

MAYOR McLANE'S DEATH.

The death of Hon. Robert M. McLane, the Mayor of Baltimore, in the sudden way it occurred—or, indeed, in any way it may have happened—at this juncture of our local affairs, when the city is beginning to emerge from the effects of the disastrous fire of February 7-8, is a serious event for the whole community. Ever since the fire which laid waste the whole business section of Baltimore and piled up ruins in 150 acres of the city's area Mr. McLane was subjected to an enormous burden of responsibility, which he faced with a calm courage that was well calculated to inspire public confidence. Some of the processes of rehabilitation have been slow, and perhaps unnecessarily slow, but in the main it cannot be claimed that in a work of such great magnitude we are very much behind other cities which in the past sustained calamities of a similar character. Mr. McLane was progressing fairly, all things considered, and it is to be regretted that an unfortunate circumstance has cut short his career in the midst of his usefulness. Apart from the kindly feelings naturally felt for him on the occasion of his recent marriage the interests of our whole people were closely bound up with the success of his administration in a work of such magnitude as never before fell to the lot of any chief magistrate of any city in the Union.

He was but 36 years of age; he had won distinction as the State's Attorney of Baltimore city; he was well grounded in the law; he had youth on his side and a laudable ambition to stand well in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. The young men of Baltimore rallied around him and he had the backing of a distinguished ancestry—all, in fact, that could promote personal effort. Moreover, he was inspired by zeal for the public welfare and labored industriously to promote it. Tears are not out of place for his untimely end, nor profound sympathy for the widow and the father, nor regret for our own loss as citizens of Baltimore in every grade of life.

Mr. McLane came to the front with every promise of success. He had before him a future brighter than any other young man of his age in the whole city. He held his place with remarkable poise and every indication of stability of character. The charter of the city prescribes that "in case of the vacancy in the office of Mayor, by death, resignation or permanent disqualification, the President of the Second Branch of the City Council shall be Mayor for the residue of the term for which said Mayor was elected." In accordance with this provision, the duties of the office of Mayor will at once devolve upon Hon. E. Clay Timanus, who was elected as a Republican to the office of President of the Second Branch City Council for the term of four years.

ills, as well as to the benefits, of such conditions. We cannot be happy and take a microscopic view of life and its surroundings. In the wilderness the children of Israel had a sanitary code, the principles of which hold good today for the regulation of an army in the field, as they did during the 40 years of the Mosaic pilgrimage. Moses was a great scientist, as well as law-giver. He had the advantage over modern scientists; he could enforce his health regulations. In our time neither the health boards, nor their numerous officials, with their many requirements, are sufficient for the enforcement of all the laws which the scientists have prescribed.

If at breakfast or dinner or supper one would recall to mind the revelations of the microscope, or take heed to the warnings of the scientists he would go without eating or drinking. Unless it was boiled or sterilized, the water and the milk would be harmful. Everything in sight or touch throughout the house, on the table, in the closets, under the carpets, in the kitchen, in the pantry, in the cellar—everything breathed into the lungs or taken into the stomach and unseen by the eyes is germy laden and disease and death producing and the poor old door mat is arraigned now as the front-door medium of disease, instead of being, as heretofore, a faithful guardian of health and cleanliness in the vestibule.

THE PRESIDENT AT GETTYSBURG.

President Roosevelt's address at the Decoration Day exercises at Gettysburg yesterday was, on the whole, in good taste as the deliverance of an orator who is also the President of the whole people. The lesson which he sought to impress upon his hearers was that courage in war and honesty in peace are the characteristics of the highest type of citizenship. Nobody will dissent from that proposition, but many of his fellow-citizens will dissent from his assertion that "the Civil War was a great war for righteousness," if that statement carries with it the implication that the "righteousness" was all on one side. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, who served throughout the war—a man of broad mind and scholarly attainments—has not hesitated to concede that there were two sides to the question over which Americans fought in fratricidal conflict in the days of Mr. Roosevelt's early childhood. The President has a right to his views, however, just as those who do not find the facts of history in accord with his assertions have the right to dissent from them. It was a family quarrel, and in members of the same household discussion and even disagreement concerning matters of opinion are within the limits of propriety and brotherly love. The President paid a handsome tribute to the valor of the men who wore the gray—a tribute which must have come from his heart, even if these gray-clad warriors did not fight for "righteousness." The orator who introduced Mr. Roosevelt must have brought blushes of a fiery

