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Pennsylvania Avenue, near Fourteenth Street.

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Pennsylvania Avenue, near Fourteenth Street. FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1901.

The Stars and Stripes.

This is the 124th 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. It was contended on one side that the Union was indissoluble; that no star on the flag could be erased. On the other side the contention was that a star could effect self-effacement without violating the original compact. The greatest war of modern times settled the question forever in favor of the integrity of the "new constellation." And the strangest and happiest fact in the history of this or any other people is that the stars that were compelled to stay on this flag stand for States which in loyalty to the flag and the Union are not excelled by any of their sister States.

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 may possibly happen that Texas will avail itself of the right granted in its organic act to add four new stars. But, however that may be. New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory will in the near future be represented by at least three new 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. When, in compliance with a vote of the Continental Congress, George Washington, Robert Morris, and Col. Ross called on Mr. Ross, the Arch street upholsterer. to order the first edition of the "new constellation," it is impossible for them to work which they were inaugurating. The wildest dreams of the most confident patriots in that dark hour, or for many years thereafter, could not have laid hold on such a realm as these United States at the dawn of the twentieth century.

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 needed a few millions and wished to disappoint British hopes of conquest in that region. Peace has always been the fervent desire of this people, and our successes in war have not made us less desirous of

It is not boastful for Americans to assert and rejoice in the fact that wherever our flag has gone as the emblem of sovremains true Flag Day will be celebrated stock to gather in—and all would be over. with a just pride in American citizenship, And this Christian gleaning Lord Kitchwith rejoicing over the nation's past and high hope for the coming years.

To Avert a Tariff War.

Are we really 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 bellowing away with every stop pulled out full length. Plenipotentiary Commissioner Kasson, of the State Department, has resigned. M. Jules Siegfried, "a French statesman," we are told, warns us that things cannot go on like this much longer without the most calamitous results. Even our own best men are -- wagging their heads in different parts of the country, and saying: "Really, now, this tariff of ours is just a little-you know-just a little bit in need of tinkering here and there. It is, indeed, you see; so we had better persuade the State Department to take hold again and get us out of the scrape." And then follows the tariff war, with all its bristling mane erect, shedding menace at every pore. We are told that the administration sees no hope for the country save in the expedient of discarding the tariff lawfully it a series of treaties formulated by the executive branch of the government, and set in operation without the knowledge or consent of the House of Representa-

What no one has yet explained is the necessity for going outside of Congress to amend a revenue law. Is our tariff faulty in any respect? of its provisions no longer harmonize with our scheme of material development? In that case-and we can easily imagine it-why not turn the matter over lieve, on calm reflection, that the duty of to Congress, as is distinctly stipulated in \$7.84 is needed for any legitimate purthe Constitution? Theoretically, the American people are conducting their national affairs with a view to American not rendered the operation feasible? Are greatness and prosperity. Legally, they are represented in this patriotic effort by Congress, Why, then, should Congress abdicate its functions in favor of the State Department, which has no shadow of authority in the organic law to make tariffs or create a public revenue? It seems to us that such an arrangement. would benefit no domestic industry nor promote any domestic interest. It might for the time being, placate Germany, Austria, France, Russia, perhaps Belgium and Italy. But why should we consider them before our own producers and manufacturers? What are they, compara. The Washington baseball, enthusiasts Boston gentlemen who went out on the tively speaking, in the equation of our are not expecting the penuant this year. Independence on her trial trip. ufacturers? What are they compara-

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. Certainly, we owe Europe nothing for our prosperity and our influence.

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 them Congress has derived information and guidance, without which our statesmanship would have hob bled and our welfare lingered by the wayside. Thus inspired, our national legislation has been wise and our national opulence assured. Is it now seriously proposed to depart from principles and policies which have made this the richest

and most powerful country in the world? 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 makes the

rules under which our domestic industries shall be operated? If this be the issue, as it seems to be, we say let us have a thousand tariff wars -whatever they may mean-rather than

Sir Henry's Hopeless Quest.

the alternative calamity.

