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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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1	27,780	17	27,510
2	27,225	18	27,780
3	27,360	19	27,310
4	27,200	20	28,210
5	27,350	21	27,370
6	27,420	22	27,440
7	27,160	23	27,030
8	27,420	24	27,310
9	26,505	25	25,940
10	27,310	26	27,550
11	27,270	27	27,170
12	27,140	28	27,340
13	27,240	29	27,240
14	27,725	30	26,695
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16	26,965		

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, A. D. 1900.

M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

The senatorial slippers are still on the high shelf and refuse to come down.

There is a growing suspicion that the sheepmen have appropriated the range in the National Live Stock association.

One of the new century resolves has been broken already—Mrs. Lease has changed her mind and brought suit for divorce.

Force of habit is strong. If you doubt it just go into the room where the Nebraska Press association is meeting and yell "color."

Salt may not be the elixir of life, but it has become the basis of two very interesting suits against an alleged trust. It may turn out that salt is death to the octopus.

Mrs. Nation continues her career breaking the windows of saloons in Kansas towns. Is it possible there is a mistake about Kansas having abolished the saloon by legislation.

Wall street bears thrive when other people do not. That is why they so cheerfully raided the stock market when all the world was watching at the bedside of the dying queen.

As if to answer the Bryanites, the Creek Indians have defied the United States government. The sacred right to kick is not proscribed to anyone under our glorious government.

Senator Allison deftly expressed the feelings of the American people in the neatly worded resolution adopted by the United States senate on learning of the death of Queen Victoria.

A Nebraska man who removed to Utah succeeded in being elected senator, while those who remained in their old home are waiting with their lightning rods up. You cannot lose a Nebraska man.

Nebraska railroad men each and all declare that freight rates are strictly maintained. Someone please put up the shade in order that the winks of some of the large shippers cannot be observed.

Shepherd and cowboy have grappled in a final struggle for control of the range on government land. Their differences will likely result in government leasing without the aid or consent of either.

Bill Oldham is not hunting the octopus in the name of Nebraska, but he gets lots of consolation out of furnishing aid and comfort to the fusion members of the legislative committees on privileges and elections.

A clean majority of 100 votes in the legislature for Robert J. Gamble to be United States senator from South Dakota is a reasonable indication of the estimate put on the public services of R. Franklin Pettigrew by his fellow citizens.

Ex-Secretary Porter insists that he purchased the carpets and had the papering of the senate and house chambers done at the most economical figure possible. If this is the case there is no reason why he should object to an investigation.

The Board of Education should avoid secrecy in discussing the tax levy. Property owners have every right to know why they are taxed and should be given all possible information by the board. Secret debates will excite suspicion rather than confidence.

The popocratic members of the legislature and popocratic statesmen who think a pair of senatorial shoes will just fit their feet might as well abandon hopes of catching the republican members napping. The next senators from Nebraska will be republicans.

The fusion members of the legislature might trade off complimentary votes for United States senator for sufficient funds to meet the deficit in the accounts of the popocratic committee. The only difficulty is there are not enough of them to realize extensively on.

END OF AN ILLUSTRIOUS REIGN.

The longest and the most illustrious reign in English history closed with the death of Victoria, who ascended the British throne June 20, 1837, and was crowned a year later. Victoria was also the oldest of British sovereigns, her age exceeding by a few days that of the oldest of her predecessors, George III. Thus in length of days and length of actual public service Victoria had scarcely an equal in history.

In considering the life and character of the woman who for nearly two-thirds of a century was the ruler of the British empire, the first thought of her is as a wife and mother. It was her domestic relations, her splendid womanly qualities, that commanded the world's respect and made Victoria beloved as no other English sovereign has been by her own people. Tennyson said that "A thousand claims to reverence closed in her as mother, wife and queen," and the sentiment was concurred in by civilized mankind. It has been remarked that never since Elizabeth has there been an English sovereign for whose person England has shown such unqualified regard, even affection. But the truth is, as was said a few days ago by the London Times, that the oldest British sovereign was also the best beloved, and this affection was given to her not as a ruler, for in that relation she played no very great part, particularly since she became a widow, more than thirty-nine years ago, but as a pattern of womanhood. It was the domestic virtues of Victoria that the historian of her life will lay chief stress upon.

