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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of December, A. D 1901 M. B. HUNGATE, (Seal.) Notary Public. Now for the opening of the lows legislature.

Net dally average.

30,101

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

By the way, has anyone heard any thing recently of Prof. Coin's once famous financial school?

The red button is still a source of bitter contention in the ranks of the Central Labor union, notwithstanding the fact that the men who wear them lay no claim to be Chinese mandarins.

Governor Savage will find interesting if not entertaining reading in the vigorous expressions of the republican state press denouncing as an unmitigated outrage his unconditional par don of Bartley.

governor Senator Steele will safely guide the ship of state, whether Governor Savage curtails or prolongs his voluntary exile from Nebraska among the cane-brakes of Louisiana.

The new year is setting altogether too brisk a pace with railroad wrecks and to violate them or subvert them. steamship collisions. Its ambition to eclipse the record of its predecessor in this direction so early in the season should be more vigorously repressed.

The councilmen who have gone east to inspect market bouses will find an abundance of material for future reference, but in due time they may also discover that you cannot build a market house unless you have the money to build it with.

Senator Platt's threatened libel suit against Editor William Allen White has not yet materialized. The seasoned and experienced senator has doubtless come to the conclusion that this is another occasion where discretion is the better part of valor.

In Omaha Superintendent Pearse is pstentatiously anti-machine. In the convention of the State Teachers' association at Lincoln Superintendent Pearse is the machine. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is not in it with Omaha's versatile school superintendent.

The war for the base ball franchise for Omaha for next year is simply a case of freeze out, although from the amount of noise the contending factors are making the public would imagine the prize was to go to the side that does the most holloing.

Dealers try to explain the raise in the price of coal on the theory of general prosperity that has precipitated a shortage of supply through inadequate transportation facilities. The prevailing prosperity has to carry a pretty big load as a scapegoat for all sorts of public grievances.

Colonel Bryan will commemorate the once denominated the enemy's country. the refusal of the Massachusetts democratic state committee to co-operate in the reception planned for the former standard bearer of the party is unbecoming when Mr. Bryan goes so far as to extend the hand of peace.

Constantine J. Smyth should not lose sight of the fact that there is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune. If he wants to strike it rich and even up with the Standard Oil trust the opportunity is at hand. All he need do is to join Judge Baxter's Development company, which is about to bore for oil in the vicinity of Omaha. If the proswill be able to force the Standard Oil of a writ of quo warranto.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

The power to extend executive clemency to persons convicted of crime is decidedly despotic. The Australian practically give notice that he no longer vested by the constitution of Nebraska In the governor, subject, however, to declare what shall be the standard dent Roosevelt seems to be getting along such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying given the right to establish a standard down from the fathers of the republic. for pardons. The manifest intent of the constitution is that the legislative provisions as to the manner of applying for pardons must be followed in all cases. The law governing the exercise of the pardoning power reads as follows The governor shall have power to grant

reprieves, commutation and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason. and to remit fines and forfeiture upon such conditions, and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to the regulations prescribed in this chapter. But no pardon shall be granted until after notice shall have first been given for two weeks of such application for a pardon, by publishing the said notice in a newspaper printed in the county where the conviction was had, which notice shall state name of the applicant, the offense of which he was convicted, in what court, and when convicted, and the time when the application will be made, and in case no newspaper is published in such county, then the said notice may be given by pesting the same at the court house door of said county, two weeks before such application; provided, however, that when any person is confined in the state penitentiary the governor shall have power to pardon such person on account of good conduct, for the purpose of restoring him to civil rights, not more than ten days before the expiration of his term of imprisonment, without the notice provided for in this section.

The pardon of Joseph S. Bartley in open disregard of the law establishes a dangerous precedent. The pardon was surreptitiously granted without publication of the required notice and without any public hearing that would afford an opportunity for remonstrance or protest. Mr. Bartley had employed for his

defense most capable criminal lawyers and they certainly understood the conditions precedent to a legally granted pardon. They knew that the law required a petition and a hearing upon it and they acted accordingly. They put themselves to a great deal of trouble and expense to secure names to the pardon petition and held themselves ready to file it and go through the forms of a hearing whenever they could get assurances from the governor that he would issue the pardon. That was their intention when they appealed to Governor Poynter and again when they appealed to Governor Dietrich. The idea that Bartley's sentence could be commuted for the entire unexpired period of his sentence without notice or hearing and then be restored to full civil rights by a pardon for the few days time not included in the commutation had not been evolved.