We fear that Sir Henry Campbell-Ban nerman, the Liberal leader in the British House of Commons, has embarked in a forlorn hope. He has asked the government for full and truthful information as to the condition of affairs in South Africa. Especially are Sir Henry's coadjutors 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. Sir Henry's curiosity is natural enough, but we fear it is not likely to be gratified.

The average Englishman is rather a dull fellow. Of course, we who belong to the American aristocracy delight in him when he has a title or is in the line of succession to one. We have families to look after Our dear girls must have a chance. So we find his heaviness impressive, his patriotic conceit highly commendable, and his lack of the sense of humor an oversight on the part of Providence. There was a story current last winter about a much-sought Englishman then sojourning in Washington who solemnly announcedmuch after the manner of "Mr. F.'s aunt"—that doubtless several of the Boers were possessed of a certain amount of physical courage. The touching feature of the episode, however, reyealed itself in the ecstatic comments of the assembled society leaders — it was a dinner party-"How generous!" "How noble!" and so on, in voices rendered audible by emotion. But the average American finds the average Englishman dull. And now it appears that Englishmen above the average can be dull as well as their inferiors, otherwise Sir Henry would surely have had his suspicions awakened long ago. We all remember how the defenders of

Chamberlain's raid on the South African It is the same old trouble—a deficiency in republics pooh-poohed the idea of serious resistance by the Boers. These were conthe path of civilization—who would disappear like so many frightened rabbits before the advancing armies of British before the advancing armies of British sweetness and light. Their numbers were insignificant; their knowledge of the science of war could be represented by a cipher; but they had brought it all upon and their insane infatuation. At the end of a year-during which the British suffered the most crushing defeat and humiliation-Lord Roberts declared the annexation of the republics and went home to receive the plaudits and acclamations | take out his pencil and pad and figure his of a reverent people. By that time, according to the most confident and authoritative British reports, the fighting strength of the Boers had been exhausted; all of the burghers were either dead or in captivity; their cattle had fallen prey to the invaders; their farms were devastated; Kitchener had only to complete the glorious work. There were some thousands of women, children, and non-combatants to ereignty it has been a benefaction to man- corral, a few hundred dwellings to dekind. So long, and only so long, as that stroy, the remainder of the Boers' live ener prosecuted with enlightened zeal. Probably Sir Henry Campbell-Banner

nan's belated shriek for information has been extorted by the discovery-still following the highly official figures and statistics-that some thousands of the dead Boers have come to life and that still more numerous thousands of the captured Boer cattle have escaped from their captors, and that, in a word, the war is no nearer its end than it was when Lord Roberts proclaimed annexation and Jo Chamberlain's pawnbrokers got ready to declare a dividend. Sir Henry has no sense of humor or he would have given,

instead of asking for, the facts. 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."

There is an entirely needless duty of

\$7.84 per ton on steel rails. No competent and disinterested authority contends that, with our greatly superior resources and facilities, we could not defy competition in our own market if steel rails were enacted by Congress and substituting for put on the free list. The price has recently been advanced from \$26 to \$28, which means an enormous tax on the railroads, which falls almost directly on the people, for it is a hold-up of transportation for many millions. The Engineering News says that at the former price of \$26 a ton, the profits on this year's output of the Steel corporation were estimated at \$12,500,000. The cost of ore has been re-Has it come to pass that certain duced this season \$1.25 per ton, but, in face of that reduction, the price has been

sent up \$2. Does the Mail and Express really be pose? Does it believe that the advance would have been made if the duty-had not the known facts of the situation, in cluding the astounding secrets let out by Mr. Frick when his ire was aroused toward Mr. Carnegie, proof that advantage is taken of protection to maintain high prices? There are other duties in the steel schedule equally offensive. These are there not in accordance with the theory on which protection is based, but in gross and injurious violation of that 。1985年2月1日 - 1985年 - 1

President McKinley will not even con sent to umpire the 1904 game.