While Victoria always took an interest in the political affairs of the empire, her power was exerted mainly in a negative way. There were some notable exceptions to this, however, the most conspicuous, perhaps, and so far as this country is concerned certainly the most important, being the position she took regarding the civil war in the United States. When British statesmen and a very large portion of the English people were disposed to favor the southern confederacy, Queen Victoria was the friend of the union cause and her great influence was exerted in behalf of that cause. "It is not too much to say," observes a writer on this point, "that the stability of the union, the abolition of slavery and the displacement of hate by love between the north and the south, were appreciably due to the course of the queen, when her action was a vital co-efficient in the balances of liberty on the earth." This gave her a claim upon the gratitude of Americans, who feel a sense of bereavement in her death only less acute than that of Englishmen—a feeling that is properly expressed in the resolution adopted by the United States senate and in the dispatch of Secretary Hay to Ambassador Choate. But for the most part the political activity of the late queen was of a negative nature and this has been especially the case in recent years, during which personal bereavements bore heavily upon her.

The harmonization of monarchy with liberty is not the least important fact of the Victorian era. When the late queen ascended the throne few could vote in England. Now there are few who cannot vote and personal liberty is nowhere more secure than there. No future sovereign of Great Britain will be able to put any restriction upon that liberty which is one of the glories of the reign that closed with the death of Victoria.

The successor to the throne, Albert Edward, who takes the title of King Edward VII, is a man of liberal tendencies and being nearly 60 years of age probably has no ambition other than to commend his rule to the favor of the people. The new king has been a man of the world and while he has given no evidence of ability for statecraft, he is undoubtedly well informed in regard to political affairs. It is at least to be expected of him that he will maintain the dignity of the throne. The civilized world sympathizes with Great Britain and the universal hope will be that under her new ruler that great nation will keep its place among the civilized powers of the world.

CONDITIONS IN PORTO RICO.

The statement made last week before the insular affairs committee of the house of representatives, by General Roy Stone, presented a very gloomy account of the conditions in Porto Rico. He said that great distress exists in the island and that the laboring people are leaving it. The trouble appears to be that capital has not been attracted to develop the industries and communications of the island. General Stone stated that the withdrawal of Spanish capital and loss of the Spanish market, the damage by hurricane and floods, the depression in coffee and the cutting off of the Cuban market for tobacco, altogether left the island bare of means and resources.

The great need of Porto Rico is railroads. For want of an outlet to market three-fourths of the island remains uncultivated. General Stone suggested that all congressional restrictions upon franchises and investments in Porto Rico be abolished and the island government left as free to invite capital as any state government in the union. The interview given The Bee by Henry G. Curtis, who was a member of the insular commission, also points out that for the development of Porto Rico the first thing needed is railroads and shipping facilities to and from the island. In regard to franchises, he stated that the question was discussed by the commission, but it could not find the basis on which they could be sold, for no one knew their worth. The commission therefore recommended that no franchises be granted, but that the work, such as railroads, be done under the general laws and be subject to such regulations as the government might determine. The executive council of Porto Rico is authorized to grant franchises, subject to the approval of congress, but this is a round about method that involves delay and consequently franchises are not sought.

It would seem that the executive council might safely be allowed full responsibility in this matter. The duty of the government is to do everything practicable for improving conditions in Porto Rico and if the policy respecting franchises is proving a drawback to the island's progress it should be changed.

AS TO THE DOUGLAS DELEGATION.

An effort is being made to create the impression that the republican members of the legislature from Douglas county are not true to the interests which they were elected to represent. These stories emanate from competitors and enemies of Mr. Rosewater, to whose senatorial candidacy the delegation is committed.

The intimation that the Douglas delegation may waver in its support of Mr. Rosewater is not only without the least foundation, but it is a reflection upon the honor of its members. The Douglas delegation to the legislature this year occupies a position which no previous delegation has held. Never before have our representatives in the legislature had their instructions so explicit and so direct from the people. The members of the delegation were nominated as the result of a primary election in which the issue was squarely drawn on preferred choice for United States senator. In every ward in Omaha and in every contested country precinct the issue was fought out between delegations openly pledged on one side to the candidacy of Edward Rosewater and on the other to that of John L. Webster for United States senator. The voice of the republicans of Douglas county favored Edward Rosewater by a decisive vote of more than three to two and the republican county convention was so completely dominated by the friends of Mr. Rosewater that no one was even considered for nomination on the legislative ticket who was not committed unequivocally to his support.