The recognized principle of law is that is prohibited from doing directly. It the sixteen years Bartley was yet to serve could be wiped out by commutation without compliance with the plain house, constructed in conformity with provisions of the law relating to par-We may all feel sure that as acting dons, every other convict in the pen itentiary could have all the benefits of a full pardon by the commutation route without petition, without publicity and without a hearing.

> As chief executive of the state it is the sworn duty of the governor to obey, uphold and enforce the laws and not

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION IN AUSTRALIA

Australia has furnished the United States with several valuable suggestions for the operation of the machinery of self-government. Most notable of these is the Australian ballot law. The industrial arbitration law recently enacted by the federal parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia is another new departure that will afford an object lesson for the United States.

A unique system of arbitration of all labor disputes has been in operation for several years in New Zealand, but the recent enactment of the Australian par liament goes further than any previous law in the recognition of workingmen's organizations.

The Australian industrial arbitration act provides for participation of both employes and employers before tribunals created by the act, but only members of registered trades unions will be recognized as representatives of wageworkers in the arbitration courts. Other things being equal the employer is required by law to give preference to unionists when two or more men shall reached in the star chamber executive apply for the same position.

The manifest object of the law i to make affiliation with trades unions practically compulsory upon workingmen. This feature of the law seems to rest upon the theory that the trades union could be more easily held responsible for the enforcement of the edicts of the court than a large number of irresponsible wageworkers. It is doubtless true that injunctions, whereby obedience to the decision or arbitration courts are to be insured, could be directed more effectively against a few accredited representatives of labor than a multitude of men, and the collection of times imposed could be more readily enforced through a levy on the treasury of the trades union than upon money less workmen who take part in a strike in violation of the court orders.

While the new industrial arbitration act of Australia has been enacted at the behest of the trades unions and would be satisfactory to the rank and file of the workmen of Australasia, it is exceedingly doubtful whether American workmen, who are so restive under restraint and disposed to resent all court interference with their rights to work or abstain from work, would be satisfied with such a law, even though it exalts the trades union by giving it

rights over unorganized labor. Whether or not the compulsory employment of members of trades unions pector's hopes are realized Mr. Smyth would be pronounced by the courts of our various states and the federal court trust out of Nebraska without the aid an infringement upon personal rights, it

courts, for example, have the power to wage. This means that the courts are of value for labor and for the products of labor. The exercise of such a power by any legislative or judicial branch of the government would not be tolerated in this country, even if it were practical for any tribunal to establish a standard of values and fix the price of commodities produced by skilled labor. Under such conditions the American farmer, who would enjoy no such protection as to the price of his commoditles or the value of his labor, would be at a great disadvantage.

In addition to the power to establish a scale of wages, the Australian courts, under the industrial arbitration act, will furthermore become regulators of the main conditions of employment and are to take care that they shall never fall below the standards prevailing in the best conducted establishments. When these courts shall have declared any practice or usage in any industry to be a common rule, conformity to such order will be compulsory upon the persons employed in such industry, and obedience may be enforced by injunctions, fines and penalties.

Viewed at long range the effect of this extraordinary experiment in labor legislation will be to compel all wageworkers to become members of trades unions, and in case of disputes between capital and labor to substitute for the trades union the arbitration court as the irrevocable wage scale maker and as the indirect regulator of the value of all products produced by organized

HOW TO GET A MARKET HOUSE. All the plans and schemes for the location of a central market place and the erection of a market house utterly fall to take into account existing conditions.

First and foremost, they appear to ignore the fact that there is no money in the city treasury that could be expended, either for the purchase of market house grounds or the erection of a market house.

In the next place, it would be well-night impossible to raise the necessary money by a bond issue, because it requires two-thirds of all the votes cast at the election to authorize a bond issue and the improbability of carrying such a proposition in the face of the united opposition of the retail grocers is apparent. A market house will cost all the way from \$50,000 to \$200,000 and the only feasible plan by which it could be secured in the near future would be by purchasing it gradually, on the installan officer can not do indirectly what he ment plan. If the city can induce some capitalist, owning a suitable, centrally located tract of land, to advance the money for the erection of a market plans and specifications approved by the city, the mayor and council could ente into a contract for the acquisition of the property by annual payments that would meet the interest due on the amount invested and pay for the property within a fixed period of years.

