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SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1913.

Enter March, the month with a mission.

◆

Yesterday's spring but arouses suspicion.

◆

This Jeffersonian simplicity business is rather new-fangled.

◆

To deny woman's fitness for the franchise is to deny her brains.

◆

When suffragists fall out the cause of in danger of drowning in tears.

◆

Maryland is in for a fine bunch of promises from the senatorial aspirants.

◆

A California scientist says the sun is a magnet. It certainly does draw attention.

◆

Today will show which way the wind blows, since it inaugurates the month of winds.

◆

The winter may have been unduly mild, but it is to be said for it that it was an easy one on the poor.

◆

Baltimore is too gallant to believe one-half of the nasty things the hikers are said to have said about us!

◆

There is one great and abiding consolation in the midst of contemporary turmoils. Within a week the great Cabinet mystery will be an open secret.

◆

As a storm center Harry K. Thaw shows a resourcefulness and a vitality which are simply amazing, and not a little disconcerting to the powers that be.

◆

It is announced that China needs money. Outside of a very few, the sole oppression of whose lives is the fear of dying rich, China but shares the universal need.

◆

It is denied there is either a money trust or hand-made panics. They are mirages, so to speak, arising from the disturbed and misty condition of the popular mind.

◆

President-elect Wilson's announcement that he intends to "drop in" on Congress has apparently led that august body to consider the advisability of establishing "at-home" days.

◆

Now Venezuela is to be "liberated." These South American "liberations" are generally interested revolutions or rebellions, but their instigators appear to place much stress upon the power of words.

◆

Emperor William has lost a suit brought against him by a former tenant whom the imperial landlord had thrown out. Times are greatly changing since the will of the ruler was the supreme law of the land.

◆

While the Vice President-elect declares he would never sanction intervention to save an American dollar, it is not to be inferred that Democrats have no use for dollars. Wait until they begin to revise the tariff!

◆

An English suffragette, hearing of Premier Asquith's illness, said she hoped he would pass to higher regions. At least, this wish is an improvement on the usual masculine desire of change of quarters in such instances.

◆

A course in beauty culture has been started in a Western high school. It will scarcely occasion strikes as to the added burden it lays upon the curriculum, although it is hardly needed, for to womankind quickly comes such knowledge.

◆

A centenarian bride in Los Angeles died of joy after overcoming all obstacles to wedding the man who had courted her for fifty years. It is not strange under the circumstances that she succumbed to the strain.

◆

The hike to Washington is by no means confined now to the suffragists. It is the Mecca of the political faithful. It differs from Mecca, however, by making the benefits of the pilgrimage problematical.

◆

A bill has been introduced in the state legislature at St. Paul to search members of that body for deadly weapons before deliberations begin. In consequence of a lively row, the suggestion has been made to "frisk the frisky."

◆

With renewed hope of a remedy against the white plague should come renewed energy to prevent expectoration in public places, including the public streets. The laws of prevention should be enforced to supplement attempts to cure.

◆

Already the professional Democrats in Congress have served warning that they will not permit Wilson to dictate to them. With Wilson and Bryan, on the one hand, both inclined somewhat to boss, and Congress on the other, determined not to be bossed, some lively times are in store.

◆

Gen. Rosalie Jones, loyal soldier that she is, was a bit too humble in giving up that letter she was carrying to President Wilson. It loses all its significance when presented by the stay-at-home suffragists. General Jones and her army have surely earned the right to carry the message to Garcia.

◆

The pilgrim suffragists have concluded one of the most remarkable demonstrations of recent years, and one which has brought their cause more publicity than almost any other means they could have chosen. Besides, they have made hosts of friends in the course of it, and have reversed many opinions that suffragists must necessarily be unpleasantly aggressive. They have also brought with them wherever they went an impression of the earnestness of their principles and an added respect for those principles. So, on the whole, they can feel satisfied that they have done valuable and lasting service for their cause.

THE PHILOSOPHIC RACES.

Prof. Henri Bergson, whose visit to this country to lecture at American seats of learning, has done very much to spread interest in the forms of philosophy of which he is the leading exponent, in an interview prior to sailing, has unburdened himself of a thin sheaf of impressions of the country and people whom he is leaving. He declares it to be his view that France and the United States are more productive of philosophers and possess more persons interested in philosophy than any other country. He is distinctly of the view that philosophy does not flourish under autocratic governments.

It is flattering to American sensibilities to be told that, despite the general reputation of the country as being shackled to the worship of Mammon, the search for truth and its enshrinement in divine philosophy in the land of the free, is its most interesting aspect in the view of a popular philosopher from a sister republic.

The composite elements of the American population is the fact of chief importance, in the opinion of Professor Bergson, in the making of a nation of philosophers. While philosophy lives, materialism cannot submerge, so that the United States, by this accrediting, has before it long life and vigorous service.

PEACE OF MEXICO.