matters relating to the usages of war. The Japs do not propose to give European critics any chance to accuse them of violations of the canons of civilized warfare, or of any departure from the code of international propriety. The professors, armed with the standard authorities, are on the spot ready to meet every situation as it may arise. If textbooks can save the Japs from blunders they will fight the war to a finish without giving offense to any of the nations which are watching this conflict with the hope of finding that Orientals cannot be humane and will ride roughshod over the rights of neutrals. The professor on the field of battle is an innovation. He may prove in this conflict to be a very useful one.

NEW ENGLAND COTTON MILLS AND WAGES.

At a meeting of mill treasurers at the Cotton Manufacturers' Association's quarters in Fall River, it was proposed Thursday to cut wages in the cotton mills 10 per cent., with a view to getting into position to meet competition from the South and elsewhere. This reduction, which is favored by the majority of the cotton-mill managers, follows a reduction of 10 per cent. made in November, 1903. It will enable the mill-owners to produce at a cost per pound one-half a cent lower and thus meet the prices of outsiders, who are now underselling them by one-half a cent per pound. Legislation in behalf of the more numerous employes is supposed to add to the difficulty. The Legislature has just passed a bill to prevent mills from making up time lost by reason of accidents to machinery, etc. If the Governor signs it, the ability of the mills to compete with outsiders will, it is said, be still further curtailed.

SUNBEAMS.

After writing his own platform, outlining his own nominating speech and selecting his own chairman, the people could not be blamed if they allowed Mr. Roosevelt just to vote for himself.

Perhaps Mr. Roosevelt considers that he has a patent on all the minstrel performances around the White House.

"I care not who commands the battle-ships," says the Russian strategist, "if you will but let me plant the mines."

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS.

General Miles gave the "stand pat" program a severe blow when he said: "The policy that has been exercised to do nothing, say nothing, disclose nothing until the next election, or any election, indicates to my mind a want of confidence in the judgment and wisdom of the people." It is another illustration of an attempt "to take you all in."—Manchester (N. H.) Union.

Major-General Wood is leading in person a punitive expedition against the Moros, who recently ambushed and killed a number of American soldiers. A gloriously red report may be looked for any day from this personally conducted military excursion into the enemy's country.—San Francisco Monitor.

Mr. Roosevelt is said to have ordered that the national Republican platform "must be short, incisive, decisive, precise and concise." Why not take the Kentucky platform?

at 9 A. M. Reulem. Holy Rede. GRAY. year of her and Hattie. Funeral. Wednesday friends City. GREEN. 832 McDon late Joseph. Due not. GROFF. aged 69 yrs. Funeral. Somerset. o'clock. KLEIN. residence. loved wife. The time noon at 2. MARTIN. James Mar. Funeral. No. 714 No. ing. at 8 o'clock. O'DEA. phia. The before 40. O'Dea. R. Relatives attend his day. at 12. RUSSEL her 42d yrs. Funeral. Fremont. Interment. RYAN. the late E. The wife. residence. Twentieth. O'Connell. S. eph's (the repose of). SMITH. ELIZABETH. Sidner. 60 Morgan. 61. Funeral. R. W. Go. rages will. SMITH. 1904. at No. ter of the. and after. ton papers. Funeral. dence this ment priv. TITTLE. years. with. The. Aged of t. avenue. noon. at 4. METZBER. den's daughter. to Heaven. S. S. T. Oh. A. The. S. 8710. MD. IN regular E. LEEMAN. order of. POSITIVE. JUNE 4. THE S. HERBERT. KING. TH. FOR. AU. June 13. OF THE. VERSITY. and Gree. applicants of the. AND 14. Appeals. the Acts. All app. meeting. c. under. ak. days before. Printed. mail on. Appeals. MARYL. B. M.