Such an arrangement would leave the control and management of the market house in the hands of the city and the revenues derived from the leasing of stalls and the granting of licenses would not only meet all expenses of maintenance, but leave a sufficient surplus to

ten to thirty years. It remains to be seen whether any heavy property owner and capitalist can be induced to offer the city market grounds centrally located and a sufficient amount for the erection of a market house built on modern lines.

ABOLISH STARCHAMBER SESSIONS. The new Board of County Commissioners will be installed during the coming week and it is to be hoped that it will discard the star chamber method of doing business which has obtained for several years. The public ought not to be excluded from discussions of the county board on measures in which the taxpayers have a vital interest. Instead of openly debating all questions or which there is a difference of opinion the board has held executive sessions behind closed doors, and its open sessions have simply enabled the public to ascertain what conclusion was sessions.

Years ago when the board consisted of only three commissioners, two of the commissioners would meet on a street corner or in some saloon and agree upon united action in respect to the matters at the disposal of the board, and return ing to the court house would direct the county clerk to record the decisions reached at the curbstone or barroom meeting. When the membership of the board was increased to five it was be lieved that these close corporation methods would cease and that all questions coming before the board would be fully and freely and publicly discussed, so that the taxpaying citizens might know the position taken by every member of the board on all matters concerning the helpmate. taxpayers. But the methods now in vogue are not much of an improvement over the street corner and barroom meetings of former years.

There is no good reason why any mys tery should surround the course adopted by the board on any question, or why its actions should not be at all times subjected to the searchlight of publicity.

Ex-Senator Chandler wants the presi dent to relieve himself of all public duties except such as relate to the whole people, leaving to subordinates the work of attending to the petty demands of routine business and office seekers. It is to be feared that before Mr. Chandler's ideal can be reached we will have to amend the constitution to lengthen the presidential term and set up a bar is certain that the powers granted to to re-election. The president who with-

the arbitration courts of Australia draws himself altogether from personal would be regarded in this country as relations with the general public would courts public favor. At all events Presinicely under the old system handed

The secretary of the Board of Educa tion, who has been cited to appear before the grand jury with the books and records of the school board, threatens to land a carload of documents in the court house, but we apprehend nobody in the court house will be seriously alarmed over the impending avalanche. There is abundant room to store all the books and records the school board has accumulated within the past three years, as well as a few bundles of "welldefined rumors."

It is decidedly unkind, if not malicious for our local contemporary, the Western Laborer, to entertain the suspicion that the scheme to build a bridge over the Missouri river at South Omaha is "another one of those foxy enterprises like the street car line over the East Omaha bridge, whose promoters built air castle power houses and laid down a line of cleaned up the neat sum of \$100,000 for quitting the field."

The committee in charge want to correct the prevailing impression that the forthcoming lecture of Webster Davis Monday evening has any political significance or is to be in any sense partisan. It has the assurance from the is strictly nonpartisan and that the proceeds will be devoted exclusively to the relief of impoverished Boer families.

London commentators on current events profess utmost astonishment upon-the unexpected social and personal popularity to which the new king has attained. As the onerous duties of king of England impose no obligations except to make himself beholden to the people, King Edward would have no one but himself to blame if he did not succeed in maintaining cordial relations with his subjects.

Chance to Play Even.

Washington Post. Somebody has sent Admiral Schley plane. If he were a resentful man he would move into his enemy's apartment house and take lessons on the instrument.

A Dollar on Its Rounds. Boston Globe.

If White owes Black \$1 and Black owes Brown \$1 and Brown owes Gray \$1 and Gray owes White \$1, a dollar bill sent the rounds by White will cancel all the debts and at the end White will have the money in his pocket. Pay your bills and the chance is good that the money you set circulating will come back to you.

The Millentum Approaching.

Philadelphia Press. If Prof. Losb succeeds in deferring death indefinitely by destroying the death germ. all the diseases to which fiesh is heir will his crop entirely upon the "boat-rocking idiot." the "didn't-know-it-was-loaded gun" and our old friend, the freight car coupling, though the latter is being grad ually put out of husiness.

"An Undoubted Hit."