They will be very well satisfied if the iccal 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

There are reasons for believing that the Navy Department is becoming rather

weary of the medal business. The battleship 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 Scuthern 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 statesmen didn't exhibit marked celerity, but they finally came

The numerous desertions indicate that

Brother Dowie overplayed slightly when he made that Elijah lead. In the meantime some thoughtful per-

son has provided another matrimonial rumor for Mr. Depew to deny. Mr. Edward Atkinson will not hang out a flag to-day. He will content himself

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

really he should soak it.

Sarah Bernhardt.

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

"Save your money. I am coming back."

It apears that the apprehension of the Hon. Benton McMillin for the "plain people" has actually been done in oil. Discussion of the Presidential candiiates will be decidedly premature until the Hon. George Fred 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 busi-

Tom Lawson is making some alterations in his yacht. That is more than he 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 official head 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 us go into partnership with England in the imperialism business.

The fact that there was a little official stealing at San Francisco will not 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. De

pew's assistant. There is a strong disposition to move

the Virginia constitutional convention up into the mountains, where the atmosphere It appears that there is another tempest

brewing in the Navy Department teapot.

the supply of honors. The retiring chief of the Chicago fire temptuously dismissed as ignorant, coarse, department has been in the service fiftyslovenly barbarians-stumbling blocks in one years and his successor is an experi-

> In addition to the Shakespearean roles, Sarah Bernhardt will go right ahead playing the public.

It is recalled that the Hon. Grover themselves by their stupid ingratitude Cleveland at one time declared that one term in the Presidency was all a man have. He afterward made two tries for it, and at the present is not without hopes.

> Mr. Grosvenor may be depended upon to way back to shore.

> The flavoring extract jag is becoming quite common in the Iowa prohibition

towns. It is frequently fatal.

Owing to the Goebel-law-like manner in which he manipulates the ballots, it would seem that Dowie might succeed in being elected to any biblical position to which he might happen to aspire.

The Hon. William Eaton Chandler should not permit himself to become too gay over the manner in which our Presidents are made. He may possibly remind a discriminating public of a little job of President-making which occurred along in 1876. The fact that the Hon. Billy Mason was spared from a watery grave for further future usefulness makes no impression

when he is after an office. Our educational institutions are sharing liberally in the prosperity of the people. They received over \$600,000 in donations

this week.

on those politicians who are after his job,

The Chicago Democrats have declined to invite Mr. Bryan to their picnic this year. On the whole it looks as if this might not be a picnickish year for the editor of the Commoner.

The valued Chattanooga News admits that John Pierpont Morgan is not a pirate. Is the News getting ready to desert the cause of the "plain people?"

We desire to congratulate the Weather Bureau upon its successful guess of yes-We would also respectfully suggest that it guess again.

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

Information for the Bishop

From the London Financial News.
The speech in the House of Lords of the Bishop of Hereford on the subject of gambling recalls a story told of Bishon Fotter, of New York. The bishop, traveling through Louisiana some years ago, adddressed inquiries to his fellow-passengers with a view of obtaining information regarding the orchards and fruit interest of the State. "Do you raise pears in Louisiana?" inquired the bishop. do," replied the Louisianan, "if we have

Only Tyros in Government.

From the Chicago News. Three members of the Hawaiian legislature have been arrested, charged with demanding a bribe. When they get a little further along in the science of govern ment the corporation officers who refused to bribe them may be the ones to be arrested. Hawaii has much to learn,

Fulfilling the Scriptures. From the Hartford Courant.

"Seest thou a man diligent in his hust ness?" said the old Hebrew proverb-mak "He shall stand before kings." Mr. Morgan and the other American visitors entertained by Edward VII at Windso Castle a few days ago have been diligent in their business. That's why.

An Anxious Query. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ly asks, "Did your first lot of beans come This query must be intended for

RECALLING A

We may have to try a little insect powof the present bearer of that title.

The Lord Ilchester of that day received a letter signed "Standish O'Grady," dated from Cappercullen, County Limerick, very respectfully asking him to get his son Lord Stavordale, whose regiment was stationed in the enighborhood, 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 further, he courteously asked the earl's intervention.

