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FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1913.

Ere long the hike to the suburbs.

Lipton can get a race but not the cup.

As yet, no one has accused the suffragists of the Gettysburg vandalism.

Yesterday's stray snowflakes were evidently scheduled for the inauguration.

Pauline Wayne has also left the White House, where she so long starred in the milky way.

March started out yesterday to prove that it has not forgotten its original ideas on the weather question.

Inasmuch as diplomacy seems to consist in saying as little as possible there are many who fear Mr. Bryan will not like his job.

Texas is trying to get millions in penalties out of the Oil Trust. There seems to be no rest and quiet left in life for the downtrodden octopus.

With the Secretary of State embodying his policies and the President using his chair, Roosevelt is pretty well represented in the new administration.

If the suffragists show ordinary feminine pertinacity the Washington police force as well as Congress is likely to have burning ears far into the summer.

Militant suffragettes in London are now cutting telephone lines. This may be taken to mean that they intend to have all the talking to themselves, or, at least, get the last word.

Scores of suffragist paraders, it is said, are ill as a result of the treatment they received in Washington. Of course, the flimsy character of their costumes had nothing at all to do with it.

Sir Thomas Lipton is to challenge again. The country will welcome the champion good loser of his times, and will wish him another grand and glorious opportunity to display his genial abilities in this line.

Mr. Rockefeller says that people eat too much, and that everyone should get up from table a little hungry. Under the present scale of high food prices the majority are in a fair way to follow this philanthropic advice.

Handshaking is one of the hard duties of a president that might well be dispensed with. It merely exhausts his energies to no purpose other than satisfying the vanity of some person who wishes to boast that he has shaken the hand of the president of the United States.

The German people do not seem to be overenthusiastic about the "year of sacrifice" selected for them by the Emperor. It is one of the traits of human nature that it prefers to select its own self-sacrifices, and any attempt to provide the opportunity for them, however worthy the cause, meets at once with strenuous opposition.

The suffragist agitation for equal rights has done one good thing for women, according to fashion reports—it has brought back the pocket in feminine attire. It was long ago asserted that man's real superiority over woman was his capacity for pockets, and that, considering his dominance of opportunity in this line, equality of the sexes was out of the question. Fashion, with its aptness for imitation, is now going along with the tide of advanced femininity.

In Michigan an equal-suffrage amendment to the Constitution passed both houses and will go to the voters. In Massachusetts the resolution to allow women to vote was again defeated. As Massachusetts has a surplus of feminine population, this last defeat is, perhaps, in the nature of self-protection by the masculine contingent.

Mr. Murphy, the Tammany leader, wants, in the matter of federal patronage, to know where he is at. The slight shade of anxiety coloring the query probably proceeds from the recollection, more painful than pacifying, of the robust enthusiasm with which he and his organization supported the candidacy of Governor Wilson for the presidency here in Baltimore.

One effect of the recent police scandal in Washington is to turn the attention of the general public upon the superiority of our own force and its head. In sharp contrast with the treatment they received at the national capital, the women of the various states have been loud in their praise of the courtesy and protection afforded them in this city and of the prompt response of Marshal Farnan and the men under him to their request for proper and efficient escort. In fact, the handling of crowds in Baltimore on any occasion of public excitement is done in a masterly manner, without roughness, but with thorough result. There have never been complaints, even in critical times, either of lack of protection or of brutal handling. In this respect our local force has a record of which we can justly be proud.

A British poet, who has come over here to lecture, and who claims the proud distinction of being the only living poet who is supported by his poems, advises American poets to make editors stop thinking that poems are mere "fillers." He evidently does not realize the hardened and utterly unpoetical type which American editors represent. From an editorial standpoint, poets are common nuisances, and ought to be grateful when an amount of space too small and insignificant for really good material is filled up with their stuff rather than go to the public in its real character of a blank space. The only real influence which could be brought to bear on the average editor to make him change his views would be an invasion of militant British suffragettes with arguments driven home by hammers and illustrated with bombs.

GOUCHER CONFERENCE.

Goucher College received testimonials of esteem and pledges of succor at the largely attended meeting in the Second Branch City Council chamber such as have rarely been accorded any educational foundation. The men of widest affairs there gathered to consult upon a method for saving the college for Baltimore were representative citizens and the outcome of the conference and the plan there decided upon will go far toward securing the end sought.

Less than a quarter of a million of dollars remains to be raised and the workers for its realization are the brainiest and most substantial of the citizenship. With such team work as is being carried on there ought to be no doubt. But, unfortunately, the cause of female education has not yet progressed to the point of enlisting the whole-hearted outlay that is obtainable for the cause of education of the other sex.

Nevertheless, this institution of local pride of national reputation and of fine standards and ideals must be saved and the people of Baltimore and of the state must range themselves for its security. The City Council meeting had an aspect of semi-officiality and indicates how strongly Baltimore is determined to carry out the million-dollar endowment project to completion. The time allowed for subscriptions to be paid makes it possible for all to contribute.

SUCCESS OF GREEKS.