Philadelphia Record, President Roosevelt has made an un doubted hit in the selection of Governor Shaw of Iowa to succeed Secretary Gage at the head of the Treasury department It is a democratic choice. The welfare of Wall street will not be especially consid pay for the original investment in from | ered by the new appointes where a hardheaded, prudent, careful and competen man can clearly see that Wall street wel-

fare runs parallel with the public welfare Uncertainty of Estimates.

Springfield Republican Estimates of the cost of the Nicaraguan canal, upon which not a spadeful of soil has been dug, should be considered in the light of the cost of the Siberian railroad When begun, ten years ago, the cost of the line was estimated at 350,000,000 rubles, but a year ago it had already cost 780,000. 000 rubles, and it cannot be finished short of a round 1,000,000,000, or roughly, in our money \$500,000,000. The Walker commis sion now thinks the canal by the Nica ragua route could be built for about \$190,-000,000, but no one should accept the figure as a finality.

Evidences of National Good Will.

Kansas City Star. The expressed desire of Emperor William that the daughter of President Roosevelt should act as sponsor for the kaiser's yacht is a compliment that will not be overlooked in this country. It is an unusual manifestation of personal and national good will, and the public aspects of the incident will serve to impress it on the people of both countries. It may readily be understood that the quality of President Roosevelt's personality and official conduct appeals with especial force to Emperor William perhaps the most direct and positive ruler of Europe.

The Heroine in Real Life. Indianapolis News.

That was a very pretty story that came from New York to the effect that a young woman was giving up millions of dollars in order to marry the man she loved, but the story was robbed of much of its romance when the fact was brought out that she would have \$15,000 a year anyhow and that she would begin a contest to break her father's will. What these commercial times would like to see would be a young woman who would be willing to begin the battle of life with the man she loved by going into the kitchen and becoming a real

Leisure a Pace that Kills. American Medicine. The mortality of Donothingism, according

o insurance statistics, is much higher than that of men with serious occupations. It is well known that in certain occupations the death rate is very high, brewers and saloonkeepers, e. g., dying about twice as fast as the average, and butchers, workers in the building trades, glass-workers, miners. chemists and druggists being much above the average. Yet, take these and those of all occupations together and the occupation of the "gentleman of leisure" is the hardest on life, reported to exceed that of the average by 132 per cent. There is at present perhaps not great danger of an increase of the unoccupied in our country, as our restless energy would prevent it if it were not the fashion of the day to be busy. The truth may be of service to the rich and shows that poverty and even the most injurious work is less dangerous than wealth and idleness. Time has a wise way of ironically killing the time killer.

MONEY IN THE WORLD.

Statistics of the Amount of Money in Use in All Countries.

New York Mail and Express. It takes about a year to collect full statistics of the amount of money in use in all the countries of the world, so that th figures collected by our director of the mint and just ready for publication, relate to January 1, 1991. This annual statement was first made in 1873, and the information has been gathered with increasing care and completeness every year, until the statistics are about as accurate as they can be made There have been some surprising changes in the world's money supply in the last twenty-eight years, the greatest of which is the increase in volume, and the most significant is the gain in the proportion of gold in the currency of different nations. In 1873 the total for the world was: Gold, \$1,209,800,000; silver, \$1,057,685,000, and uncovered paper, \$2,322,545,000. It will be observed that, to avoid what would be virtual duplication, the full amount of "paper money" is not included, but only the "uncovered," or the excess over the coin reserves held for its redemption. It will be seen that in a total volume of money reckoned at a little more than \$4,500,000,000 over half was "uncovered paper," and in the coin gold exceeded silver by about one fifth. That was before silver had depreci-

Now we find the surprising fact that at the beginning of 1901 the amount of gold steel rail rust which is reputed to have had increased to \$4,908,709,000, or more than quadrupled, the silver had risen to \$3,841, 100,000, something less than quadrupling, and the uncovered paper was \$3,033,400,600, or only about 30 per cent more than at the beginning of the period. An analysis of the change would be interesting, but it is apparent on the surface that the advance has been toward a sounder and more stable system for the world in general. The total money volume increased to \$11,781,-200,000 at the beginning of 1901, as commanagers of the Transvaal society that pared to \$4,590,030,000 jwenty-eight years the address to be delivered by Mr. Davis | before. In this time Germany has established the gold standard, the Latin union has suspended silver coinage and the United States and Russia have restored specie pay-

The United States had only about \$135. 000,000 in gold in 1873, scattered in banks and in circulation on the Pacific coast. In 1878, on the eve of the resumption of specie payments, it had increased to \$213,200,000. and at the end of 1881 it was over \$478,000,-000. By this time the silver inflation got its work in and the gain in gold was checked until after 1893. At the time of the sound money campaign of 1896 it was still under \$600,000,000, but since then the golden tide has been rising in the treasury and in the banks and the stock is the largest in the world. It was \$1,110,000,000 a year ago and has gained steadily since. Our gold is now nearly twice our silver in coinage value, and not far from three times the volume of "uncovered paper."