Much has yet to be done to assure this country that peace will be restored to Mexico at an early date. The manifestation by Huerta of the qualities of statesman as well as of soldier has somewhat allayed the resentment of various factions and brought to terms some of the rebel chieftains who for two years have been ravaging the country. At any rate there has been secured a breathing space. The peace of the country was also heralded with the rise of Madero to the presidency. Yet the disturbances during the last days of the Diaz administration were slight in comparison with the conditions that followed soon after the rise of Madero to power.

In Huerta, therefore, however much he may differ from the dreamer and impractical idealist whom he succeeds, too much confidence may not be placed. The difficulties in his country are of the most aggravated and chronic nature, and should he by his move for amnesty for rebels who lay lown their arms within a given time, by his firmness toward recalcitrants, by his iron-handed rule and conciliatory attitude aid a permanent peace, it will be due as much to the exhaustion of the country as to his brilliance and aptitude.

The United States is especially glad to have things across the border take a brighter turn at this particular time, when, because of the change in administrations, the critical aspect of affairs in Mexico was most disturbing. The rush of troops in force to the border has had a salutary effect, and the Mexicans know that every move for intervention has been carefully marked out and the issue prepared for. So that a kind of moral support that has the best results is offered the de facto government in its endeavors to restore order to the country and confidence to investors.

SUFFRAGE SUBCOMMITTEE.

No reform should be advanced faster than the country is prepared to receive it, although the preparation of the country goes along with the advance of the movement. The efforts of suffrage organizations to secure from Congress the passage of a resolution to have submitted to the states for ratification and providing for the incorporation into the Constitution of a general suffrage amendment seems to be an effort to make advance more rapidly that the good of the cause would warrant. For there are very many promoters of suffrage who believe that the best way to gain their end is through state enactment, rather than be amendment to the federal Constitution—this act remaining as one to be attained at a more advanced stage of the suffrage propaganda.

The question is one of method and advisability. The end sought is the same. Congress has taken up the subject of suffrage, and through the labors of a subcommittee, headed by Representative R. P. Hobson, is seeking to secure full information upon the question in its national aspects. Congress includes very many friends of the extension of the ballot to women, and among these there is a division of opinion as to whether Congress should take action or leave the question to be worked out by the states themselves.

The conservative view favors the latter course. For a rebuff at the hands of Congress would greatly set back the movement. Moreover the manifestation of inhospitality toward suffrage by Congress would tend to arouse bitterness against the legislators, railing at the government and possibly inaugurate a regime of violent methods such as those of the suffragettes in England.

Natural and normal progress would be through the states, and this would relieve the question from becoming a partisan one, as it would be apt to become in case of assault upon the federal legislative halls in its behalf. So that practical motives, sentimental considerations and the logic of the situation all seem to favor the promotion of equal suffrage through the state legislatures.

AN ACTIVE VICE PRESIDENT.

In the advance of the executive function of government to the point of influence that marks the office of president today, the personality of the incumbents of the presidential chair has played a leading part. It has not been a process entirely governed by the changing nature of political questions. It has been a process stimulated very much by the men who have in recent years held the office of president. The president in exalting his executive functions may become perniciously active. There is some feeling that the plan of Mr. Wilson to occupy the president's room at the capitol and thus to wipe out the mile by which the White House is separated from the legislative halls may cause friction between the executive and Congress, due to a disposition of the former to dictate to the legislative branch of government. Yet the majority opinion seems to be that the incoming president has the best intentions and that he does not entertain any idea of usurpation. As a matter of fact, the one thought that seems to be in the mind of Mr. Wilson is cordial co-operation and the expedition of the public business.

The extension of the executive influence, however, to include the vice presidential office is something of a departure in political practice that will arouse much curiosity and speculation. Mr. Roosevelt writhed under the necessity laid upon him to assume the office of a perfunctory official. Yet he was potentially president of the republic and when he became president through a national tragedy he showed himself to possess a vigor of administration that advanced the executive office farther along than it had been made to progress since the days of President Jackson. The incoming vice president has had as governor of his state wide experience in executive work and seems to be a man of capability quite up to the mark of providing counsel for the president. This, at any rate, is the view of Mr. Wilson, and his purpose to avail of the qualifications of the vice president as a counselor and possibly to have him sit regularly at the cabinet board will be in the direction of lifting from the vice presidency the mantle of slight esteem that has rested upon it. There are possible evils in the utilization of the vice president in the manner proposed by Mr. Wilson that have to be guarded against.

Mr. Wilson probably does not have in his fartherest thought anything revolutionary in his proposal. Yet there are present the elements of a revolutionary departure. He is absolutely right in declaring that the vice president has at times been a potent influence instead of a perfunctory official. No man who has filled that office has done so with stronger impress than Mr. Van Buren. Yet his influence was derived from his close echoing of his chief. As the man who stood closest to the throne he was appealed to in open Senate time and again to use his influence in certain directions with President Jackson. On one such occasion the vice president after having listened to an impassioned appeal from Henry Clay to go to the White House and bring to bear his persuasions upon that resolute Democrat, called someone else to the chair, moved calmly down the aisle of the chamber that was in the hush of the recent burst of eloquence and imperturbably proffered Mr. Clay a pinch of his "fine Micawber snuff."