In reply Lord Ilchester wrote his warmest thanks for the timely warning, said that de would take his son away, and that he had commissioned an old friend of his, a Col. Prendergast, to call upon Mr. O'Grady to convey his thanks personally. The colonel called and proved such a charming old fellow that O'Grady, who was an impoverished Irish gentleman of excellent family, invited him to stay a week. The colonel spent most with hanging his head with shame when of his time in the beautiful Miss O'Grady's company. When he was going away, he said to his host: "I don't think that Miss O'Grady is at all well; she needs a change."

"It isn't that," replied her father. "I may tell you in confidence she is still pining for that young Stavordale." "I will tell Lord Ilchester," exclaimed the colonel. "I am sure that he 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.

"Why, because I am Lord Ilchester my-

Needless to add that the lovers were married. The motto of the family of which Lord Ilchester is the chief is "Faire Sans

Dire," which may be interpreted as "Act without speaking," and in this instance at any rate the old earl may be said to have lived up to the heraldic device of his The present Lord Ilchester is head of

the older branch of the line of Sir Stephen Fox, whose eldest son became the first Earl of Ilchester, and his second son, Henry Fox, known in English history as the elder Fox, became the first Lord Holland. The present Lord Ilchester, on the death of the late Lady Holland, widow of the last Lord Holland, inherited Holland House, which was the rallying point of everything that was brilliant, witty, and llustrious during the earlier portion of

of Lord Ilchester, a place which had bee ooded grandest old oaks in England.

and fancy free-it is a very large structure, built in the Elizabethan style, surhas now crept up to it and surrounded its extensive park, which may be said to be an oasis in the midst of a desert of brick and mortar. In 1716 Holland House was the home of Addison, who married the Countess of Warwick. Before Addison married he had a pretty little house of his Nell Gwyn. At one time Holland House being rented and owned by a number o celebrated personages, it was eventually purchased by Henry Fox in 1749.

Henry Fox was the younger son of Sir Stephen Fox, the founder of the Fox family, who had commenced life as a poor choir boy, but who had had the good luck to hear of the death of Oliver Cromwell before anybody else while with his patron Lord Percy, in France, and was the first to inform King Charles II of the news This won for him the good will of the merry monarch, who gradually promoted him until he became a knight, a member There is no sentiment in an Illinois man of the privy council, a lord of the treasury, and paymaster general of the army His younger son-that is to say, the first Lord Holland-made a runaway marriage with Lady Caroline Lennox, granddaugh ter of King Charles II and of the latter's French favorite, Louise de Querouailles. It was a younger sister of this Lady Caroline Fox, namely, Lady Sarah Lennox, with whom King George III fell so deeply in love, courting her while she used to be haying in Holland Park. There are many historians who insist that King George secretly married Lady Sarah, But George's mother, the Princess of Wales, and her favorite, the prime minister, Lord Bute, determined to break off the match, and eventually married King George to the homely Princess Charlotte of Mecklenberg.

The first Lord Holland died in 1774, leaving three sons. The eldest, Stephen, died six'months later, leaving an infant son to ecome the third Lord Holland, to whom Holland House owed its chief celebrity The second son of the first Lord Holland was Charles James Fox, the contemporary of Burke and Pitt, and described by many historians as the greatest of British statesmen. Holland House is full of memorials of them.

The present mistress of Holland House is a very handsome woman, only daughter of the first Earl of Dartrey. Volumes could be written about Holland House, where the historian Macaulay and so many of his most brilliant contemporaries were accustomed to make their headquar-

I hear from London that King Edward, with the good sense which he has been displaying ever since his accession to the throne, has intimated both to the cabinet and to the authorities in all portions of his empire, and, particularly in Ireland, that he is strongly opposed to any notice being taken of attacks upon him in print. He is entirely indifferent to any hostile comment, either about his doings or about his personality, and declares that he is content to leave himself entirely in the hands of the public," whom he vinced will deal fairly and justly with him

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY. ALONG THE WAY.

We cannot see the way:

Like children still we go;

A little trust from day to day-

A tear to shed, a prayer to pray; Life's winter mingled with its May, For heaven hath willed it so We cannot see the way-

PRETTY ROMANCE.