FINANCES OF THE NATION.

Uncle Sam Doing Business at No. 1 Easy Street.

Philadelphia Ledger.

For the calendar year the revenues of the government exceeded the ordinary expenditure by \$100,000,000. This is not exactly a matter for congratulation, because a part of its meaning is that the govern ment collected from the people taxes that were not needed. A reduction of taxes should follow, that the surplus of 1902 may be reduced to a reasonable amount. About three-fourths of this great surplus of 1901 was used to reduce the public debt. Bonds of the par value of nearly \$59,000,000 were purchased at a cost of \$72,226.845. Thus the cash on hand is about \$30,000,000 in excess of the balance on hand at the close of 1900. The treasury holds nearly \$300,000,000 to cash; deducting \$150,000,000 for a gold reserve, the available cash amounts to \$146,-

There is more money in the hands of the people than ever before. On December 1, 1901, the amount of money outside of the treasury was \$2,250,256,230 and the amount per capita \$28.73. This is a gain of \$5.59 per capita over the amount in circulation in

The increase is largely in gold coin and gold certificates, the amount thereof having almost doubled in less than four years There has also been a large increase in national bank notes in circulation, due to the act of March 14, 1900, which promoted the organization of small banks and en couraged the issue of circulating notes. The only kind of money withdrawn from circulation was the treasury notes, issued under he act of July 14, 1890, of which about \$45, 000,000 have been redeemed.

These statistics have a two-fold meaning The great increase in the revenues of the rovernment, an increase that exceeded the estimates, was due in part to the unusual volume of business transacted, and this, in urn, was due in part to the easing of the noney market. The country needed the ncrease of money in circulation that is shown to exist, and without it business would have suffered, notwithstanding the great demand for American products. The one thing needed in the nation's finances for which only partial provision was made in the act of March 14, 1900, is a flexible system of note issuance, whereby the volume of the currency will be approximately adjusted to the demands of trade.

PERSONAL NOTES

Robert Louis Stevenson's birthplace in Edinburgh is for sale, and the price asked is somewhat less than \$3,000. Miss McComb, the New York heiress wh married the man of her choice, may have

to worry along on a paltry \$15,000 a year.

Major Ebstein, who is to take charge of Sheridan type, short and well knit and a hard and quick hitter.

The old saving that "beauty is but skin deep" should not longer have the courage to hold up its head in the face of the fact that the possession of mere beauty entitle Parisienne to \$2,000 reward. Young Chauncey M. Depew has just

triculated as a medical student in New

infancy by his father, expects to finish his studies in four years and will then become a practicing physician. Representative J. H. Small of North Carolina has never forgotten his newspaper training, and from force of habit notes the important happenings of each day's session

He makes it a rule to answer every letter

the same day it is received. Prof. Wilbur C. Knight of the State Uni versity of Wyoming is engaged in putting together the pieces of a sea serpent which he discovered in 1895. The animal was sixty feet long and is one of the most valuable specimens ever captured.

Since the announcement of her engage ment to Payne Whitney, Miss Helen Hay has been asked by many publishers to write verses, but she says she can never do that sort of thing to order and she does not expect to attempt any such work for some time to come.

Mrs. J. Shillington of Chicago has forchor of immortelles to be placed on the in Arlington cemetery. She has sent a terment of the victims at Arlington.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Etchings of Men and Events at the Vational Capitol.

With the beginning of the new year for marriage misfits. Heretofore the District of Columbia rivaled Chicago and Dawith petitions for relief from the matrimonial yokes Almost all of them were based on charges of cruelty or desertion. under the new code except upon regular

statutory grounds. The rush of applicants for divorce last year brought to light a variety of domestic grievances. One man sues his wife for livorce on the ground of cruelty, chargsupport are frequent charges.