But not only has the Douglas delegation had its instructions from the rank and file of the republican party, expressed at the primaries, but it has had those instructions reinforced by a vote of the people, registered at the ballot box at the same election which gave them their certificates. At this election the voters of Douglas county were invited to express their preference for United States senator and out of 11,781 expressions Edward Rosewater received 9,179. When it is remembered that the average vote received by the members of the Douglas county delegation was but slightly over 12,000, the force of this popular endorsement is manifest. Analyzed more closely, it becomes still more striking, because of the fact that out of 11,781 expressions of preference on senator 1,679 were cast for fusion candidates, giving Mr. Rosewater 9,179 as against 923 for all other republican aspirants.

This explanation is entirely unnecessary so far as the members of the Douglas delegation are concerned, because they fully understand the situation. It may, however, serve to enlighten people outside of Douglas county who are not familiar with the conditions here and who might otherwise be deceived by the bold fakes perpetrated chiefly by fusion organs in the interest of the opponents of Mr. Rosewater.

The decision of the Philippine commission to prevent religious teaching in school houses, in order to absolutely separate church and state, is to be commended. It was against the exactions of the friars that the Filipinos rose in 1896, when Aguinaldo first gained prominence, and one of the greatest tasks the United States government has had to deal with has been to convince the natives that they were not likely to be again subjected to the same conditions. Religion flourishes well under our form of government and will suffer nothing in the Philippines because of the commission's decision.

Eastern railroads are unable to furnish rolling stock to handle the business offered them in spite of the large additions to equipment made during the last two years. So great is the shortage that it is feared that in some instances factories will be compelled to close down until relief is found. Every sign points to the continuation of the present industrial activity in this country, which means more work for the laboring man and a continuation of good prices for the agricultural sections.

American investors in British government bonds have received a rude jar by the action of the government at London in levying a 5 per cent income tax against the interest to be paid the holders. This takes away much of the attractiveness of the "khaki" loan for moneyed men on this side. They may be willing to loan to John Bull, but object to contributing toward his support.

The Venezuelans are reported to be getting impudent and totally ignore the rights of United States investors in that country. The people of that country should take notice that the Scorpion is only a dwarf in the navy of this country and if some of the larger sizes are sent down there the people in the coast cities are liable to think another earthquake has visited them.

When the Arbuckle Bros. have exhausted all other means to compel their rivals in the sugar business to produce their books they should apply to the late lamented Nebraska trust smasher, C. J. Smyth, for assistance. His phenomenal success in getting at the books of the Standard Oil company still stands as a record in this line.

Kansas women are apparently not inclined to allow the eyes of the nation to long be turned from their state. Between Mrs. Nation's personally conducted saloon-wrecking expedition and Mrs. Lease's final determination to secure a divorce, they are likely to occupy the center of the public stage for a day at least.

The Minnesota house of representatives has voted 114 to 1 in favor of an amendment to the federal constitution providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people. The Minnesota legislature is now engaged in the election of two senators and the members realize it is a task which others could do just as well, if not better, and with considerable less fuss.

Employing special counsel to do its work when there is already a great array of legal talent on the county pay roll seems like an unwarranted extravagance on the part of the county board. Why could not some of the well paid deputies of the county attorney have drawn up that franchise?

One thousand natives of the Philippine islands took the oath of allegiance to the United States in a bunch, after acknowledging that they had contributed to the insurgent cause. Still some of the American Tagals insist that the work of pacification is making no headway.

Hence These Tears.
New York Tribune.

The more Lord Rosebery studies America the larger she looms to his vision as the future mistress of the world.

Training for the Senate.
Baltimore American.

Chased by bears and treed by wolves, Colonel Roosevelt is undergoing an arduous preparation for the strenuous life he expects to lead in the senate.

Cleveland's Belated Wail.
Washington Post.

Mr. Cleveland, it will be recalled, did not permit himself to be worked up over the wickedness of it all until after all danger of Mr. Bryan's election was over.

Rubbing it Into Dave.
Boston Globe.