If the success of the Greeks beseiging Janina ever since the outbreak of the war with the Turks is as sweeping as indicated, then one of the most strategic contests of the strife has been won for the allies. The beginning of the end came long ago and the capitulation of this important center of Epirus means that the prowess of the Greeks has greatly advanced the fortunes of the allies in the general settlement, and that Greece will receive very much more consideration than would have been the case at the time the peace conference was seeking a settlement of the war.

More than thirty thousand prisoners and the destruction of some Turkish vessels is to be accounted a feat by the men and ships of the Greeks that is rewarding for the five months seige they have carried on. It is inconceivable that the war can be longer protracted and the powers that have been considering one and another proposal of the Turks and the allies will be aided very much in giving the latter the extent of their claims through this latest and highly important victory.

Adrianople still holds out, but with the Greeks in possession of the important seaport of Janina, a fresh impetus will be given the united attack and the relief of the Greeks from maintaining the seige will permit re-inforcements for the Bulgarians at the point where Turkish obstinacy holds out most strongly.

TO DEVELOP THE SOUTH.

It was an important gathering which assembled in this city yesterday in response to the call of S. Davies Warfield, president of the Southern Settlement and Development organization, comprising as it does numerous state officials and men prominent in business affairs from a dozen states. This gathering represents the organized movement inaugurated in this city in December, 1911. The purpose of this movement, briefly stated, is the co-ordination and systematizing of the forces working for the settlement and development of the South.

Wonderful results in way of development and progress have been accomplished in the states composing what is sometimes referred to as "the Old South" during the past twenty-five years. But in no other section of the United States does there yet remain such immense opportunity for intelligent investment, especially in the form of agricultural enterprise, as in the Old South. There are no arid deserts in this region and a comparatively small percentage of land that cannot be rendered productive. There are extensive swamp lands in some of the states, but in many instances such lands are susceptible to drainage and when drained will be far more productive than the average of uplands.

It is roughly estimated that there are 200,000,000 acres of unimproved farm lands in the South and another 100,000,000 acres of wet lands that can be reclaimed and put under cultivation. A little comparative figuring will show what the foregoing statement means. It means that there is an area in the Old South, twice as big as France, which is not now productive, but, which can be made productive. It means that the Southern States are capable of sustaining 100,000,000 of population—and of doing it with ease and superfluity.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Political history is not made in a day and political history can not be reversed in a day. Political events may occur and may have tremendous effect. But the tablet of performance, whether good or ill, is not subject to the erasure of a reverse vote at an election. The Republican party has been retired for the time being from control of the affairs of the nation. But that party will be potent nevertheless. The Democrats can do nothing that will in the slightest degree impair the record of the defeated party in the most important matters relating to the life of the nation. A scientific tariff bureau or commission is an idea born to a Republican administration. Effective control of the trusts and punishment of illegal monopolies is a thing that came to light during Republican administration. Adequate supervision of the transportation companies, the fixing of liability in case of injury to employes are facts of Republican achievement. The Panama Canal represents a tremendous stroke of Republican enterprise. The maintenance of the country upon a high plane of efficiency in all departments of domestic enterprise and respected and exalted abroad is the result of Republican energy and ability. The sufficient, although temporary expedient for the prevention of panics is a Republican device. The report of the currency commission, that must be the basis for any proper reform of the currency system, is the product of Republican thoroughness. The replacement of passionate by scientific conservation, in fact; the policy of conservation at all is to the credit of Republicans. The development of sentiment for continental reciprocity that will surely be worked out will be to Republican credit. The maintenance of good relations with possible dangerous rivals, such as the great power across the Pacific, is due to Republican enlightenment. The wholesome and beneficial administration of the Philippine Islands, the working out of a system of national defenses adequate for the country's vast coast line and outlying territory are matters of Republican achievement. The creation of the great modern navy that Democratic pettiness is already seeking to cripple, is the result of Republican ability to gauge the necessities of the nation as a world power. The elevation of the country to the point at which it touches borders with the world and so has become the greatest world factor, having responsibilities more serious in the estimation of Ambassador Bryce than any power of Europe, is the result of Republican progress. The nation, rich, populous and progressive, with industry vastly expanded and with labor generally employed, is due to the consistency of Republican administration. Justice honored, the courts generally pure, and the fonts of justice respected are facts of Republican credit. The reorganization of the army, the co-ordination of the state militia in the national defense as a well trained national guard are due to the statesmanship of Republican administrators. The widening of the nation's boundaries has been brought about during the period of uninterrupted Republican rule. Men of magnificent abilities and of unsullied patriotism have worked together to gain these results, and despite the fact that in this, as in every party, were found persons of perverse ends, the country is wholly indebted to the Republican administration for most of the facts that make up its wealth, its influence, its ideals of happiness.

Such a record as this cannot be vitiated to the slightest degree by a Democratic administration. It may be done violence to and the future of the country may be made less bright through Democratic administration, but such effect would be but temporary. The country has its character set in the Republican mold. It has its ideals fashioned upon the Republican anvil. It has reliance upon Republican capability and the Republican party is assured of resumption of control as though the fact were declared in advance by destiny. All needed unifying of Republican forces will come with fresh Republican opportunity. Over against the Republican record the Democratic party has nothing to set. All that it has to offer is promises, and these are, unfortunately, vague.