Roosevelt the other day and when he came out of the chief executive's room he was asked: "Did you suggest to the president any candidates for cabinet positions?" never offer advice to the president," replied Mr. Cullom, "regarding cabinet posttions. I did that once and I will never do it again. When Grant was in the White of his good qualities. Grant arose from his table and, stepping up to me, placed his hands on my shoulders and looked me squarely in the face. Then he said, seriously: 'Cullom, a president wants to be just as free from interference or advice when he selects a member of his cabinet as he does when he picks out his wife."

There was great alarm in the senate chamber recently, reports the Washington Post, when the ancient snuffbox seemed to be missing. Inquiry, however, showed that it had only been taken out to be filled, and it was soon again in its accustomed

No one knows how many years that snuffbox has rested in its little niche on the right of the presiding officer's desk. Senator Allison has been in the senate nearly thirty years, and it was there before he came. Tradition has it that Clay and Calhoun and Benton and all of the worthy snuff-takers of the distant past used the now historic box. It is kept filled, but the atmosphere of the senate chamber is so dry that the snuff has to be dampened twice or three times a week to keep the fine particles from permeating the air and causing an epidemic of sneezing. Very few of the senators use the snuffbox nowadays. Occasionally, when one of the septuagenarians has a cold in his head, he takes a pinch, but otherwise the little receptacle remains undisturbed.

During the first day of congress 1,945 bills were introduced by members of the house. During the second day 1,104 more were sent in, making a total of 3,049 for the first two days. The clerks in the billroom are working in three shifts preparing the measures for the printer, while at the government printing office the presses are running continually, furnishing the congressmen with printed copies of the prosective laws. These figures do not incli the resolutions, of which it is estimated there have been at least 500 introduced in the house. During the entire Fifty-sixth congress

14.247 bills were introduced. Of this number 12,220 were put in during the first session. So far the Fifty-seventh congress holds the record for the number of house bills introduced during the first two days.

President Roosevelt received five Ute Indians the other day. They had come to Washington on business connected with he disposition of mineral interests in their lands. Only one of the redskins could speak English, and the president tried in vain to "jolly" them. Everything he said to them, through Martin Van, who acted as an interpreter, fell flat. The Indians simply gazed at the chief executive with stolid faces and gave absolutely no indication of interest. Finally in desperation the president said to the interpreter:

"Tell them that I had fifty Indians in my regiment during the war with Spain and that as fighters they were crackeriacks. The faces of the members of the delega tion brightened up at this and they nodded an earnest assent. They left the executive office with their faces wrinkled with smiles. Agent Mynton, who had the Indians in charge, said they had not smiled from the time they arrived in Washington until Mr. Roosevelt paid the compliment to their race as fighters.

A correspondent of the Chicago News reports a social war raging in official circles in Washington. Mrs. Root, wife of the secretary of war and a leader of official society, insists that ladies must use cards bearing other means of identification than surnames. As a result of this edict the engravers are doing a rushing business. It is held that a card bearing simply "Mrs. Smith" does not sufficiently identify the owner and so causes extreme annovance to the recipients during the rush of the social season. The cards of mothers-in-Edward Everett Hale advises the young law are frequently identical with those of men to make it a rule to talk every day daughters-in-law, and there are many to someone who is his superior in intel- statesmen who have the same names as persons in private life. Hence when anybody except a person of extraordinary the Brooklyn police, is of the General Phil prominence uses such cards there is confusion. Mrs. Root maintains that all but the wives of cabinet officers, ambassadors and such persons as Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Logan, who are so well known that a mistake is impossible, must use cards which contain better means of identification than the mere name. However her crusade has stirred up a hornet's pest The women to whom her criticism have pointed see direct insult in them, because York. "Buster," as he was nicknamed in as a rule every "Mrs. Smith" believes the particular "Smith" to whom she is mar ried is the greatest person on earth.

CUBA'S FIRST PRESIDENT.