If Mr. Marshall were to be such a reinforcement of President Wilson and serve chiefly as an aid in intimidating the upper house of Congress, the extension of the influence of the vice chief executive would prove positively harmful to the proper exercise of its functions by Congress. That Mr. Wilson doubtless has no such thought as this in advancing his idea may be conceded.

The country would sincerely welcome close co-operation between the president and the lawmakers, and into this co-operation the vice president might find a fuller place of activity, but the country would not view with pleasure the creation of strong executive influence that would mean the overriding of Congress or dictatorship in any form. It will be, therefore, of the highest interest to observe the working out of the plan of Mr. Wilson to have Mr. Marshall assume greater prominence than the vice presidents of late years have had. His interpretation of the wider functions of the vice presidency may have important bearings upon the success of his administration and it may also have in uplifting the office in which, it has been supposed, the incumbent is buried.

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The Sunday American continues to lead the way. It continues to make steady progress along the best lines of journalism. Each issue adds to the firmness of its hold on the public, to its popularity in this community. Tomorrow's issue will keep up this progress, will make its hold even more firm, its popularity even greater.

The Sunday American is one of the great newspapers of the United States. In Baltimore no other Sunday paper can compare with it in any way. In its news, in its special features, its society and sporting records, in every department it has no equal in the city, no paper that can claim to be in its class. The paper is a welcome visitor to practically every home in Baltimore and adjoining territory. It is Baltimore's greatest home paper, because it is the greatest paper in Baltimore and the whole South. No other Sunday paper in this city or in this part of the country can now compare with it in interest, in influence, in circulation, in popularity. It stands in a class by itself, without a rival, without a competitor. By years of careful and painstaking effort, by the employment of the best news agencies and newsgatherers, by a strict adherence to a progressive policy and a firm determination to spare no expense to make the newspaper ideal in every respect, The Sunday American has been placed in a position in this community no other Sunday paper can even approach. The American feels proud of this record, proud of the fact that its efforts have been followed by the commendation of this whole community.

The Sunday American of tomorrow will cover the whole field and cover it well. It will go into the homes of Baltimore and have many times more readers than any other paper. It is not published, either in whole or in part, in New York or any other distant city. Every page of it comes right off the great presses of The American's fine plant and goes direct to its thousands upon thousands of readers. In circulation it keeps on gaining every Sunday. Long ago it passed the 100,000 mark, and adds to the great record every issue.

SOMEWHAT SEVERE.

Somewhat severe is the impression that Mrs. Marshall, the wife of the Vice President-elect, is quoted as having of the man who will shortly head the nation. In this she is quite correct. Mr. Wilson is severe in his temperament to the point of grimness, where work and effort are involved and where results are sought. But socially there could not be a more urbane nature or one that is more responsive to the opportuness for benignancy.

Having little toleration for dilettante professions, for imbecility in reform methods, for the creation of fictitious pleas for any cause, and given very much to testing things by the acid of practical sense, he is apt to make an impression upon those with whom he comes in contact while in his working clothes of being, as Mrs. Marshall expresses it, somewhat severe.

The lack of actual lightness in the temperament of Mr. Wilson is due to the Scotch-Irish proclivity to see destiny written large and duty rivaling it in impress. The pushing of issues merely for zest in the animal enlivenment of a fight will not be found present in the constitution of the President-elect. But the pushing of measures for the purpose of gaining an end that he conceives to be one that must be secured will be present. So that there will be only a thin smile, with tightly drawn lips, when Mr. Wilson discusses an issue with its fixed opponents, unless he has a great respect for the candor and honesty of the operation, in which case, benignancy will play a part of subtle persuasiveness. Yet, even at such times, the impression of the wife of the future Vice President will hold good and Mr. Wilson will appear to be "somewhat severe."

NOTES AND NOTIONS

BY JOSH WINK.

MARCH.

Month of winds and storms and blows,
Once more do you come to us,
Month whose strongest instinct is
Making no end of a fuss.
Will you do your normal act
In your style all blustery?
Or in spirit of the time,
Very soft and gentle be?

You have ne'er been popular;
For as many people are,
With your bluster and your brag,
You would any liking mar.
No consideration you
Have for feelings anywhere;
If folks shiver at your blasts,
Little do you note or care.

Will you, like the winter past,
Lay aside your keen, raw chill—
Bring soft breezes in the place
Of the winds which carry ill?
Say, what are we to expect,
March, the blower, this queer year
Of the seasons twisted 'round?
Breathless, do we wait to hear.

NO STANDING.

"Why is that doctor regarded as a sort of quack?"

"Because he will use any kind of treatment which will relieve the patient."

NO FEAR.

"So you know the gentleman I have just been praising for his appearance? Please don't tell him what I said, for I don't believe in flattery."