The Democratic statesmen may amuse themselves by playing tag with political heresies that mask under the name of reform. They may be content to play fast and loose with the tariff and with other great instruments of national progress; they may seek to undo Republican deeds that they may appear to have some measure of independent wisdom. They may call into play the vaporous and the ridiculous opinion of doctrinaires in the place of the settled experience of practiced legislators. They may establish tests and standards, touchstones and oracles of partisan purpose that they declare to be progressiveism. But there is only one form of progress possible, in view of the long control of the nation by the Republican party, and that is progress in accord with the established order.

Mr. Wilson recognized this when, in his inaugural, he admitted that he would not be able to proceed as though he had a clean page to write on. He must carry on the writing as it has been set going, and no amount of revolutionary methods will change the fact. The moment that Democratic change strikes at the roots of existing fact the record will rise to condemn the despoilers and they will go hurtling down the abyss of defeat. The Democratic party temporarily has the men and the offices at its command, but the Republican party has undiminished potential influence.

LIPTON, A TRUE SPORT.

In the world of sport no announcement could be of greater interest than that of Sir Thomas Lipton that he will again build a yacht to compete for the trophy that time and again he unsuccessfully sought to capture for his country. The America's Cup has never been seduced from its loyalty to the land of Columbia and American yachtsmen do not believe that another turn at the wheel of fortune will change this fact. The challenge is for competition under the old rules, and the sportsmanlike Briton, the gamest man in the yatching class, says that his prejudices against the deed of gift rules have been overcome.

As no one else has offered a race for the glory of Britain and the zest of the contest, Sir Thomas Lipton declares that he is willing again to enter the lists and has the highest hopes of success, although he is too wary a competitor to indulge in easy advance claims. As it will take until 1914 for the designers and builders to turn out the new championship contestant, the race cannot come off earlier. That the old Shamrock IV. may be a competitor is intimated by the Briton in view of the fact that it has won twenty-three out of thirty trial races in Germany. Whatever the boat that is entered, it will bear the Shamrock name, as the British contestant believes in it. The entire yachting world will be delighted to have another of the stimulating Lipton races and the American sportsmen, as well as lovers of water craft in general, will be rejoiced to have him given a fine run for the cup, while they do not believe that any craft made can successfully contest with the kind of yacht that, built upon American lines, will be put out for the defense of the prized trophy. Thus, after a decade the interest of yatchsmen is everywhere centered once more upon a coming contest which furnishes the only truly international test of yachtsmanship to be enjoyed in this country.

GETTYSBURG VANDALISM.

In the history of the country there has not been a parallel instance of savage and diabolical vandalism such as was performed by the person or persons who with heavy hammer and with set determination to do all the destruction possible smashed and defaced some of the noblest memorials upon the ground made sacred by the traditions of American glory and the deepest pathos of American valor. It is too bad that the penalty for such acts cannot fit the crime and a federal statute should be enacted with penalties so heavy for such acts of defamation as to deter any persons not mentally irresponsible.

That the scoundrel who did the deeds of infamy will be found out seems sure, for the kind of mind that could conceive and put through such iconoclasm may not be credited with balance enough to prevent the fact of his identity from becoming known. Desecration has reached its highest point in this mutilation and destruction of monuments, and the country, without regard to section, will feel that the government is under the highest obligations to protect the battle ground of the nation's heroes and the place of the enshrinement of memories most precious, so as to absolutely prevent anything of the kind in the future. The work of destruction was wholesale and had the cemetery been adequately patrolled it could not have been perpetrated.

The Taft proposal of a bureau of national parks when carried out should be made to include the Gettysburg Cemetery, as that is a vast area under national control, and if placed under some such central bureau it would be responsibly and fully guarded. Whatever the methods in the future, this cemetery must be patrolled by federal soldiers, so as to save a recurrence of the insane or diabolical acts of perverts of the worst kind.

NOTES AND NOTIONS

BY JOSH WINK.

THE MERRY ROUND.

Round and round and round we go,
We governments in Mexico.
The dizzy movement here doth suit,
So do we always revolute,
And never stop to take a breath,
For quietude would be our death;
From it we joyously rebound,
And keep on with the merry round.

Although the program is the same,
Exciting is our little game.
We start, with a dictator, say,
Who for some years has his own way,
Then tired out with his peaceful graft,
We tunnel with consummate craft,
The ground beneath his very feet,
And drive him headlong from his seat.

Rebellion's then the government
And seats its choice as president,
When, lo, another rebel comes
With discontent and roll of drums,
And drives that government away,
While other rebels show next day.
So round and round and round we go,
We governments in Mexico.

SAD AVENUE MEMORIES.

"What possessed you to ask that poor, dejected-looking man if he were seeking an avenue of activity?"

"Why not?"