The presence of Lord Stavordale in this country is interesting, not only because his father, the Earl of Ilchester, is the present owner of the world-famed Holland House in the suburbs of London, and be cause he is destined to become the chief of that Fox family to which belonged the famous English statesman, Charles Fox, but likewise because it serves to recall the romance that attended the marriage of another Lord Stavordale, granduncle

Her father at last asked why.

self."

the last century. The name of Strangways borne by the

present Lord Stavordale and by his father in adultion to their patronymic of Fox. is due to the fact that the first Lord Ilchester married Elizabeth Strangways, one of the greatest heiresses of her day, and I believe the last surviving member of the ancient family of Strangways of Dorsetshire. It was she who brought the magnificent country seat and domain known as Melbury Park into the family In the Strangways family's possession for nundreds of years. Built in the fifteenth century, the house was much enlarged auring the reign of King Henry VIII by Sir Gildes Strangways, while the east front was added during the reign of Queen Ann. The principal drawing-room and library were added during the last century. The park, which is magnificently avenue which is unique. The park, by the by, comprises some of the largest and

As for Holland House in London, of which Lord Stavordale's future wife will be the chatelaine—he is as yet unmarried rounded by a very large park. It lies in the center of Kensington. Busy London which Charles II had fitted up for was occupied by William Penn, and after

probability that it is much more.

ters when in London.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

O say, can you see by the dawn's early light What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?-Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight, O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming! And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air, Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there: O say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On that shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep, Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes, What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep, As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses? Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam, Its full glory reflected now shines on the stream: 'Tis the star-spangled banner; oh, long may it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion A home and a country should leave us no more? Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution. No refuge could save the hireling and slave From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave; And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

Oh, thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand Between their loved homes and the war's desolation! Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation. Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just; And this be our motto,-"In God is our trust: And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

CORPORATION LAWS.

State Corporations Must Obey the Laws of States in Which They Operate.

From the New York Commercial. Discussing the proposition advanced by June that "our 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

No such conditions exist as would naturally be inferred from this hypothetical New York, along with several others, faloes. For some reason they are "in bad." ence to the rights, powers, acts, and so forth, of so-called "foreign" corporations. A New Jersey corporation cannot come into this State and do 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 reached final adjudication in this State involves this very ques tion-whether the secretary of state shall revoke the license of a New Jersey cor peration doing business here, on the ground that its acts have been in violaion of New York law; if the fact of such violation be established beyond doubt, this company will presumably be forced to withdraw from this State—that is, if

our State officers do their full duty under the statute. Again, it is no more anomalous, no more mischievous, no more absurd, that the corporation laws of the forty-five States should have widely different provisions than that their election laws should be widely at variance, or that their marriage laws should be in direct antagonism. If we are to be brought under a condition of absolute uniformity of laws, we may as well abolish all State governments and all State lines right now at the start, and thus avoid a good deal

of fuss and friction later on.

This Year's Trusts. from the Indianapolis News. Trusts have been forming so fast in this country in the last few months that news papers cannot keep track of them. ombinations 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 the lot, of course, is the steel corporation, with its \$1,100,000,000 of capital. estimate of the stock of the other big combinations or trusts brings the grand total to the \$2,000,000,000 mark, with the

Spain Has No Hard Feelings.

Fròm the Savannah News. 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 that 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 \$16,931,287. 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.

From the Chicago Record-Herald. Citizen-Madam, why do you persist in unching me with your umbrella?

Madam-I want to make you look round so I can thank you for giving me your seat. Now, sir, don't you go off and say that women haven't any manners. THIRD-TERM OBSERVATIONS.

Evidence to the Contrary.

