a daughter-in-law."

O'Grady entreated him not to do so, feeling a sense of delicacy as well as of characteristic pride in the matter. The colonel persisted that he had good reason to know that his friend the earl would be only too pleased to welcome Miss O'Grady as a daughter-in-law.

Needless to add that the lovers were married.

The motto of the family of which Lord Hereford is the chief is "Faire Sans Dire," which is interpreted as "Act without speaking," and of no instance at any rate the old earl may be said to have lived up to the heraldic device of his name.

The present Lord Hereford is head of the older branch of the line of Sir Stephen Fox, whose eldest son became the first Earl of Hereford, and his second son, Henry Fox, known in English history as the elder Fox, was the first Viscount of Dorsetshire. It was she who brought the magnificent country seat and domain known as Melbury Park into the family.

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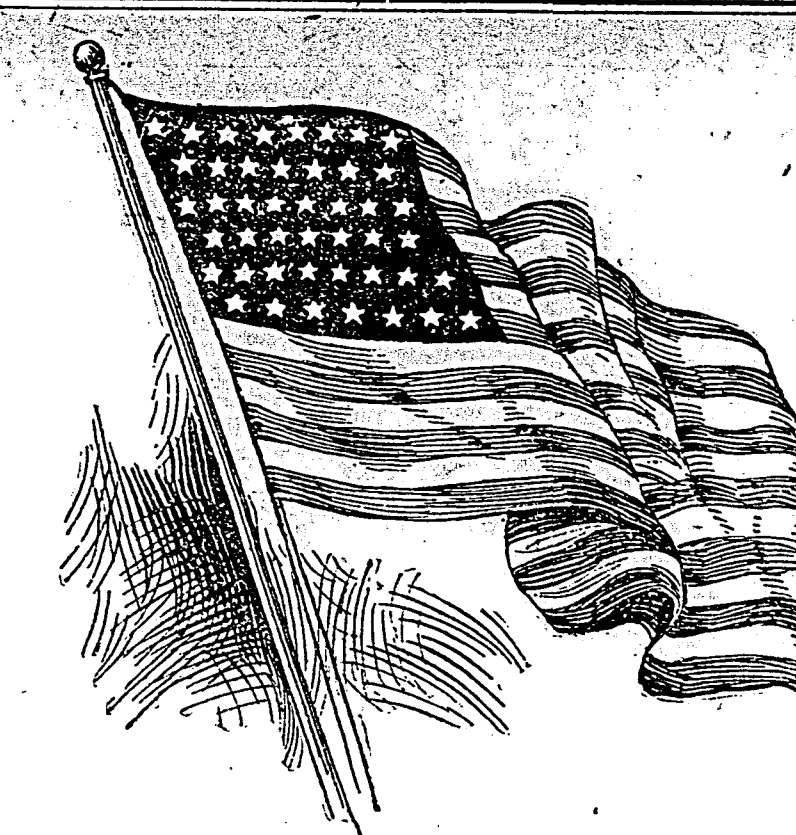
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THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

O say, can you see by the dawn's early light What so proudly haled at the twilight's last gleaming? Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous flag, O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming!

And where is that band who so vainly swore The havoc of war and the battle's confusion, A home and a country should leave us no more?

Oh, then be it ever, when freemen shall stand Between their loved homes and the wars' desolation! Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heaven-rescued land Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation.

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

CORPORATION LAWS. INEXPERT CRITICS.

State Corporations Must Obey the Laws of States in Which They Operate. From the New York Commercial. Discussing the proposition advanced by Prof. Bullcock in the Atlantic Monthly for June that incorporation laws are in need of serious attention, a New York contemporary declares that "it is an anomaly, equally mischievous and absurd, that it should be possible to organize a corporation in New Jersey under conditions which would be illegal in New York, and yet that this corporation should be entitled, in the conduct of business in this State, to the full protection of its laws."