"Because he is a Washington policeman."

DOUBTFUL.

"Doesn't the man to whom you were speaking belong to the underworld?"

"Certainly not. What makes you think so?"

"He seems to be spending the best part of his time under his automobile."

A GOOD DINNER.

"When is a man most likely to lose his heart?"

"I think it must be when his heart is in his mouth."

CONSISTENT REASONS.

"The doctors put up a stout fight for that millionaire patient."

"No wonder; they wanted a fat fee."

A REAL TEST.

"Dearest, I told your father I meant to prove my love for you, not by words, but by deeds."

"What did he say, George?"

"He asked me if they were title deeds."

LITERAL.

"Pop, can you give me an instance for my composition, of a consuming ambition?"

"Yes, my son. That of a man who tries to eat two dozen hard-boiled eggs and ten mince pies on a wager."

ONE WAY.

"If you were called on for a remedy, how would you dispose of the trust problem?"

"Make all my customers pay cash."

A DIFFERENCE.

"Why do you want money for this pantomime?"

"Why not?"

"Because money talks."

JOSH WINK.

LINCOLN'S TWO TUNES.

A story concerning Abraham Lincoln's musical attainments is preserved in Mme. de Hegermann-Lindencrone's In the Courts of Memory. At the sanitary fair held in Philadelphia in 1864 Mme. de Hegermann-Lindencrone, then Mrs. Moulton, was asked to sing for the President. After she had finished Robin Adair, Lincoln, holding her hand in a grip of iron, said:

"Music is not much in my line, but when you sing you warble yourself into a man's heart. I think I might become a musician if I heard you often; but so far I only know two tunes."

"'Hail Columbia' she answered. "You know that, I am sure!"

"Oh, yes, I know that," he replied, "for I have to stand up and take off my hat."

"And the other one?"

"The other one! Oh, the other one is the one when I don't stand up!"—Philadelphia Telegraph.

IN DOUBT OF THE DEAL.

Appropriately enough, with the home rule question so much to the front, a newly published volume of biography gives a good story of Mr. Gladstone and the then Bishop of Peterborough, the famous Dr. Magee.

The two were dining together, and Dr. Magee, in the course of conversation, made it plain that he thought the government was not acting straightforwardly.

"I am afraid, Dr. Magee," Mr. Gladstone remarked, "that, Irishman as you are, you do not approve of our method of dealing with Ireland."

"It's not your dealing that I don't like," the Bishop retorted, "so much as your shuffling!"—Pearson's.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

King Victor Emmanuel Denied the Right to Vote—The MacLeans and the MacLaines.

Special to The American.

Here in the New World the deprivation of one's electoral franchise is regarded as a dreadful loss, one so cruelly felt, indeed, that it is regarded as being amongst the most severe punishments imposed on the conviction of crime. Yet this is the fate that has befallen Victor Emmanuel III., of Italy, who has just been debarred by decree of the supreme court of his country, from casting his vote at any legislative election.

When shortly before Christmas the list of registered voters was drawn up, in accordance with the terms of the latest electoral reforms, by the commission of revisers, the king caused his name to be set down, without his title, as "Victor Emmanuel of Savoy," at the head of the letter "S" in the list of voters in the electoral district in which his metropolitan palace of the Quirinal is situated, at Rome. This was heralded all over the world as an indication of his democratic spirit, and his resolve to show his people that he was after all one of their fellow citizens. There is no doubt that the move was an extremely popular one throughout his dominions.

One of the editors of the "Popolo Romano," as a bit of newspaper enterprise, however, raised a question before the courts, as to whether the king was really entitled to a vote. The matter was carefully considered by the great law officers of the crown, and by the supreme tribunals, and in the end a decree was issued to the effect that Victor Emmanuel's name must be removed from the list of registered voters, as having no electoral vote or franchise. The courts base their decision on the fact that by the terms of the national constitution, the sovereign, the senate and the chamber form the three principal factors or elements of the state, and that the king being one of these three factors he cannot be a member of the other two.

Young Kenneth MacLaine, of Loch Buie, chief of the Clan of MacLaine of Loch Buie, who, according to the cable dispatches printed here on Sunday last, has, at the suggestion of Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, of New York, and of Mrs. John Astor, made arrangements to go on the vaudeville stage on this side of the Atlantic, in order to earn enough money to save his historic estates, embracing some 35,000 acres, mostly on the Isle of Mull, on which his grand old home of Loch Buie Castle is situated, must not be confounded with the chief of the Clan of MacLean of Duart, tenth baronet of his line, and who last August once more unfurled the banner of his clan from the tower of Duart Castle.

Duart Castle was lost to the family on account of the loyalty of the fifth baronet, Sir Alexander McLean, to the cause of the Young Pretender in 1745, and it was only a year ago that the present and tenth baronet, Sir Fitzroy, succeeded in repurchasing and partially restoring the old stronghold. It occupies a projecting rock on the northeast corner of the Isle of Mull, commanding the entrance to the Sound of Mull to the east, built in the thirteenth century. Its most distinctive feature is the great oblong keep, which is 63 feet long and 50 feet wide, with high, massive walls of from 10 to 15 feet thickness. East of this is the courtyard, inclosed on the southeast by a gray crenelated wall 50 feet high.

