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WASHINGTON'S EXTENSIVE INAUGURATION PLANS.

Maryland to be Well Represented in Long Procession on Pennsylvania Aveune.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Four hundred thousands persons are expected to witness the inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt as President of the United States on March 4 next. Two hundred thousand of these, it is estimated, will be visitors, and Washington is expected to turn out the other 200,000.

This will be the largest crowd which has ever witnessed such an event. Tangible preparations for the great event are now in evidence on every hand in Washington. The great grand stand across the front of Lafayette Park, facing the reviewing stand of the President, is far along in construction. It will seat 6000 persons. The President's stand which will seat 1000 persons has been begun. Timbers are being scattered all along Pennsylvania avenue at points where room can be found for observation stands. Windows fronting on the great throughfare are bringing hundreds of dollars for a single day.

In the great procession which will follow President Roosevelt from the Capitol to the White House on the day of his inauguration there will be about 35,000 persons. Seven thousand of these will be regular United States troops, marines, midshipmen from Annapolis and cadets from West Point. Fifteen thousand militia will be in line. The other twelve or fourteen thousand will consist of political and civic organizations—rough riders, cowboys, Indians, etc. There will be bands in plenty, a great mulitude of them. Maryland will be represented by the Fourth and Fifth Regiments, which will be quartered in the City Hall and old Postoffice buildings; by the Union League Club, the cadets of St. John's College, the cadets of the Maryland Agricultural College, the Montgomery County Marching Club and the Army of the National Junior Republic.

Virginia will have portions of two regiments, and South Carolina and Alabama will be represented by military organizations. The Legislature of Tennessee, it is announced by the local committee, will come to the inauguration in a body, This is said to be the first case of the kind in connection with any innauguration. The South, it is stated, will be better represented at this anauguration than at any previous inauguration of a Republican President.

As for the event itself, it will follow the lines of other inaugurations. The Congressional committee on arrangements, consisting of Senators Spooner, Aldrich and Bacon and Representatives Crumpacker and Williams of Mississippi, will call at the White House early, and with President Roosevelt will leave that point for the Capitol at 10.30 o'clock A. M. Veterans of the Civil and Spanish Wars will act as escort on this journey. The President will be taken to the President's room in the Senate wing of the Capitol, where he will remain until the stage is set—so to speak—in the Senate chamber. This must be done by 11.30 o'clock. The stage dignitaries will include House members and Judges of the United States Supreme Court, former Speakers of the House, and a multiplicity of others who have the floor privilege for the day. The Supreme Court Judges will take their places at 11.50 o'clock, and immediately afterward the President will enter the chamber and set immediately in front of the desk of the President of the Senate. President of the Senate Frye will declare the Senate of the Fifty-eighth Congress adjourned, will swear in Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks and hand the gavel over to him. The Vice-President will make a short inaugural address, after which the procession will move to the east front of the Capitol, and there, on the stand prepared, President Roosevelt will take the oath of office, administrated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The President will give his inaugural address. He and the Congressional committee will enter carriages and head the procession back to the White House. About 50 of the Rough Riders and Squadron A of New York will act as personal escort on this trip. The military will come next, and civilians will fall in behind. General Chaffee will be grand marshal of the parade.

It is expected that the President on his return trip will reach the White House at 2 o'clock, or about that time. He and his committee, with possibly a friend or two, will have a hurried luncheon together, and they will hurry out immediately afterward to the reviewing stand, where the President will review the parade. General Chaffee, Gen. John M. Wilson, chairman of the local committee: Cabinet officers, Governors and their staffs, a few Senators and Representatives and personal guests of the President will occupy the reviewing stand. Only the guests of the President will be admitted.

It is expected that the procession will keep on moving until nearly 7 o'clock in the evening. As soon as it has passed the President will exchange his black frock and other morning dress for an evening suit and will get a hurried dinner. He will appear at the grand ball in the Pension Office Building at 9.30. President Roosevelt will lead the grand march, and after that is over will make a programme for himself. Since it will be Saturday night, the ball will close promptly at midnight. Then the inaugural will have become history.