"You needn't be afraid of my flattering that man. He's my husband."

CONTRARY EFFECT.

"There is one very queer thing about Jaggles."

"What's that?"

"His dry humor is so much more evident when he's been drinking."

THE PROGRAM.

"What would you do if a man got mad with you and told you to go to thunder?"

"If he was a bigger man than I, I would go at lightning speed."

PART OF IT.

"That cook's temper will break up our home."

"It's already started in on the crockery."

NO INDICATION.

"Is Cholly really such a fool as he looks?"

"Oh, he is very much more of one."

ITS EXCEPTIONS.

"Unrestrained human speech is one of the modern engines of progress."

"Yes, when it isn't run by hot air."

NO SUCH TRICK.

"Did you get a quid pro quo when you made that horse exchange?"

"No; I got a speedy brown mare."

ITS MEAN NATURE.

"Dear, the stovepipe is down again."

"There! That stovepipe, I believe, is a put-up job."

JOSH WINK.

LIFE AND DEATH.

The treasurer of the bank was dead. Word had just been received over the telephone. It was shortly after business hours, and, as if by common consent, all of the employes gathered together in a little group.

"I feel as though I had lost a brother," said the assistant treasurer.

"I shall never get over it," added the cashier.

"It makes me sick," whispered the paying teller.

"It is very, very terrible," murmured the receiving teller.

"I shall think about it all night," remarked the bookkeeper.

"It's awful—awful!" said the clerks.

There was a moment's silence; then the errand boy spoke.

"I wonder who'll get the job?" he chirped.

Everybody gave an involuntary start. The errand boy had been a mind-reader. Puck.

EXPERTS IN LITERATURE.

A little party of Irishmen, representing different walks of life, were discussing momentous questions, when the talk drifted to literature.

"This reminds me of some of my Irish friends of the 'ould sod' with whom I was talking some days ago," said Frank Fogarty, of New York, to the Rev. Father T. J. Malone, of Denver.

"How's that?" asked Father Malone.

"They also were discussing literature. O'Brien and Kerrigan were in the party. Says O'Brien to Kerrigan, 'How do you like Omar Khayyam?'

"'Oh, replied Kerrigan. 'I'd just as lief have a drink of Chianti wine.'

"The party broke up, and only Kerrigan and O'Brien remained, and then O'Brien, turning a withering look upon Kerrigan, remarked, 'Kerrigan, I'm ashamed of you. You were trying to talk literature and ivery time you opened your mouth you put your foot in it. Don't you know that Omar Khayyam is not a drink, but a cheese?'"—Washington Post.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

How Lord Sligo's Life Was Saved as a Babe—The Gallant Emil Loubet.

Special to The American.

The new Marquis of Sligo, sixth of his line, has had a most remarkable career and has seen considerable service out in India as an officer of the crack Bombay Staff Corps. He was a 12-month-old baby when the great Sepoy mutiny boke out in India, in 1857. His father, the late Marquis, who was found dead in his bed as the result of heart-failure on Tuesday morning last, was holding, at the time of the mutiny, important civil employment in Bengal. He left his wife and his little boy at Monghyr, in what he believed to be complete safety, while he himself hurried, in response to the call of duty, to the scene of the trouble. To his dismay the rebels cut off all chance of his rejoining his wife and child, and, worse still, surrounded Monghyr.

Lady Ulick Browne, as she was then, sought refuge with the baby in the collector's house, together with the few other English people in the district, and during four weeks sustained a siege which cost the lives of most of the defenders, through thirst, hunger, disease and the onslaughts of the foe. Lady Ulick realized that her little boy would succumb if he remained, and she accordingly took the desperate risk of permitting her devoted Hindoo ayah, or nurse, to dye the child a dusky color with chestnut leaves and to make her way with him through the insurgent lines by passing off the little fellow as her own offspring.

Three weeks later Monghyr was relieved by the British troops, Lady Ulrick Browne being among the very few of the gallant survivors of the siege. But not until nearly three months afterwards were she and her husband able to ascertain what had become of their child and nurse, or to discover whether they had managed to get safely through the Sepoy lines around Monghyr and through the rebel-infested country to safety, or had perished in the attempt. Eventually, however, the faithful and devoted ayah turned up with the little fellow, who is now the new Marquis of Sligo, Earl of Altamont, Viscount Westport and Baron Monteagle. All these are Irish honors. In addition thereto he owns the United Kingdom Barony of Monteagle, which gives him a seat in the House of Lords. Like his father, he is a Unionist. The Marquis is devoted to traveling and yachting, and the British Museum owes to his explorations those columns from the Treasurt of Atreus, at Mycenae, which are the pride of the Archaic Room.

The Browne family, of which the Marquis is the chief, first came into prominence when Queen Elizabeth's sovereignty was asserted over Ireland. John Browne, a lawyer, is on historic record as having drawn up the articles of the treaty, by the terms of which the chieftains and freeholders of Mayo agreed to accept English laws and tenures. So well did he do his work that by way of a reward he was appointed sheriff of Mayo, but was in course of time assassinated by the Burkes, then deadly enemies of the Brownes, many matrimonial alliances having, however, taken place since then between the two houses.