Loch Buie Castle is also situated on the Isle of Mull, and, like Duart Castle, is perched on a rock close to the sea, though at a different point of the island. It is in a much better state of preservation than Duart Castle, and, unlike Duart, has been in uninterrupted possession of the family from the earliest times. Both the MacLeans and the MacLaines of Loch Buie, are descended from a common ancestor, namely, Gillean, of the Battle Ax, who flourished in the reign of Alexander., and was one of his principal commanders at the battle of Largs against the Norsemen. His descendants were "the sons of Gillean"—MacGilleans, MacLeans and MacLaines. They fought with Bruce at Bannockburn, and at Flodden Field a number of them lost their lives in defense of their king. But the Duart and Loch Buie branches drifted apart, adopted separate armorial bearings and separate tartans, and in course of time developed into bitter enmity with one another.

On one occasion, when the chief of Loch Buie died, leaving his estates to his only son Murdoch, then an infant, the MacLean of Duart, thinking this a favorable opportunity for seizing his lands, invaded the Loch Buie territories, his young kinsman being saved only by being conveyed to Ireland. On attaining manhood, young Murdoch MacLaine of Loch Buie determined to recover his estates, and, with a score of brave Irishmen, set sail for Mull for that purpose. On arriving there he was recognized by his old nurse, who knew him from a birthmark on the breast. She caused her husband, who was the gatekeeper, to open the gates of the castle, when Murdoch rushed in and soon made himself master not only of the castle, but also of the estates.

Some time afterwards a pitched battle took place between the MacLeans of Duart and the MacLaines of Loch Buie. The MacLeans of Duart were defeated. The young chief of Loch Buie, when returning home after the battle, happened, in the dark, upon the chief of Duart, who was sound asleep through exhaustion. Instead of killing him, he drew his dirk, twisted it into the hair of his rival and left him. When MacLean awoke in the morning and found his hair pinned to the ground by the dirk, he recognized the weapon and the generosity of his enemy in sparing his life, and the two families were friends ever afterwards.

The most noted member of the MacLaines of Loch Buie in more modern times has been Sir Archibald, of Matagorda celebrity; while, perhaps, the best known of the MacLeans is Sir Harry, of that ilk, formerly commander-in-chief of the army of the Sultan of Morocco, previous to that an officer of the Twenty-ninth Regiment of British Infantry, and who now makes his home at Tangiers. The MacLaine of Loch Buie is about 33 years of age, holds a commission as lieutenant in the militia battalion of the Argyll Highlanders, is a godson of the Duke of Argyll (brother-in-law of the late King Edward), is unmarried and has as next heir to the property his equally unmarried brother Ronald. The tartan of the MacLaines, of Loch Buie is a particularly attractive one, in which red predominates.

Mention was made the other day that Adolphe Thiers, when president of the French Republic, was anxious to adopt a semi-military uniform resembling that of the marshals of the French army as the official garb of his office of chief magistrate. This was the weakness of old age, for he was over 80 at the time. In his younger days, especially when he was a minister and premier of King Louis Philippe, it was impossible to get him to wear the customary gold-embroidered uniform of his cabinet rank, and he obtained the permission of his sovereign to appear on all official occasions in ordinary evening dress, being the only one to be thus garbed, excepting the United States envoy.

The King's eldest son, namely, the Duke of Orleans, and the latter's brothers, the Dukes of Nemours of Aumale and of Montpensier, used to chaff Thiers, and, remarking on the attention which he attracted by being the only one present at court functions and royal entertainments who was not in uniform, they declared that it was sheer vanity, and not fear of ridicule, that led him to restrict himself to ordinary evening dress.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

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Making Money Unbeautiful.

The new five-cent piece is a wonder, if not a joy. Mark especially the human head on the extraordinary beast-god called a bison. And the Indian is too big for his frame. An ugly coin that should teach us that the root of all evil must not be beautiful in an uplifted country.—New York Sun.

Not in Imminent Danger.

A $20,000 doctor's bill for a man in J. P. Morgan's circumstances does not necessarily mean that the patient was in imminent danger.—Washington Star.

MEN AND WOMEN

Mrs. H. B. Phillips, dead at 77 in Denver, had adopted and reared 17 orphan boys and girls.

Irving K. Taylor has been made a chevalier of the crown of Italy for his services in the promotion of international trade.

Justice John Woodward, of Brooklyn, was given a loving cup by his associates on the bench on his departure last week from Albany to serve in the Appellate Court.

George W. Stewart, for 10 years a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has been appointed musical director of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Stewart was director of music at the St. Louis Exposition.

William Redmond is dead at the home of his niece, Miss Mary E. Gugel, at Oakhurst, N. J., 103 years old. He had been a farmer for years. For 70 years he used tobacco, quitting one day 25 years ago after plowing under his plug of tobacco.