Wu Ting Fang, being introduced to ex-Governor Hill, said: "You ought to be taxed, sir! All bachelors should be taxed for remaining single. And the older they are the heavier they should be taxed. The tax should be graded and go up with their years." Everybody seemed to enjoy the joke but Hill.

Hint for Bill Makers.
Indianapolis Press.

The usual pure-butter, pure-food, pure-drugs and pure-beer bills will now come up among various legislatures. The whole field could be easily covered by an omnibus bill, say, after the style of Deuteronomy, thus: "Whosoever selleth a thing for that which it is not, shall be taken before the elders and stoned to death."

An Effective Threat.
Minneapolis Tribune.

Senator Allen, in a recent speech on the army bill, declared that if he could not stop the brutality called hazing at West Point he would dismantle the school and turn over to the various states the education of youth for military purposes. And a good many people throughout the country would support the senator in a move of this kind.

Travesty on Democracy.
Portland Oregonian.

The devil and the deep sea, between which the United States is hedged, in poor Cleveland's opinion, are sansculottism and imperialism. The one is represented by Bryan, the other by McKinley. Since Grover is a democrat, where on earth did he ever learn that democracy, after which his party is yclept, is conservative? Nothing is less conservative than democracy, and to assign it such an attribute is to tarvesty the very essence of its nature.

Halting the Dogs of War.
Philadelphia Times.

We are not going to war with Venezuela after all. We are not even to make a naval demonstration. And our minister is not to tell the Venezuelan government how it should conduct its business. He is merely to see that things are done lawfully, and if any American interests are illegally impaired he is to ask reparation.

This is entirely right. There never could have been justification for threatening anything else. The asphalt people themselves seem to acknowledge now that they raised a great rumpus without reason, and this bears out the hypothesis suggested here at the first, that the excitement was very largely a fake.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Twelve Hundred Actions Reported in Fifteen Months.

Boston Transcript.

Senator Daniel, in the course of the discussion of the army bill in the senate, submitted the other day a chronological list of actions in the Philippines, with losses, from February 4, 1899, to June 30, 1900, compiled by the adjutant general and dated October 1, last. These actions number 1,213, and they vary in scope from engagements in which thousands of our troops participated to skirmishes in which wagon guards had a brush with guerrillas. The adjutant general in every case gives the organizations engaged and the casualties sustained. From this return it appears that from February 4, 1899, to June 30, 1900, the casualties aggregated thirty-three officers and 476 men killed, and 147 officers and 2,076 men wounded. The list of these 1,213 actions is worth studying, as bearing on both the past and present of the military situation in the Philippines, for while it ends on June 30, the engagements of the last six months have not differed so radically from the earlier ones as to impair the value of the data.

It will be observed that the average of casualties was about two per engagement, but averages are deceptive in this respect, for there were many actions in which not an officer or a man on our side was as much as scratched. Thus, from June 26 to June 30 there were fifteen actions fought with aggregate casualties of two men killed and five wounded. In thirteen of these not a single American soldier was killed, and in eleven we had neither officer nor man wounded. These were the pettiest of skirmishes. The largest force we had present in any one of these engagements was four companies of infantry. The heaviest losses we have sustained were in the earlier stages of hostilities and casualties began to show a rapid diminution after the breaking up of Aguinaldo's army in the campaign waged so vigorously in November and December, 1899. The heaviest loss at any one point sustained by our troops after that time up to June 30 last was in the defense of Catubig by a feeble garrison which had eighteen men killed and five wounded, but pluckily held out until it was relieved.

Judged by the casualties alone, the war in the Philippines is one of the paltriest a great power has been engaged in in this generation. It has been for some months but the brushing aside of guerrilla bands, each one of which is annoying and each one of which does not tarry a moment after it receives one volley. Yet the fighting, such as it is, goes on, and operations continue inconclusive for the very reason that there is no organized army for us to strike. The insurgents are not to be compared for a moment, either in intelligence or fighting power, to the Boers, yet as the latter keep 200,000 British soldiers busy, so the insurgents give over 74,000 men plenty of employment. "An active life they lead who have such neighbors near." Were there in the Philippines an organized army opposing us we could soon make short work of it, but as it is, our forces, broken up into over 400 garrisons, scurry hither and thither after small and elusive bands, which know the country better than we can know it, and are guerrillas one day and innocent-appearing countrymen the next.