His great-grandson, Col. John Browne, was colonel in the army of James II. and was taken prisoner at the siege of Derry, but managed to escape to Limerick, where, when the Stuart cause was finally lost, he drew up the terms of the capitulation in lawyerlike style. He married a daughter of Theobald, third Viscount Burke, and establishing himself at Westport House, in County Mayo, which is still the home of the Marquesses of Sligo to this day. It was this Col. John Browne's grandson who became Lord Mounteagle of Westport and Earl of Altamont, as a reward for political services, and his grandson, the third Earl of Altamont, was created Marquis of Sligo, on the occasion of the union between England and Ireland, in 1800.

The second Marquis of Sligo, grandfather of the new Marquis, underwent a term of imprisonment in Newgate, and was sentenced, moreover, to a fine of $25,000, after conviction at the Old Bailey, in London, of the, in his days, heinous offense of "seduction of a seaman of one of His Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean," to navigate his yacht to England. The late Lord Sligo was well known in this country and paid several visits, being extensively entertained at Newport and other smart American resorts.

Lord Sligo, who has a son of 12, and three brothers—Lord Terence, Lord Alfred and Lord Arthur Browne—all three familiar figures on this side of the Atlantic, is next heir to the Earldom of Clanricarde, through his mother, and on the death of the present Lord Clanricarde, whose marquisate will then become extinct, will inherit a considerable portion of the Clanricarde estates, the remainder going to the Earl of Cork, whose mother was a sister of the Marquis.

The name of Clanricarde is not one with which to conjure in Ireland. In fact, there are few that are more universally execrated. For the present Marquis of Clanricarde, who makes his home altogether in London and who is a most eccentric individual, has personified all the most crying evils of absentee lanlordism, and is probably responsible for more evictions and for more expatriations of Irish peasants to this country and to Australia than any dozen other territorial magnates in Ireland. He has taken advantage of every point of law to oppress the people unfortunate enough to be his tenantry, his relentlessness being such as to excite the angry condemnation of both of the great political parties in English politics, namely, the Conservatives and the Liberals.

In Paris no crowding in the omnibuses or tram cars is permitted. There are various stations all along the line where people receive a number which entitles them to a place in the first omnibus or tram car which passes in which there is a vacant place. If there are only three vacant places the persons holding the tickets 1, 2 and 3 receive the places, and the others have to wait for the next conveyance.

The other day an old gentleman with an umbrella under his arm, looking very neat and spic and span, with short-cropped snow-white beard and hair, obtained ticket No. 1, and shortly afterward a rather attractive young woman, obviously in a great hurry, received ticket No. 2. An omnibus came along in which there was only one vacant place.

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear! what shall I do?" she exclaimed to herself half aloud. "My husband will be so anxious!"

Overhearing this the old gentleman raised his hat, and with a smile exclaimed: "Madam, take my place, I beg of you. If I were your husband I should certainly be distressed and impatient at having to wait for you."

The young woman with a smile thanked the old gentleman, tripped into the omnibus, and as she did so, colored on recognizing, a little bit late in the day, that the old fellow who had been so obliging was Emil Loubet, the most popular of all the presidents of the present French Republic. Then as she disappeared in the omnibus she bowed to him with a still more charming smile, while he lifted his hat.

If this scene had taken place in New York the young woman would probably have had the old gentleman arrested for "mashing;" possibly, even, the ex-president might have been sent to the workhouse for 30 days, which is the customary penalty imposed by magistrates upon those arrested for addressing pretty compliments to young women with whom they have not the honor of an acquaintance. MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

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Bond and Tobacco.

The query State Capitol Bonds—Why Sell Them? recalls the question asked of Rev. Sam Jones: "Why do you chew tobacco?" and the Reverend Sam's reply: "To get the juice out, brother."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Be More Economical.

If all the people who want to fight, the Balkan allies and the Turks, the Mexicans, Christabel Pankhurst and the rest, could be shut up in one corner of the world and left to have their fill of bloodshed it would be a more economical arrangement.—New York World.

MEN AND WOMEN

Clark Bruner, of Columbia, Pa., has a violin 228 years old, bearing the name of Jacobus Stainer. He obtained it from his father, the late H. C. Bruner.

Heinrich Leifhold, of Brueggen, Prussia, has celebrated his second silver wedding. He married again in 1888 after the death of his first wife.

Miss Elizabeth Thompson, a direct descendant of Gurdon Saltonstall, Colonial governor of Connecticut in 1780, died at Saratoga Springs, in her one hundred and second year. She was born in New London, Ct.

One hundred years old, Mrs. Anna E. Rutan, second cousin of Commodore Perry, victor of the battle of Lake Erie, received congratulations from 23 descendants of four generations, at a daughter's home, in Newton, N. J., recently.