Death broke the five-generation chain in the Spencer family when the founder of the family, Isaac Hallam Spencer, died at the age of 98 in Story City, Ia. Spencer's 12 children are all living, and 45 grandchildren, 68 great-grandchildren and 3 great-great-grandchildren survive him.

Oscar Dana Allen, 77, professor of metallurgy and analytical chemistry at Yale University from 1871 to 1887, died at his home in Ashford, near Mount Tacoma, Wash. He made the flora of the mountain famous in scientific circles by his exchanges with botanical associations.

Mrs. Philip N. Moore has returned from the Conservation Congress of Nebraska, held last week at Lincoln. Mrs. Moore is the only woman member of the National Conservation Congress, having been appointed by Theodore Roosevelt. She spoke several times on the Lincoln program.

A romance began in Eastern Wisconsin 30 years ago, but which almost died because of the separation of the two dirctly involved, was brought to a successful culmination in St. Paul, Minn., when Miss Esther M. Shove, of Pierre, S. D., became the wife of O. T. Richmond, a prosperous rancher of Birdview, Sask., Can.

Agostino Barbadano, who died intestate in Buenos Ayres recently, left an estate amounting to $6,000,000. Sixty claimants to the estate have already been registered at the prefecture in Florence, Italy. Barbadano emigrated from Italy under another name and was in his absence sentenced to death for the murder of a papal gendarme.

Morgan's Not Economizing.

The report comes from Egypt that Mr. Morgan is now limited to three cigars a day. Surely not because he had to pay that Roman physician $20,000?—Pittsburg Dispatch.

One on Woodrow.

Thomas Jefferson was a great man, but he never attended a suffragette parade.—Chicago News.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE

Charlotte Walker is to appear in a new play.

Angela McCaull is to join a stock company in Philadelphia.

The Governor's Lady is proving a big popular success in Boston.

Grayce Scott is to be the leading lady of a stock company in Richmond.

According to his usual custom, Chauncey Olcott will not play during Holy Week.

Gertrude Dallas has been engaged for Blanche Ring's company in When Claudia Smiles.

Harry Bulger is to appear in a revival of the famous old farce, A Parlor Match. He will play the part of Old Horse.

In the London production of Bought and Paid For the hit of the production was made by Frank Craven in his original role.

W. H. Crane, says the Dramatic News, is receiving a series of ovations all along the line in connection with his fiftieth anniversary.

James Bernard Fagan has written a drama called The White Man's Burden, and Sir Herbert Tree will appear in the piece in London.

Dore Davidson has revived The Judgment of King Solomon, and it may be seen at the San Franciscan Exposition. He is also writing a play.

The Vitagraph pictures of The Little Minister, with James Young and Clara Kimball Young in the leading roles, are very popular in the moving picture houses, especially in New England.

The death is reported of Robert McWade, Sr. Since his nineteenth year he has been continuously on the stage, except for a period during the Civil War, when he took his part in that historic strife.

While playing in Chicago William Faversham will appear in a special performance of Romeo and Juliet before the Drama League of that city, and in this performance Odette Tyler will appear as Juliet.

A Man's Friends, by Ernest Poole, was produced in Philadelphia this week by the Liebler Company. The play has for its theme the exposure of graft in New York and the so-called system. George Fawcett made a big personal hit as the typical political boss.

BLOWING BUBBLES.

[From the Atlanta Journal]

Bonny, brown-eyed, laughing boy,
Father's pride and mother's joy,
On the mansion's lawn he stands,
Bowl and pipestem in his hands,
Blowing bubbles.

Rising, glittering in the sun,
Floating, bursting one by one,
Nothing else he seems to see,
Happier than a king is he,
Blowing bubbles.

Though it is but a childish game,
Still it seems to me the same
Which we men and women play—
Are we not from day to day
Blowing bubbles?

"Building castles in the air,"
Dreaming dreams that seem so fair,
Dreams of glory, fortune, fame;
Ah, how like this dear boy's game,
Blowing bubbles.

Men for fortune play, or fame.
Boys for fun that's in the game.
When our bubbles burst we quaff
Misery's cup—boys only laugh,
Blowing bubbles.

CHARLES W. HUBNER.

PUBLIC OPINION

Comment of Leading Newspapers on a Variety of Topics—Spoils and Diplomacy.

[New York Tribune.]

Probably the tenure of the secretaries of embassy and legation will remain secure under the new administration. But Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft carried the principle of promotion for merit even beyond the limits of existing executive orders. There are many men serving now in the highest grades who have reached their posts by promotions from the bottom. Among the ambassadors Mr. Rockhill's is the most striking example of a career devoted to diplomatic activities. He was a secretary of legation in Peking as far back as 1884, was charge d'affaires in Corea, chief clerk of the State Department, Third Assistant Secretary of State, director of the Bureau of American Republics, minister to Greece, minister to China and ambassador to Russia before he assumed the present post of ambassador to Turkey. Mr. Morgan, the ambassador in Brazil, rose also through all the lower grades. In the class of ministers plenipotentiary there are no fewer than 13 appointees who began as secretaries and have earned advancement by long and useful service.