A CELEBRATED PLEBE.

Cleveland Leader: It is to be regretted that the witness before the congressional investigating committee could not remember the name of the cadet at West Point who would not be hazed, and who whipped every upper classman who was depended upon to thrash him. That cadet ought to be celebrated.

Philadelphia Record: Once in a generation or so, it seems, a "plebe" cadet turns up at West Point who can meet and vanquish the hazers on their own ground. In this category belongs an unnamed hero who entered the military academy in 1888, and, according to Cadet Brinton, whipped every upper classman who was pitted against him—five in one day on a certain occasion, and about thirty in all. It should be the chief concern of congressmen hereafter, in making appointments to West Point, to send none but stubborn and all-embracing fighters of this sort. A few "plebes" who could whip five men a day in fist fights would soon put an end to preposterous hazing requirements at the institution.

Minneapolis Times: The country yearns to know the name of the plebe of 1888 who was not hazed. He was an able-bodied youth and when he was called out to fight responded with an alacrity which indicated that he had come to West Point for no other purpose. When he had polished off his man he flipped a drop of perspiration from his brow with the index finger of his trusty right and glanced inquiringly about him as if to say "next." Another husky hazer was brought forward and in a few minutes his companions were bringing him to life again. Then they trotted out three more in rapid succession, and they too went to the grass. In the course of two or three days that plebe whipped thirty of our country's future defenders, and that is why he was not hazed. No tabasco sauce scalded his throat and to him the tortures of the "eagle" were unknown. He just went about his business and licked all comers half to death. No wonder a member of the committee said that plebe ought to have a monument. He deserves a gold medal and a pension.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The taking of the census of the Dominion of Canada is to be begun April 1 and is expected to be completed in two weeks.

Former Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts is the only man living who was the executive of a state half a century ago. He was inaugurated as governor of the Bay state in 1851, when only 33 years old.

Virginia papers are hopeful that General Fitzhugh Lee will soon be retired with pay sufficiently large to keep him from want for the remainder of his days. One of them says: "His poverty and honors reflect credit upon his state."

Richard Yates, the new governor of Illinois, is the first native of the state ever elected to his office. He was inaugurated January 14, which was the exact date of the inauguration of his father, Richard Yates, as governor of the same state forty years ago.

J. McNeil Whistler, the artist, recently received a note from a woman asking for an autograph. The writer had followed an English fad and put a stamp on each of the two upper corners of the envelope. Whistler, in replying, put a stamp in each of the four corners.

Captain N. M. Dyer, now stationed at the Boston Navy yard, has been detached from that post and ordered to his home, to wait orders preparatory to his being retired on February 19 next. Captain Dyer commanded the cruiser Baltimore at the battle of Manila bay.

An enterprising Topeka man has the following business card: "Music. Language. Literature. E. A. Shankle, superintendent and lecturer. Agent for all co-operative and social literature. Private pyschology, grammar, horn and vocal lessons. Bargains in coal. Bees for sale."

Senator Hale of Maine is quite absent-minded at times. "Boy," said he the other afternoon to a cloakroom attendant, "have you seen my rubbers?" "Yes, sir," answered the boy. "Where are they?" "On your feet, sir," said the lad gravely. The senator, by the way, says that far too much time is spent at dinner in fashionable society. He thinks forty-five minutes is ample for such functions.

The new king of Italy has begun war against the "personal" journalists. These gentry have so angered him by their persecution and the publication of private domestic details in the life of himself and the queen that he has given orders that no information of any kind shall be given to them from the palace. He has also forbidden the police to say anything about his movements, except when they are a matter of public concern.

VICIOUS PRECEDENT FOLLOWED.

An Open Door for Congressional Pensions.

Baltimore American.

When the bill to place Congressman Boutelle on the retired list of the navy was passed the American expressed the opinion that it was a vicious precedent, which would be speedily employed by congress. The country has not had long to wait for the confirmation of the American's prediction. The senate passed a bill yesterday to pension Horatio N. Davis, the father of the late Senator Davis, at the rate of $50 a month. That he was not placed on the retired list of the army or navy is probably due to the fact that he is not a senator or a member of congress. The senate may have been disinclined to push this system of rewards too far, while it was a novelty to the public.