A feature of the seventy-seventh anniversary exercises of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church of New York will be the attendance of Ernest B. Stavey, who has been a member of the church 73 years and a trustee 52 years.

Christopher Haueisen, 83, well known a generation ago as a portrait painter and landscapist, is dead in St. Louis, Mo., at the home of his daughter. He painted several of the portraits of New York mayors, as well as portraits of several of the governors, now in the State House at Albany.

When Mrs. Giles Stafford, of Schuylkill, Pa., opened the door of a spare bedchamber in her house she found that more than 100 sparrows had made the room their meeting place since it had been closed for the winter. They had entered through a ventilator which had been placed in the roof last summer.

Happiness and excitement killed Marcellina Leon, said to be 105 years old, after she had shown strength of mind and body sufficient to win her way and obtain the consent of the courts to marry the man who for 50 years had been her sweetheart. She is dead at her home in Los Angeles, Cal., after being a bride of but five days.

Clarion county has the youngest sheriff in Pennsylvania, if not in the United States. Winfield Scott Smathers, Jr., has received his commission as sheriff of Clarion county from Governor Tener, to fill the unexpired term of his father, the late Winfield Scott Smathers. The new sheriff was born in Worthville, Jefferson county, Pa., June 16, 1891.

Joseph Zedliker, of Amwell township, Pa., refuses to send his 13-year-old son, William, to school because neither he nor his son has had the measles, which is epidemic in the township. He has agreed to send his boy back to school on condition that the school authorities furnish a bond of $1,000 to be paid if the boy contracts measles.

Reform at Yale.

It has been decided to dispense with the annual cane rush at Yale. The time may come when it will be safe to permit Yale students to attend New Haven theaters.—Chicago Record-Herald.

False Alarm.

Many a time when a man thinks opportunity is knocking at his door it is only the cat wanting to get in.—Detroit Free Press.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE

Joe Howard has written a play called The Fiend.

Julia Marlowe is again playing in the best of health and spirits.

The play Not for Sale has been renamed The Cradle Snatcher.

James Young is now appearing in a motion picture of Beau Brummel.

R. D. McLean is to join William Faversham's company to play the role of Brutus.

Walter Jones will star next season in a play with the unctuous title of The Royal Fat Boy.

A stock company in Milwaukee recently revived J. A. Hearne's famous play, Hearts of Oak.

Norman Hackett is appearing in A Double Deceiver, founded on one of O. Henry's stories.

The Little Theater in Philadelphia will open March 23 with The Adventures of Chlora. William Lewers and Mabel Wright are in the company.

The famous Aborn Grand Opera Company is announced for a spring season of grand opera with their leading singers. They will give two operas weekly.

There have been six weddings among the members of The Fascinating Widow company since it was organized, but the star, Julian Eltinge, is still a bachelor.

The Auctioneer and The Grand Army Man are to be revived by David Warfield and presented during the spring by the same company now appearing in The Return of Peter Grimm.

Oliver Morosco has offered a prize of $1,000 for the words and music of a song to use for dedication in connection with Laurette Taylor and Hartley Manners' play, Peg o' My Heart.

Fiske O'Hara, the celebrated Irish singer and comedian, is appearing this season under the management of Augustus Pitou, Jr., in his remarkably successful play, The Rose of Kildare, a romance of Old Ireland.

A number of prominent revivals will be made in London the coming fall, among them being Oscar Wilde's The Importance of Being Earnest, Pinero's The Schoolmistress, Sardou's Diplomacy and Carton's Liberty Hall.

THE BRIGHTER DAY.

[From the London (Ont.) Free Press.]

Yesterday the joys of life were ours,
No thought was taken of fleeting hours,
Full crimsoned health pulsed in our veins,
No heed was given to loss or gains;
Our carefree hearts knew naught of strife,
The world was ours, and buoyant life.

Today the heart may be oppressed,
The yearning soul may seek for rest;
Troubles sore may hedge around,
Ambition crushed, as yet uncrowned;
And doubt, and pain, and body's thrall
Turn joy to ashes; laughter, gall.

Tomorrow, with its smiling face,
Bids hope to beckon in the race;
For health and joy ride on its crest,
So banish fear within the breast,
And birds and flowers shall skirt the way
That leads unto that brighter day.

CHARLES F. BIEDER.

PUBLIC OPINION

Comment of Leading Newspapers on a Variety of Topics—Attacking the Supreme Court.

[Philadelphia Press.]

The attack on the Supreme Court of the United States by the Interstate Commerce Committee of the United States Senate comes rather late in the session. It is accompanied by no recommendations of immediate legislation and amounts only to an expression of the disapproval of the Supreme Court by this committee because it ventured to construe a federal statute by the light of reason.