It would be a blunder to require or accept the resignations of ministers and ambassadors who have made diplomacy a career and are now thoroughly equipped to represent the government at foreign capitals. Diplomacy is a profession, and we are beginning to realize that the popular American idea that a capable diplomat could be made over night was a foolish misconception. Within certain limits a president should exercise the right to choose his most important representatives abroad. But the work of the State Department will be much better done if it is intrusted in large part to agents who have thoroughly mastered the routine of their business.

Still a National Figure.

[St. Louis Republic.]

In bidding farewell to William Howard Taft the president and hailing him as Kent professor of law in Yale University the country will not grudge acknowledgments of his merits and his many services. He proved himself an admirable administrator in the Philippines and in the War Department. He believed in economy and did much which bids fair to result in a wiser spending of the country's money. A long list of important measures which he advocated became law when he gave them their final approval. For two years he has handled the precarious relations of this country with Mexico in a manner which has met approval by all except a handful of irresponsible hotheads. He devoted his knowledge of law and the influence of his position to the cause of reform in legal procedure, to the great benefit of his countrymen.

In his new position his influence in this direction will not be lost. Yale gathers her students from every part of the country and sends them home filled with the ideals of Yale. President Taft, through his influence upon the students who come directly under his teaching and upon the law faculty, can disseminate a desire for the reform of legal procedure and the knowledge of how to reform it in every state in the Union.

The Philosopher at Sea.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

Prof. Henri Bergson, who has been in America for some weeks, dealing smart blows at the mechanical and fatalistic conceptions of life, is now tossing somewhere on the high seas en route for Paris. Even a philosopher may feel the minor vexations of living, and as Bergson took ship for home he confessed that he had suffered cruelly from seasickness on his way to this country. A reporter asked him what he expected to do about it.

"I shall treat it," replied the philosopher, "as though it does not exist. On my way to America I was worrying about my work, about my lectures, and that weakened me. This time I feel certain that I shall not be seasick. I am going to try to combat seasickness by simply disregarding it."

What a triumph for M. Bergson's philosophy if he should succeed! The materialist would simply accept seasickness as a result issuing from a well-known cause. He would not struggle, for what could struggle avail? Bergson suspects that there is a loophole through which we may crawl to freedom. A thorough demonstration of the presence of this loophole, such as its creator now hopes to make, would impress even the common human animal. Who would not resort to philosophy to escape seasickness?

New York's 400,000.

[Boston Globe.]

A recently established bureau, called the Social Service Exchange, of the New York Charity Organization Society has begun the tabulation of the dependent poor by means of a card catalogue bearing the names and addresses of individuals and families receiving aid from the various societies affiliated with the general organization. At the time of the publication of the annual report the exchange had on the catalogue the names of 200,000 such individuals and families, and "expects to have 400,000 names on the list at the close of this year."

The exchange is run on a confidential plan and is connected with scrupulous regard for the personal interests and feelings not only of those families whose names are registered, but of the individuals and agencies working for their welfare. Registration in the exchange will not bring a family to the attention of any additional society or give publicity of any kind to its condition or relationships."

That melancholy list of 400,000 would seem to indicate that in New York one person in every 10 is wholly or partially dependent upon charity. In poverty-stricken London the ratio is about 1 to 12.

Castro in Cuba.

[Toledo Blade.]

It would be hard to say which feeling was uppermost at Havana when the city went down to the wharves in a mass to greet Cipriano Castro—anxiety to show that Cuba shared with the dispossessed president a dislike of Uncle Sam, or desire to behold and gloat over a political adventurer of the Latin-American stamp. Maybe the measure of each emotion was just about the same.

Yet neither a fellow-feeling for Castro nor a fondness for his kind of statesmanship will probably lead the people of Havana into any indiscretion. It is not alone Uncle Sam who does not want Castro around. It is Venezuela and all the neighboring South American nations. However much they feast Castro, the Cubans will not further any scheme that would invite trouble. They will not let him promote a revolution which will react on themselves. It will be found that they will be content to tell him what a fine man he is, how fortunate in his enemies and how willing a patriot he was when he got the key to the Venezuelan money chests. And stop with that.

Inspired By High Aims.

[Ohio State Journal.]

Henry F. Ashurst, the new senator from Arizona, is said to have written in his schoolbook when he was 10 years old the following: "Henry F. Ashurst, United States Senator from Arizona." It seems the new Senator has ever since been controlled by the idea that he was to enjoy that honor.

History records many similar cases. It is, then, a good doctrine that a high purpose, sincerely avowed and faithfully followed, contributes much to a person's destiny. It is an important factor in a boy's education that he has a high object in view and constantly presses toward it. He may not win the precise object of his ambition, but he will reach something quite as worthy and honorable. He need not set his heart upon political distinction. He may resolve to be the best botanist, the best conversationalist, the leading citizen of his community, to have the most attractive home in the city and a score of other aspirations that are fully as good as to want to be a United States senator.

On Their Way.