Fifty dollars a month is not a large sum, and the father of Cushman K. Davis may be a most worthy citizen; in fact, the possession of such an illustrious son is prima facie evidence that he is worthy of every legal and proper consideration. The principle underlying this and the Boutelle case is wholly vicious, and unless checked at once must lead to disaster. If this bill becomes a law there will be two precedents for taking care of disabled congressmen and their relatives. If congressmen they can clog up the retired lists of the navy and army to the detriment of those who have given lifetime devotion to their country in those services, or if the fathers of congressmen, they can swell the pension list of the government.

The theory upon which these bills have passed is altogether wrong, and it is more than probable that many of those who voted for them know this perfectly well. Congress is given power by the constitution to make appropriations, not for the purpose of rewarding its own members or the relatives of deceased members, but for the proper conduct of the government. Senators are the representatives of the states. When they resign they send their resignations to the governors of the states which they represent and to no other authority. They are peculiarly the agents of the states, and it is to the states they should look for any rewards for faithful service or for the care of their relatives after they are dead, should such care be deemed necessary. The members of the house are the representatives of the people and congress should leave it to the people to extent any special privileges that may be considered proper.

There are 75,000,000 of people in this country who are neither senators nor representatives. They help to pay the taxes with which the expenses of the government are defrayed. They ought to be the first care of congress in the performance of its constitutional duties, and it is a poor exhibition of such solicitude to be rapidly building up a costly system of rewards for congressmen and their relatives.

ETCHINGS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Scenes and Incidents Around the Hub of National Politics.

An incident illustrating the frankness of the late Senator Gear of Iowa was related by Senator Dolliver in his memorial address on the life of his predecessor.

Gear was a condidate for congress. The prohibition sentiment was running high in his district, and the temperance people concluded to put the candidate through an examination. They held a meeting, to which they invited Mr. Gear. He accepted. The chairman of the meeting was a Quaker.

"We learn," said the Quaker to Mr. Gear, "that thee dost not belong to any temperance society, and that thee dost take a drink when it pleases thee?"

"That is true," replied Mr. Gear without any hesitation.

"Thee are very frank," said the Quaker, "and thy frankness is more to be commended than thy habits. We do not think thee ought to drink, but if thou hadst lied to us we would not have supported thee. Thee will now receive our votes."

And Mr. Gear did get their votes. He never forgot the incident and its moral.

The distinction of possessing the most beautiful silvery white hair in the house, says the Washington Post, belongs unquestionably to Representative McAleer of Philadelphia. It is rich and glossy. There has been nothing like it since the days of Breckinridge of Kentucky, whose shock of silvery hair was at once the admiration and the envy of every member. McAleer's hair has always been white—unlike Findlay of Maryland, who came to the house a perfect blonde and who gradually developed a snowy crest of hair. There are very few white-haired men in the house. Most of the members are bald-headed.

As Mr. McAleer has the whitest hair, so Representative Curtis of Kansas has the blackest. It is said that Curtis has an Indian strain in him, which accounts for the inky color of his locks, but whether this be true or not, his hair is as black as that worn by McCreary of Kentucky, when that amiable statesman was in the house. There were dark and mysterious rumors that McCreary's head was covered by a wig. No one yet has had the hardihood to make that suggestion about Congressman Curtis.

Red-haired men are not numerous. Shafroth of Colorado, Hopkins of Illinois, Lorimer of Illinois and Alexander of New York complete the list, but Alexander's hair is red enough for two.

Adelbert Hay, American consul at Pretoria, is coming home in a few weeks, after having made a record in South Africa of which his countrymen as well as his friends have a right to feel proud. He has filled one of the most difficult posts in the consular service of any country with entire satisfaction to both Briton and Boer. Reports have come here, writes Walter Wellman in Collier's Weekly, showing that he enjoys great popularity among all classes of people at the Transvaal capital, and that the Boers are loud and warm in his praise. They had feared he was going to be somewhat pro-English, but not a single complaint on that score, or indeed on any other, has come to hand. Which is pretty good for a young man not yet 25, and who took the job against his father's wishes simply because he was tired loafing around and wanted to get out into the world and do something. When young Mr. Hay was named by the president to succeed Mr. Macrum at Pretoria some of the newspapers said all manner of ill-natured things about the selection. They wondered why some poor young man was not given this chance, and why the secretary of state should "put his young son at the public crib," and so on. Now, apart from the good service young Mr. Hay has given at his post, and the credit he has reflected upon his country at a point where something of the sort was sadly needed, here is a bit of a story worthy a moment's consideration.