The Supreme Court of the United States has been a subject of fierce criticism from time to time by those who disagreed with its decisions. Nevertheless, it enjoys to an unusual degree the respect and confidence of the country. Its decisions as a rule do not turn on technicalities or hair-splitting definitions, but go to the heart and merit of the case. That it should construe the Sherman Anti-trust Law in "the light of reason" differs little from saying that it interpreted it intelligently. Our courts all over the land would not now be in the general disfavor that they seem to have incurred if they had always followed the rule of the federal Supreme Court and rendered all their decisions in the light of reason.

The committee recommends that hereafter Congress "shall specifically prescribe certain conditions upon which persons and corporations shall be permitted to engage in commerce." This language itself breathes the spirit of that "restraint of trade" which the law abhors and which "the light of reason" condemns.

The Marines.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

In view of the important service now performed by the United States Marine Corps, the country should become better acquainted with this organization. Last year a strong body of marines was landed in Nicaragua as an expeditionary force and restored order there after some fighting in which several Americans were killed. The rapid march inland and engagements that followed had a close resemblance to a land battle, and if such operations continue the dividing line between the marines and soldiers will be hard to define. As now made up, the United States Marine Corps has an authorized strength of 345 officers and 9,921 enlisted men. It is an independent branch of the military service, though generally directed by the secretary of the Navy. The president has authority to detach it for certain Army uses. Among its duties is to furnish garrisons and expeditionary forces beyond the seas that may become necessary in time of peace. The expansion of the United States in the last 15 years has added to the importance of these functions, and the Monroe Doctrine at all times makes the responsibilities weighty.

Young Americans have discovered that the Marine Corps is one of the surest places to see active service and its recruitment is found to be easy. This service is at the extreme front and, in case of hostile opposition, more than ordinarily hazardous. It also demands more than the usual degree of patient restraint under provocation. No country that, by the evolution of events, has reached the rank of a world-power will disparage the marines, the armed men on the first line.

They'll Get Even.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

The decision of the Appellate Supreme Court of New York that the interesting sign stuck up in restaurants "Not Responsible for Hats and Overcoats" does not relieve them from responsibility when the goods are gone, is an interesting one to that class and their patrons. This rule has for a long time prevailed as to hotels. More recently it was extended to sleeping cars. There is no reason why it should not be extended to restaurants.

But we fear that the keepers of restaurants will find the same way of getting even that the hotelkeepers have developed. When the hotel guest was relieved of the duty of keeping one eye on his hat and overcoat and another on his food—with the incidental result of acquiring strabismus—the hotelkeeper was not dismayed. He established a cloakroom, the tenant of which developed a race of pocketless attendants. There the guest must leave his hat and coat, to redeem which he must give nickels. Thus the decision supposed to protect the guest from one kind of robbery engenders another kind, the succession of which may make him wish he had left his overcoat to be stolen in the first place.

It is a singular conviction that seems to govern the catering profession than hotel patrons exist for the purpose of being fleeced.

Mechanical Teaching.

[Ohio State Journal.]

At the school superintendents' convention in Philadelphia Professor Judd, of the University of Chicago, spoke strongly in favor of the elimination of machine methods in the public schools, and Professor Thompson, of the University of Colorado, declared that the teachers were inclined to become mechanical. He further said that a teacher that adhered too closely to the routine laid down in the textbooks was not really teaching, and that is the fact.

A person cannot be a true teacher who is suppressed by rules, machinery and limitations so as to destroy his originality and independence. Education is aspiration, outlook, personality, liberty. These things characterize the true teacher, and whatever cuts these out weakens the teacher. The need of the day is a generous form in which teachers are given freedom to exercise their personality in helping the child, without running up against a regulation at every turn. It is an unquestioned proposition that individuality, originality, the initiative and the true spirit of endeavor cannot be developed in a pupil unless he has the example set before him. This the prevailing school system does not do.

Haywood Disowned By Socialists.

[New York World.]

In ousting William D. Haywood from its National Executive Committee the Socialist party formally repudiates the doctrines of violence and destruction advocated by the leader of the Industrial Workers of the World. It must be borne in mind that this result has been effected not by the action of a few men high in the organization but by a nation-wide vote of the dues-paying members of the party.

It was only a question of time when the two elements would reach the parting of the ways. Between rational agitation and revolutionary tactics there was no ground for compromise. As the Socialists have gained in political strength they have gained in sanity. Their eyes have been opened to their responsibilities by the progress they have made and the prospect of further opportunities.

Henceforth, the Socialist party will stand as a radical political party. It has turned its back on the lawless faction led by Haywood and bid it goodby. It has shown its good sense by refusing to shelter and lend its name to leaders who were a discredit to it.

British Grit and Grace.

[Omaha Bee.]

British grit is admirable. Not one nor two nor three defeats daunted Sir Thomas Lipton in his determination to win the cup from American boatmen. The old sailor is even now preparing for a fourth race, as indomitable as if he had won all the others.

Nor have our several Olympic triumphs over England and the nations of the world dampened the ardor of the British in athletics, nor blighted their hopes of surpassing Americans. Somewhat late, they have come to see that what they chiefly lack is American training, which, of course, means a superior knowledge in the technique of athletics. So they are negotiating now for experts to go over and train their men in the hope of plucking the laurels from us by 1916.