Committee members state that hotel rates have not advanced on account of the inauguration, but that the leading hotels will take transient guests for no less than a week. The city is already filling up. Railroads all over the country have given or will give reduced rates. It will be one and one-third fares for the round trip for nearby points and about half fare for more distant points.

RUINED IN THE TENDERLION.

Confessed Slayer of Albert Constable First Began Gambling There.

HORSE THIEF AND MURDERER.

To the Philadelphia tenderloin and its police protected vice, says the Philadelphia Record, is attributed the downfall of John M. Simpers, the conviced horse thief and the self confessed murderer of Albert constable, a prominent Maryland lawyer. Young Simpers, who is barely 23 years old, comes of an old and respectable family. He arrived in Philadelphia while still in his 'teens and at once secured work at his trade as a printer.

With his companions he visited the tenderlion and was introduced to several of the glittering vice dens, including a number of gambling resorts. His first step to ruin, the city detectives declared recently, was taken when he entered one these houses for which the district was famous.

A country lad, he became fascinated with the games and for a time everything came his way. He won what was to him barrels of money.

He started with "the bones," but very soon was an enthusiast at stud poker, roulette, spindles, faro keno gambling. He ran the gamut of the cheap poker joints, and then the so-called high class houses were taken up, one by one. His first turn of good luck turned, but that only spurred him on to lay heavier wagers and play with greater desperation. The money he had saved from honest work soon disapeared and his wages, altogether good, were not sufficient to enable him to play for as large stakes as he wished He became desperate, dressed shabily and finally he left his work without notice.

The detectives from that time traced his steps. He pawned his boxing gloves, watch and everything he could well dispose of. The money did not last long, and he became more desperate than ever.

It was then he left the city and began his career as a horsethief, it being one of the speediest and, as he has since stated, what he thought to be the safest way to make money. The first horse taken he sold for a good round sum, but the money was quickly spent at the gambling tables. Other horses were stolen and sold and the proceeds went the same way. He believed, he has said, that this run of luck would change, and that he would recover the small fortune he had lost. Luck did not come his way, however, and broken in spirits and with empty pockets, he journeyed to Baltimore, and then to his old home at Elkton.

The detectives admit that he was so taken with the gambling mania that he was crazy. He had intended to take another horse, he stated. It was in that frame of mind that he walked across Ford's cornfield and over his old home farm, when he saw aged Lawyer Constable, the dean of Cecil county Bar, going to his home, at Red Hill. Money to go again to the gambling tables, was he declared what he wanted and what he must have. He then shot Mr. Constable, and only got 25 cents, but secured his watch.

The watch was subsequently the cause of his undoing, but before it was discovered Simpers made an attempt to get another horse. He was caught and sentenced to eight years imprisonment in the Maryland Penitentiary.

A peculiar coincidence in connection with his trial was that he was brilliantly defended by a son of the man he has confessed murdering.

Two negroes were arrested for the murder and aquitted. A clew was obtained that the murderer was probably hiding in Philadelphia. Detectives Dougherty, Weaver and Hogan, of Baltimone, went to Philadelphia, but the clew was such a slender one that practically hope of finding the murderer had been abandoned. Detective John Smith, of Philadelphia, was assigned to the case by Captain Donaghy, and after several days of tedious investigation, he discovered Constable's watch at Reider's pawnshop, at No. 128 Market street. Then set to work to find the real name of the man who pledged it, the name given to the pawnbroker being "J. Clark."

The movements of Simpers were traced by Detective Smith. The murder took place on August 18th. The following day Simpers went to Philadelphia. The photograph of a young woman, with whom he was in love, was found by Smith. Another photograph of Simpers and the woman taken together, and a letter were discovered. With these clews Detective Smith ascertained that the man on the photograph—Simpers—had stopped at the Burwin House, Race and Eigth streets and that he had pretended illness and remained indoors until August 25th. The matter was then followed up uutil simpers confessed. Detective Smith has been the recipient of congratulations for the efficient way in which he reasoned out and worked up the case. It is believed that he may receive half the $1500 reward offered for the conviction of Constable's slayer.

The defence of Simpers will be well attended to, and a well known lawyer has been retained to look after his interest. The line of defence is for obvious reasons, not made known, but it is probably that insanity, caused by gambling and dissipating, will be the excuse. Young Simpers very rarely partook of intoxicating liquors, but he was an inveterate cigarette fiend.