"I hear your son is coming home from Pretoria," said a senator to Secretary Hay. "I don't suppose he has been able to save much of his salary out there, where living expenses are so high?"

"Save out of his salary!" replied the secretary laughingly. "Let me tell you something. I was counting up the other day and I found that it has required exactly his salary and mine to keep the young man at his post of duty."

Perhaps it will be just as well for the newspapers not to say anything more, in this case at least, about putting the sons of high officials at the public crib.

Pictures and jokes of automobiles climbing trees have amused Congressman J. A. Norton of Tiffin, O., but just now the humor of the idea does not entertain him at all. The sudden change came about just before the holiday recess of congress, says a Washington letter, and during that little revolution of his opinion there was a moment or two when the good-looking democrat from the president's state thought death was as near as Christmas. He was being borne along a fashionable street proudly by an automobile when the accident happened.

"Suddenly," he said, describing it, "I felt something inside the blamed thing give way. Then she got balky and, taking the bit in her teeth, ran straight across the street and tried to climb a tree. That's about all I remember."

Mr. Norton's head was protected by a tall silk hat and that, he says, saved his life. His forehead was cut to the bone, his nose skinned and his legs twisted. He lay in pain all night at a downtown hotel and the next day crawled about with patches on his brow and splints on his legs. His goatee was uninjured and, as he nervously tugged away at that, he said: "All hail the horse, man's trusty friend, the horse!"

The defeat of Senator Chandler of New Hampshire for re-election lets loose columns of gossip and stories about his public career and characteristics. The New York World correspondent says of him: No man of quicker wit and readier tongue has been in the senate for years than Mr. Chandler, just defeated in New Hampshire. His remarks in debate, whether applied to friend or foe, were almost invariably sarcastic and biting. In more recent years he was known as "the wasp." Senator Vest, himself somewhat vitriolic, gave Chandler this name.

The chumminess between Chandler and Tillman has long been a subject of comment. Nothing so delighted Chandler as to wave the "bloody shirt" in Tillman's face. Then Tillman would rise up in his wrath and cut loose. Chandler would slash Tillman and the two would appear on the point of having a personal encounter. After the passage-at-arms had ended they would leave the senate chamber arm in arm. Often they would spend the evening together and frequently were seen in the public streets taking bicycle exercise together.

Chandler always kept his colleague, Gallinger, on the verge of open hostility, and a portion of the time in actual enmity. He never neglected an opportunity to rub Mr. Gallinger's fur the wrong way. One time the president nominated a resident of New Hampshire to be postmaster at Concord. Mr. Gallinger had previously indorsed this man for another position and fought his confirmation as postmaster. This was enough for Chandler, and he proceeded to support the man and have fun with his colleague.

Chandler had a photograph of Gallinger and the nominee for postmaster enlarged, and one day produced it during an executive session of the senate. It represented Mr. Gallinger seated, with the nominee standing beside him, with his hand reposing confidentially on Gallinger's shoulder. Chandler used this mammoth photograph to prove how cordial were the relations between Senator Gallinger and the man whose confirmation he antagonized. He could not understand how Gallinger could, in a cold-blooded way, repudiate so close a friend.

During the debate on the last naval appropriation bill Mr. Chandler, who was secretary of the navy under President Arthur, made a speech, reading, at one point, from the annual report of a former secretary of the navy. He eulogized the sentiments expressed in that report, and said nothing could be more accurate and better adapted to the needs of the country. He said every word he read from that report received his hearty indorsement. Some democrat, interrupting, asked:

"From what secretary of the navy's annual report is the senator reading?"

"From the report of William E. Chandler of New Hampshire," was the quick reply.

NEELY CASE INFERENCES.

Bearing of the Decision on the Porto Rican and Philippine Cases.

Chicago Post.

Certain editors committed to the proposition that the constitution does not extend to the territories and that Porto Ricans, for example, have no rights which congress and the executive are legally bound to respect claim to discern in the Neely decision significant evidence of the approval by the supreme court of the Porto Rican tariff and the whole colonial doctrine. Their logic is peculiar. There is no parallelism of any sort between the case of Cuba and that of Porto Rico and the Philippines. The dissimilarities are plain and glaring.