Private Dalzell breaks his wonted reti-

ence to observe: That when the administration wants "a mouthpiece" it has one at hand in the White House, and its name is McKinley. He is evidently "of full age and can speak for himself." That ex-President Cleveland has now

most excellent model for that long-de-ferred letter of declination of a third

term, always provided that anybody calls for it!
That it is now apparent that if Gen. Grant had seized the opportunity, as Washington and McKinley did, to give the quietus to his fool friends, it would been a second Appomattox to his That the woods are full and running If, thorns or roses grow
But, there Faith forms a rainbow's ray
Over the principle that "when the cat's away the mice may play."
And heaven is not too far away.
That the woods are full and running
Over with candidates for the Presidency on the world couldn't help being exponent that strike and slay;
And heaven is not too far away.
That the woods are full and running
Over with candidates for the Presidency on the world couldn't help being exponent that strike and slay;
And heaven is not too far away.
That the woods are full and running
Over with candidates for the Presidency on the world couldn't help being exponent that strike and slay;
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INEXPERT CRITICS.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

The Folly of Railing Against Labor Unions and Secret Societies Generally. From the Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

The Reformed Presbyterian General As-Prof. Bullock in the Atlantic Monthly for sembly that was held in Pittsburg was enlivened by a number of speeches in denunciation of labor unions and secret societies. In the opinion of some of the eloquent orators labor unions are nests and breeding places of sedition that are a menace to public tranquillity, and in the secret societies candidates no longer ride the goat, but get astride of Satan himself and go prancing over the earth. These pious gentlemen must be light-weights who have taken the master workman's degree in the Order of Eagles. Or maybe some one initiated them into the statement. The States of New Jersey and Eleusinian mysteries of the Order of Buf-

In condemning labor unions they are merely ridiculous. They, who know nothing of labor unions, are arraying their ignorant prejudices against the experience and knowledge of the leading thinkers and representatives of capital and the leading thinkers and representatives of labor in the world. Labor unions are necessary to the conditions now existing. capital continues consolidating, there will be greater cohesion among the laboring people to ward off encroachment. Railing at secret societies is well enough in colleges where the railers have power to suppress, but so long as paterfamilias remains at home young men will

go to the lodge and climb the greased pole. Admiral Sampson fired away several thousand dollars' worth of ammunition against the ramparts of Matanzas, but he was so far away that he only succeeded in killing a mule. Our clerical friends will find themselves quite as impotent when it comes to firing vocal missiles at secret

History in Turkey. From the Boston Herald.

societies.

The Glasgow Herald, in commenting on the recent edict of the Porte prohibiting all typewriters in Turkey, says that Abdul Hamid's dread of liberty and enlightenment now approaches a mania, and almost anything might be expected from him. Our Scotch contemporary tells how, some years ago, he forbade the introduction of electric lights into Constantinople because he confused the word dynamo with dynamite, though his own palace is now lighted with electricity. This is about what might be expected from his schooling. For one example, the princes of the imperial house of the Ottomans are taught history from books that never mention Turkish defeats, not even the capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders. Other facts omitted are any mention of the French revolution, while even the name of Christ has been carefully avoided. Is it any wonder that the ernment of Turkey has been described as

the "blind leading the blind?" Mr. Crimmins.

From the New York Press. The machine candidate for mayor is one of the esteemed citizens of New York. His wealth reaches up among the millions, ham and he leads a spotless life. He is as good a churchman as he is a business man. Yet, lest we forget, lest we forget, less than twenty years ago John Daniel Crimmins was known only as one of the ablest of the Tammany contractors on city jobs and trained with the spoilsmen of the wigwam. He could obtain a contract when no one else could get a smell. His great fortune is founded on Tammany entracts and real estate deals. His brother, Thomas Emmet, is still a contractor, and big rich.

Advice for the South, From the Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.), Whatever measures are taken for the

restriction of the suffrage to the intelligent and responsible should be applied to all alike. There can be no just criti cism of such a protection of the ballot box against the unfit. But any scheme which bars out the ignorant colored man and admits 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 be just to all their population, and the

more far-seeing have already discovered

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR. From the New York Press.

that fact.

When civilization really understands itself it will have homes for exonerated babies. The average woman is bound to either pray or fret more than she has any business to. A man's generosity depends on his disposition an not on what you take the trouble to do for him. It's a funny thing to think that the most ordi-

MEN MET IN THE HOTEL LOBBIES.