No such conditions exist as would naturally be inferred from this hypothetical statement. The States of New Jersey and New York, along with several others, have passed laws having specific reference to the rights, powers, acts, and so forth, of so-called "foreign" corporations. A New Jersey corporation cannot come to New York State for business without the consent and authority of this State, and when once admitted, it cannot violate New York law with impunity any more than a home corporation can. A suit which has not yet resulted in an injunction in this State involves this very question—whether the secretary of state shall revoke the license of a New Jersey corporation doing business here, on the ground that it has violated conditions of New York law; if the fact of such violation be established beyond doubt, this company will presumably be forced to withdraw from the State and to pay its State officers their full duty under the statute.

Again, it is no more anomalous, no more mischievous, no more absurd, that the corporation law of New Jersey has been altered than that their election laws should be widely at variance, or that their marriage laws should be in direct antagonism. We are to be brought under a condition of absolute uniformity of laws, we may as well abolish all State governments and all State laws right up to the start, and thus avoid any good deal of fuss and friction later on.

This Year's Trusts. From the Indianapolis News. In the country in the last few months that newspapers cannot keep track of them. The combinations effected in the five months of this year are greater in the amount of capital involved and in the far-reaching control of management than were ever made in any five months. Many trusts have been formed in Texas in spite of the State's anti-trust laws. The biggest trust of this year is the steel corporation, with its \$1,100,000,000 of capital. An estimate of the stock of the other big combinations or trusts brings the grand total to \$2,000,000,000 more, with the probability that it is much more.

Spain Has No Hard Feelings. From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Three years ago Uncle Sam and Spain were at war, each ready to cut the other's throat, just so it could be done in an honorable manner. Now they are trading together better than they ever have done before, with the exception of a single year. In 1883 the high-water mark of our trade with Spain was reached, when the total of business reached \$18,912,287. It is estimated by the Treasury Department that the trade with Spain during the fiscal year that will come to an end on the last day of this month will amount to \$16,000,000. Spain has evidently learned to know and like us better since the recent unpleasantness.

Evilence to the Contrary. From the Chicago Record-Herald. Citizen—Madam, why do you persist in punching me with your umbrella? Madam—I want to make you look round so I can thank you for giving me your seat. No, sir; do you go off and say that women haven't any manners.

Private Dalsell breaks his wonted reticence to observe: "That when the administration wants 'a mousetrap' it has one at hand in the White House, and its name is McKinley. He is estimated by the Treasury Department as 'the most successful' of all age and can speak for himself."

Advice for the South. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.). Whatever measures are taken for the restriction of the negro to the intelligent and responsible should be applied to all alike. There can be no just criticism of such a protection of the ballot box against the unit. But any scheme that allows a white man to be elected without admitting the equally ignorant white man is unjust, and the injustice will sooner or later bring its retribution in some form. Self-interest should impel the politicians of the South to do just to all their population, and the more far-seeing have already discovered that fact.

Reflections of a Bachelor. From the New York Press. When civilization really understands itself it will have homes for generations to come. The average woman is bound to either pray or fret more than she has any business to. A man's personality depends on his disposition and not on what he takes the trouble to do for him. It's a funny thing to think that the most ordinary man in the world couldn't help being extraordinary if he was.

Her Turn Now. From the Atchison Globe. The sooner the girl graduate wakes up and loses the love of the doctor, the better. A number of mothers in Atchison have judged for years, and now it's the girl's turn to take hold and run.

MEN MET IN THE HOTEL LOBBIES.

Senator Joseph Bailey, who has been at Willard's for some weeks awaiting the conclusion of the session of the public schools of the District in which his two sons are pupils, will leave for Texas today. Senator Bailey is a great admirer of the public school system of the District. "I believe that the value of the system of teaching in use in Washington," he said last evening, "and I have remained here that they might conclude their studies. My intention is to send them to the University of Texas. I shall do this because I believe they will meet there the men who will be most important in the future life of the State. They will make acquaintances in that State which will be of value to them in respect to an education that will be of more value to them in their lives as citizens of Texas than any they would meet elsewhere. One of the great advantages of a university education is the association which are formed in college life. There is no stronger bond of fellowship which exists between the men of the same university, the members of the same college fraternity and the chums of the same class."

Mr. Thomas J. Akins, chairman of the Republican State committee of Missouri, is in Washington and is expected to address to the Missouri Republican Association of Washington, Mr. Akins is very enthusiastic about the world's fair which will be held in St. Louis in 1903, and he is confident that the energy of the men who form the executive committee of the enterprise.