It is true that the supreme court has held that our constitution is not in force in Cuba, and that the provisions for indictment by grand jury and trial by petit jury cannot be invoked by an American citizen who has committed a crime in Cuba and fled to the United States. But on what ground was this based? On the fact that Cuba is a foreign country and not a dependency or territory of the United States. Who has ever held that our constitution is operative in a foreign country?

"But we insist that Porto Rico and the Philippines are likewise 'foreign,'" the colonialists rejoin. Precisely, and here is where they disregard both fact and sense. Why is Cuba foreign? First and chiefly because, as the supreme court recalls with emphasis, our government had distinctly disclaimed the purpose to annex or permanently control Cuba, and had asserted its determination to retire after pacification and leave Cuban affairs to the control of the people of the island. That resolution stands. It was not modified by the treaty of Paris, for Cuba was not ceded to us. We are occupying Cuba but she is foreign in every sense of the term—legal, national and international.

On the other hand, over Porto Rico and the Philippines we exercise sovereign powers. They are annexed to the United States and, sophistry aside, part of the United States. They must be governed under the constitution, so far as the constitution is applicable to any territory or any community not enjoying full statehood. Even the government only contends that they are "foreign" within the meaning of the taxation and uniformity clause. It has been compelled to admit that they have no more and no fewer rights than our old, organized territories. A decision to the effect that there may be a tariff between the states united and Porto Rico, by the hypothesis, would necessarily imply that we may now read New Mexico and Arizona out of the "United States" for taxation purposes.

How, in view of these facts, anyone can claim that the Neely decision presages action favorable to the government in the "colonial" cases passes comprehension. The suggestion is an absurdity, the conclusion of the jumped-at species.

TART TRIFLES.

Philadelphia North American: "I hurt the life-pack in your teeth!" he cried. Which was quite appropriate, for they, too, were false.

Detroit Journal: Truth is mighty, merely. Error, on the other hand, is often mighty interesting.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Yes, the council committee has called for a secret session to consider a number of bills."

"I'll bet a horse they are bank bills!"

Chicago Tribune: With a howl of agony the capitalist, who had just turned out the gas preparatory to retiring to rest, sat down on the carpeted floor and pulled something out of the sole of his bare foot.

"And yet," he groaned, "they call me a tacksdodger!"

Washington Star: "Why did that young man leave so suddenly?" asked Maud.

"It was my fault," answered Mamie. "I thoughtlessly got to talking about the beautiful autumn haze by the river. I forgot he was a West Point cadet."

Indianapolis Press: "What is your politics?" asked the interviewer.

"I have none," answered the magnate. "I deal with politics the same as in any other business transaction—I buy in the cheapest market."

Detroit Journal: "I am told Dickens is a household word in America."

"Well, in my opinion, dickens is hardly strong enough a word to serve the purposes of the average household in America!"

Philadelphia Press: Mr. Gaswell—I suppose you know that cork legs are not really made of cork.

Mr. Dukane—What are they made of?

"I am told that they are made of rubber."

"I suppose that is to facilitate the leg-pulling operation."

WORTH OF A SMILE.

Baltimore American.

The thing that goes the farthest toward
making life worth while,
That costs the least, and does the most, is
just a pleasant smile.
The smile that bubbles from a heart that
loves its fellow men
Will drive away the clouds of gloom and
coax the sun again.
It's full of worth, and goodness, too, with
manly kindness blent—
It's worth a million dollars, and it doesn't
cost a cent.

There is no room for sadness when we see
a cheery smile—
It always has the same good look—it's
never out of style—
It nerves us on to try again, when failure
makes us blue;
The dimples of encouragement are good for
me and you.
It pays a higher interest, for it is merely
lent—
It's worth a million dollars, and it doesn't
cost a cent.

A smile comes very easy—you can wrinkle
up with cheer
A hundred times before you can squeeze
out a soggy tear.
It ripples out, moreover, to the heartstrings
that will tug,
And always leaves an echo that is very
like a hug.
So, smile away. Folks understand what by
a smile is meant,
It's worth a million dollars, and it doesn't
cost a cent.

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