THE QUEST OF BEAUTY.

What One Woman Suffered For the Sake of Her Appearance.

You must suffer to be beautiful, according to a French saying. There seems to be some truth in the statement, if a lady's maid is to be believed. She has revealed the secrets of her mistress' boudoir, or, rather, torture chamber. The lady herself is now beautiful, but one wonders that she is still alive. For months she lay flat on her back on the floor, motionless, with her arms close to her sides, during several hours every day. This was, it appears, to improve her figure. During the rest of the day, for the same period of time, she sat on a high stool, giving and rocking the upper part of her body backward and forward and from side to side unceasingly. By this process she is said to have acquired a statuesque throat and a sylph's waist. The lady's nose, having a soaring nature, was corrected and made Grecian by the constant application day and night for months of a spring bandage. One nostril was originally larger than the other, so she wore a small sponge in it for a year. Her cheeks have been filled out and rounded by injections of paraffin. Her ears for months were compressed against the sides of her head by springs, while heavy weights were attached to the lobes to produce the required elongated shape, which has been successfully achieved. Having suffered this complicated martyrdom for a year, the lady, as already stated, is now beautiful.—Paris Letter.

YOUR GRIP ON YOURSELF.

Retain That Though You Have to Let Everything Else Go.

Some people get along beautifully for half a lifetime perhaps while everything goes smoothly. While they are accumulating property and gaining friends and reputation their characters seem to be strong and well balanced, but the moment there is friction anywhere, the moment trouble comes—a failure in business, a panic or a great crisis in which they lose their all—they are overwhelmed. They despair, lose heart, courage, faith, hope and power to try again—everything. Their very manhood or womanhood is swallowed up by a mere material loss.

This is failure indeed, and there is small hope for any one who falls to such a depth of despair. There is hope for an ignorant man who cannot write his name even if he has stamina and backbone. There s hope for a cripple who has courage, there is hope for a boy who has nerve and grit, even though he is so hemmed in that he has apparently no chance in the world, but there is no hope for a man who cannot or will not stand up after he falls, but loses heart when opposition strikes him and lays down his arms after defeat.

Let everything else go if you must, but never lose your grip on yourself. Do not let your manhood or womanhood go. This is your priceless pearl, dearer to you than your breath. Cling to it with all your might. Give up life itself first.—Success.

The Baby Beetle's Cradle.

If, at almost any time of the year, we walk through the woods where the red, scarlet, black or pin oaks are growing—that is, where we find those that ripen their acorns in two seasons and therefore belong in the pin oak group—we shall probably find on the ground fallen branches that vary in size from that of a lead pencil to that of one's thumb or even larger. These at the broken end appear as if cut away within the wood, so that only a thin portion is left under the bark. Within the rather uneven cut, generally near the center of the growth, is a small hole tightly plugged by the "powder post" of a beetle larva. Split open the branch or twig, when a burrow will be seen, and the little, white, soft, hard jawed larva that made it will be found or perhaps the inactive pupa.—St. Nicholas.

Why Sailors Wear Collars.

Probably not many people, including the wearers themselves, know the origin of the sailor's collar. Many years ago when Jack Tars wore their hair in pigtails, which they were in the habit of keeping very greasy, the backs of their coats used to get in a very dirty and untidy condition owing to coming in contact with the hair, consequently the order was given for a detachable and washable collar to be worn, so that they might look more tidy.—London Standard.

Forget Once In Awhile.

The health of the body as well as of the mind depends upon forgetting. To let the memory of a wrong, of angry words, of petty meanness, linger and rankle in your memory will not only dissipate your mental energy, but it will react upon the body. The secretions will be diminished, digestion impaired, sleep disturbed and the general health suffer in consequence. Forgetting is a splendid mental callisthenic and a good medicine for the body.

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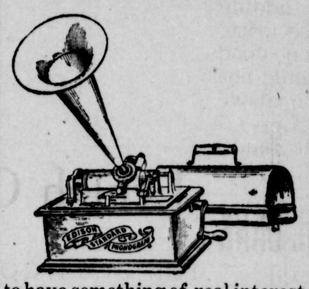
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