Senator Joseph Bailey, who has been at Willard's for some weeks awaiting the conclusion of the sessions of the public schools of the District in which his two ons are pupils, will leave for Texas today. Senator Bailey is a great admirer of the public school system of the District. "My boys have shown 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 university, which is not deficient in any respect as an educator, who 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 associations which are formed in college life. There is no stronger bond than that which exists between the men of the same university, the members of the same college fraternity and the chums of the same

Mr. Thomas J. Akins, chairman of the Republican State committee of Missouri, is at the Ebbitt, and last night made an address to the Missouri Republican Association of Wushington. Mr. Akins is very enthusiastic about the world's fair which will be held in St. Louis in 1903, and has great faith in the ability and 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 Ebbitt last night, "and as an evidence or that I can tell you that there has not been a meeting of the committee since its appointment at which any member has failed to be present. They intend to make the St. Louis Fair the greatest 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 people of St. Louis, as wen as of the whole State. The general impression seems to be that Forest Park, a beautiful tract of about 1,700 acres, a little southwest of the city, will be the site of the great fair. No more acceptable one could be select-

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 nen of "St. Joe." Mr. Albus is also in the city, and is at present contending against the opposition of former Representative Richard C, Kerens, whose candidate is Maj. J. S. Bittinger, now consulgeneral of the United States at Montreal Maj. 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 \$4,000 per annum. Mr. Kerens 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 held up until he can make certain representations in the matter. Mr. Akins is confident of the early appointment of Mr. Albus.

Hon. William McAdoo, the former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. McAdoo spent a few hours at the Shoreham yesterday en route to their home in New York. They 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 last night, "is not of a kind to gratify the Americans who make their residence in the Old World countries. It seems to me a good deal like the old plan of the jailer at Libby prisons. He said, 'Turn over,' and the prisoners. who were packed tightly together, all had to turn if one turned. So it is with the consular and diplomatic officers. If there is a charge of administration, it is a case of 'turn The lo not understand the language of the country to which they are accredited; they have no conception of its traditions, and are indifferent to its public sentiment. Not infrequently the United States sends our as 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 consuls and diplomats of little value as rep-

resentatives of this country. "American representatives have nothing in common with the European sovereigns. The whole diplomatic force of Europe is accustomed to form as a part of its existence. Territorially the countries are intimate, and are familiar with the history, the weaknesses, the strength, and the aims of each other. None of them is very fond of the Americans, anyhow, and when under such circumstances we send a man of small tact, who cannot understand or speak the language, it is no wonder that our diplomats and consuls

in Europe prove practically valueless to the nation. "There is one thing I must say, however, and that is that in the last administration of President Cleveland and since President McKinley has had the 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 if he seeks the Republican nomination for President in 1904," said Mr. John T. Gibson, of New York, at the Shore-ham last evening. "I do not think he will have any enthusiastic support in New York. He tried to do what he thought was right when he was in the Navy De partment and during his service in the Spanish war, but what good will that do him with the politicians? Of course, we do not want politicians for President, but what are you going to do? Roosevelt has never had the machine behind him. Odeli would have more support from the ma-

chine politicians." Mr. S. Buzalo, of Lisbon, Portugal, who is spending some weeks in the United States on private business, is at the Shore-

"Our country is undergoing an industrial crisis at present," he said last evening, "which, it is feared, will result in trouble. 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, condition is serious. It is a result of the 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 French wine sellers to mix them with 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 last week in New York, and I am sure the stuff I was

served had never seen even a vine. "Our great port has been improved very much, and now it is possible for vessels to run up to piers on the Tagus which 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 at present. Our integrity as a nation is assured by the friendship of England, our traditional ally. Only two years ago a British fleet dropped anchor at Lisbon, and in the interchange of hospitalities the British admiral gave pledges of the friendship and

protection of his country to Portugal." Former Attorney General Wayne Mac-Veagh is in the city for a few days on personal business. He is at the Arling-

Her Turn Now. From the Atchison Globe

The sooner the girl graduate wakes up and loses her diploma, the better. A number of mothers in Atchison have rudged for years, and now it is the gi turn to take hold and run