"They are the best who could have been secured for the purpose," he said at the exhibit last night, "and as an evidence of that I can tell you that since it has been a meeting of the committee since its appointment at which any member has failed to be present. They intend to make the most of the opportunity of the great exhibitions, and in their effort they will have the enthusiastic support of the people of St. Louis, as well as of the whole State. The general impression seems to be that the Forest Park, a beautiful tract of about 1,700 acres of land situated about 1.700 acres of land situated about the city, will be the site of the great fair. No more acceptable one could be selected."

The only important Missouri appointment in the power of the President now under consideration is that of postmaster at St. Joseph. Mr. Akins is a strong supporter of John Albus, the choice of the Republican organization and the business community of St. Joe. Mr. Albus, however, is at present contending against the opposition of former Representative Richard C. Kerens, whose candidature at St. Joseph has been announced by the United States at Monticello, Va. Bittinger is said to have become tired of life among the Canadians and to be willing to exchange his present position for that of postmaster at St. Joe, which pays about \$1,000 per annum. Mr. Albus and Mr. Akins have long been at odds, and it is said that the former has asked that the appointment of the postmaster at St. Joe be given to the latter. Mr. Akins is representative of the early appointment of Mr. Albus.

Hon. William MacAdoo, the former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. MacAdoo spent a few hours at the Shoreham Hotel last evening. He had just returned from New York. He had been at Old Point for some time.

"The character of the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in Europe," said Mr. C. F. Dewey, of Berlin, Germany, at the Arlington Hotel last evening, "is of a kind to gratify the Americans who are interested in the Old World countries. It seems to me a good deal like the old plan of the jailer at Libby's prisons. He said, 'Turn tightly together the prisoners, who are packed over the fence of the country. It is with the consular and diplomatic officers. If there is a charge of administration, it is a case of 'turn over the fence of the country. It is with the consular and diplomatic officers, which they are accredited; they have no conception of its traditions, and are indifferent to its public sentiment. Not infrequently the American States sends out such a representative a man who is utterly impossible."

"It is not what they do so much as what they do not do that makes our consular and diplomatic representatives of little value as representatives of the country. It is with the consular and diplomatic officers, which they are accredited; they have no conception of its traditions, and are indifferent to its public sentiment. Not infrequently the American States sends out such a representative a man who is utterly impossible."

"There is one thing I must say, however, and that is that in the last address of President McKinley he has been appointing power, the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States have been infinitely better than they ever were before."

Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, arrived in Washington last evening, and is at the Arlington.

"Roosevelt will have a pretty hard row to hoe with the stock raisers of the West," said Mr. John T. Gibson, of New York, at the Shoreham last evening. "I do not think he will have any enthusiastic support in New York. He is a man who has been in the Spanish war, but what good will that do him with the stock raisers? He does not want politicians for President, but what are you going to do? Roosevelt has never had the machine behind him. Odell would have more support from the machine politicians."

Mr. S. Buzalo, of Lisbon, Portugal, who is spending some weeks in the United States on private business, is at the Shoreham.

"Our country is undergoing an industrial crisis at present," he said last evening, "which, if it is not averted, will be a great one. We are making more wine than we can find a market for, and as a large portion of our people depend upon the grape industry for their existence, the condition is serious. It is a result of our imposition of high tariffs against our wines by Spain and France. The Portuguese red wines are richer and have more body than others, and it was the practice of the wine growers of Portugal to dilute water and make a common Bordeaux. In this country it seems impossible to get a pure imported wine at a reasonable price. I ordered some port wine, and was told that it was the stuff that was served had never been even a wine."

"Our great port has been improved very much, and now it is possible for vessels to run from Lisbon to New York. We were never able to do so before. There has been some trouble between the two factions of our Conservative party, but the Cortes has adjourned and nothing further can come of it. I present the integrity of a nation is assured by the friendship of England, our traditional ally. Only two years ago a British fleet dropped anchor at the Cape Verde Islands, and the British admirals gave pledges of the friendship and protection of his country to Portugal."

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