This is both a high compliment to American supremacy and the Briton's grace to acknowledge it. It also emphasizes the significance of athletics in national forums, portending great things for the Olympics of the future.

Important Details Missing.

Mr. Eugene Chafin declares jubilantly that "the Prohibition party is stronger than ever." The name of the new recruit is not given.—Kansas City Journal.

Use Different Methods.

Government reared on the butchery of big game in the bull ring handles a crisis differently from a country that enjoys baseball.—Brooklyn Eagle.

MUCH IN LITTLE

There are now over 100 women police officers in the United States.

The average yearly profit at the Casino, Monte Carlo, is $5,000,000.

In France one person in 20 is entitled to wear a military decoration.

Mirrors at street corners have been suggested to prevent automobile collisions.

Seventy-eight per cent. of the population of England and Wales is found in the towns.

Key West, Fla., is the first government wireless station to be opened to commercial messages.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Mintz, New York, have lived 11 years in the same house without speaking, the result of a row.

Colonel Abe Harris, 87, of Fort Worth, Tex., is a Mexican War veteran and is one of the men who in 1849 founded Fort Worth.

St. Paul is now teaching the Swedish language in high schools in addition to German, French and Latin—and some English.

Pittsburghers are raising funds for a monument to F. W. Jenkins, who lost his life in the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor.

It is now declared that if a bright child is capable of doing the work of the eight grades in seven years he should be permitted to do it in that time.

In Costa Rica the beggars are the privileged characters on Tuesday—that is, they are allowed that day in the week in which to beg from shop to shop.

It is an established historical fact that for more than 400 years French fishermen have come each season to the shores of Newfoundland and the neighboring Banks, except during the wars with England, when French ships were temporarily driven from these seas.

The people of the Island of Rhodes, numbering some 30,000, are mostly concentrated in the northern part of the island. There are many remains of antique ruins scattered throughout the interior, as well as along the coast, and the little villages which have sprung up for the most part bear the ancient names.

The skins of Rhodes enjoy a good reputation for quality and cleanliness, and large quantities are annually shipped to France, Austria and Turkey. Tanning is one of the chief industries of Rhodes and is increasing each year in importance, the skins tanned being chiefly those of lambs, goats, cows and buffaloes.

In Mazatlan, Mex., wholesale business is entirely in the hands of foreigners, Germans, Spanish, English and French; agriculture, principally Americans and Mexicans; mining, Americans and English. Retail business is almost monopolized by the Chinese. The Mexicans serve as clerks and also hold all government positions.

Horrors of War.

Another sad illustration of the horrors of war is the wide publicity given the fact that one prominent member of "General" Rosalie Jones' invincible army wears No. 7 shoes.—Columbus State Journal.

Reason for the Change.

The War Department has adopted a new cavalry saber, the old style being too heavy for Army brides to cut their wedding cakes with.—Washington Post.

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR

"Why, John, you told me before we were married that you were well off."

"I was, but I didn't know it."—Judge.

Knicker—Your girls going to travel this summer?

Bocker—No, they will stay at home and make a porch campaign.—New York Sun.

She—When we are married, dear, I must have three servants.

He—Certainly, darling. But try to keep each as long as possible."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"George Washington never went fishing."

"You mean he never told a lie."

"Well, I knew it was something like that."—Washington Star.

"Have you been annoyed by the snapshot photographers?"

"Not until recently," replied the statesman. "Since the election went against me."—Boston Transcript.

"Do you think it safe to let John drive the automobile?"

"Oh, yes. I've taken out the tool kit and he can't possibly damage the engine now."—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Buggins—I see there's a new color called invisible blue. I wonder what it can be.

Mr. Buggins—Probably it's the color of the policemen's uniforms.—Philadelphia Record.

"And this Bull Moose?" inquired the visitor from foreign shores. "Did the people call on him to lead?"

"Not that exactly," explained the American. "He called on the people to follow."—Pittsburgh Post.

"That policeman threatened to arrest me," said the confidence man.

"But you haven't been doing anything?"

"That's just the trouble. He said it was time I got busy."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Opportunity really knocks at many a door."

"Then why don't more of us succeed better?"

"The trouble is that opportunity wants us to go to work."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I thought you told me you were paying for an auto."

"So I was."

"I don't see any auto."

"You haven't looked in the right place. Go look in my grocer's garage.—Houston Post.

"Bobby, do you see that bright star overhead, at the top of the big cross?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's Deneb. It is nearly three quadrillions of miles away."

"Huh! Then how do you know its name is Deneb?"—Chicago Tribune.

Editor—This stuff won't do for a "filler."

New Assistant—It's good dope; some of Solomon's proverbs.

Editor—Bah! Nobody ever heard of him. Tell you what we can do, though. Head it "Business Epigrams of J. P. Morgan," and we'll run it on the front page.—Puck.

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