Two donkeys are going to walk from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore. The one who bet on Teddy will lead the other.—Pittsburgh Post.

Alas for Infallibility.

Alas for infallibility, which is receiving many jolts in these irreverent days! The Kaiser has lost a lawsuit.—Indianapolis News.

MUCH IN LITTLE

Germany has 310 government aeroplanes.

Ozarks will soon be exploited by lumbermen.

Claude Kiser, of Connellsville, Pa., 13 years old, is six feet tall.

Dairy products of New York farms in 1912 were valued at $100,000,000.

Automobiles in January killed 17 persons in the streets of New York.

Pittsburgh is clamoring for a new postoffice building, but isn't likely to get it this year.

John Armstrong Chaloner, of Raleigh, N. C., advocates bread and water as the correct thing in diet.

Over 2,000 stockholders will start a chain of co-operative grocery stores in Lorain and Elmira, O.

In China and Japan railroad signboards bear the names of places in both English and the native language.

Pennsylvania produces nearly one-third of the sand used in the manufacture of glass in the United States.

Born blind 29 years ago, Lelia Cameron, of Marion, S. C., has just obtained sight by a surgical operation.

Four times as much wood was manufactured into paper in the United States last year as there was 15 years ago.

Under the social ideas of China every man is anxious to marry, but no man is permitted to seek a wife for himself.

An English church is still using a barrel organ that has been in constant service since the early part of the eighteenth century.

It is stated that 1,000 tons of apricots are used in South African jam-making annually. Very little of this huge quantity is seen on the London market.

The manufacture of alcohol from cornstalks is the latest Rhodesian industrial project, the spirit to be used as a substance for petrol for motor cars, etc.

It is proposed to hold an exposition at Messina, Italy, in the autumn of 1913, coinciding with the sessions of the Congress of Civil Engineers, the leading features of which will be the display of arts, crafts and industries allied to anti-earthquake construction.

Dr. Thompson, the member for Yukon in the Dominion Parliament, is working for an appropriation of $50,000 for a trunk line road in Yukon, from White Horse to Dawson, and, in case it is secured, automobiles will be the future mode of traveling in that section.

The areas of the principal public parks in Paris are as follows: Bois de Vincennes, about 2,290 acres; Bois de Boulogne, 2,156 acres; Jardin des Tuileries, 74 acres; Jardin du Luxembourg, 62 acres; Buttes Chaumont, 62 acres; Parc de Montmartre, 63 acres. There is also the Parc Monceau of about 6 acres, and the Champ de Mars, the site of the expositions of 1889 and 1900. The exposition buildings have all been removed and part of the land converted into streets. The portion remaining as a public park comprises about 25 acres.

Case Against Stranger.

The fact that Harry Thaw gave Johnny Anhut $25,000 doesn't strengthen his claim to sanity any.—Detroit Free Press.

Public Service Industry.

After a man has once held a public office he seems to regard work as a nuisance.—Chicago Record-Herald.

IN THE BEST OF HUMOR

"He's a deep thinker."

"I guess so. None of his ideas ever get to the surface."—Detroit Free Press.

Heck—What was the worst storm you ever encountered?

Peck—I think it raged at the rate of 300 words a minute.—Boston Transcript.

Drummer—This town isn't even on the map.

Proud Reuben—Well, the town don't feel as badly about it as the map ought to.—Chicago Daily News.

"I suppose you tried to save every penny when you started in business?"

"I did more than that," replied Mr. Cassius Chex. "I rescued a lot that other people were squandering."—Washington Star.

"Tommy," said his brother, "you're a regular little glutton. How can you eat so much?"

"Don't know; it's just good luck," replied the youngster.—Christian Intelligencer.

Benton—Have you tried all the remedies that your friends have recommended for your rheumatism?

Tulser—Great Scott, no! I haven't had the pesky disease more than three years.—Life.

Gabe—According to the census reports there are only 125,000 idiots in the United States.

Steve—Someone has been cheating. Why, I meet that many every day.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Tommy—Pop, what do we mean by saying that discretion is the better part of valor?

Tommy's Pop—Generally speaking, my son, we mean that discretion can run faster.—Philadelphia Record.

A man with a fishing pole sat on the river bank near the Atchison waterworks intake. "How many have you caught?" someone asked him.

"When I get another I'll have one," he replied.—Kansas City Star.

Foreman Builder—Now, then, you, hurry up, can't yer?

Laborer—Orl right, boss; Rome wasn't built in a day.

Foreman Builder—No, p'r'aps not; [illegible] I wasn't foreman o' that job.—Punch.

There is the story told of a dispute in which a boisterous, ill-bred fellow called his adversary "no gentleman."

"I suppose you think yourself one?" was the reply.

"Certainly, I do," answered the bully.

"Then," said the other, "I am not offended that you don't think me one."—Tit-Bits.

"This reporter wants my photograph."

"Well?"

"Of what interest to the public is my impending divorce?"

"Do not overlook the power of the press, my dear. When I was divorced the last time the papers published my photograph and it got me a new husband almost immediately."—Washington Herald.

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