An Official Familiar with American

Life and American Ideals. Philadelphia Press. It is not without significance that the

first president-elect of the reconstructed republican government of Cuba should be General Temas Estrada Palma, who fo twenty years has been familiar with American life and American ideals. In fact General Palma, living in the retirement of his rural home in the state of New York rather represents the even sense and lack of flightiness that is characteristic of the

American statesman who halls from the

country and knows a pistol from a pruning

knife, a Maxim from a machete. It will be all the better for Cuba in the serious times to come that it has elected warded to Secretary Long a beautiful an- a man to the presidency who has been able to keep out of the heated atmosphere graves of the dead on the battleship Maine of the revolutionary camps, while at the same time working heroically for the freesimilar tribute every year since the in- dom of the island and abating in nothing the fervor of patriotism, though confining

it to practical channels. The great difficulty with all Central and South American republics is that their politicians, their statesmen, lack equipoise. They can neither stand success and participation in office; they cannot serve as law-abiding citizens Washington dropped to zero as a Mecca in private life when someone other than themselves is in office. Acquainted with the American ideas on those issues, familiar kota in facilities for obtaining divorce, at first hand with American experience, consequently the courts were crowded General Palma should be able to exert a conservative influence on all his associates, and tide Cuba over a period that has invariably been one of destructive policies, Hereafter divorce will not be granted because of destructive jealousies in all other newly-organized South American atates

Of course, in the case of Cuba the issue is very much more simplified than it ever was in any of the other Latin-American republics, since the United States is pledged ing that she was in the habit of throwing before the world to secure a stable govteapots at him. Another man declares ernment. With men like Palma at the that his wife payned her wedding ring for head of affairs, this should be the easier \$2.50 and went to Alexandria, forgetting of accomplishment, and that the Cubans to come back. A woman says that her will meet the situation in a broad spirit husband hit her with a monkey wrench and will be the hope of every American. The made her jump out of the window. An announcement of the choice of the electoral other woman says that her husband threat- college will not be made until February ened to kill her, and another that her hus- 24. After that will come the convening band has a disagreeable temper and has of the Cuban congress and the setting of the struck her, while yet another refers to the full governmental machinery in motion fact that in 1894 her husband hit her with Fortunately for the Cubans, aside from the a cowhide. Habitual drunkenness and non- question of their choice of Palma, three years' administration of the island by the United States has not been without its Senator Cullom made a call on President effect, and the future lies with them to

profit by their unparalleled opportunities. The world expects the United States to secure stability, to unset once and for all the traditions that Latin-American states represent mere compromise civilizations in a state of unstable equilibrium. But to do this the co-operation of the Cuban electorate and those elected is needed, and House I thought I saw a chance to get an the choice of Palma, whose policy is one Illinois man in the cabinet, so I suggested of friendliness to the United States, should his name to Grant and pointed out some prove to be a sound step, unless the man is much belied.

NAGGING A NATION.

Ignoble Attempts to Stir Up Strife with Germany.

New York Tribune. Nagging at Germany continues. It is an gnoble practice, but it must be supposed to afford some morbid enjoyment to those who indulge in it. Human tastes are varied There are those who love to bully and to oppress the weak, and others who exult in making unpleasant faces or opprobrious gestures at the strong, the latter trusting to their own insignificance or their agility to give them immunity from punishment. There are also those who, through restlessness or thoughtlessness or something even more discreditable, find pleasure in nagging, not at individuals, which would be bad form. but at nations, for which occupation each holds himself to be a chartered libertine. For a nation cannot bring suit for slander, and if its government takes any notice of an attack is not that distinction for the attacker? And what can be more indicative of the most vigilant patriotism than to be perpetually bristling, porcuping-wise, against some foreign power?

Such nagging is, however, in fact a comoliment-though unmeant-to the object of it. For it indicates that the latter is a great and important nation. No one would waste his nagging upon a small and insignificent object. It indicates that it is a nation in particularly close relations with this one. Otherwise there would be no zest in the nagging process. You couldn't raise a bit of enthusiasm by lampooning, however severely, the Askhooned of Swat. It indicates, also, which is perhaps most to the point, that the nation which is nagged at is peacefully and amicably disposed toward the one whose people do the nagging, and is inclined not to resent violently such annoyance but to endure it with patie bearance. For we cannot suppose they really desire or mean to provoke hostilities. If they thought there was actual danger of war they would cease their nagging in a jiffy. The charm of the performance to them lies in its appearance of great temerity and at the same time its entire freedom from danger-like poking sticks at a stuffed

11on. . . . The facts are, as our Washington correspondent yesterday made plain, that Germany has taken pains to consult the United States in advance concerning the Venezuelan matter and to shape its course so as to give this country no offence, and there seems to be no possibility of any misunderstanding or embarrassment over the affair, Those are the facts. It is not the part of patriotism to misrepresent them. It is not a welcome service to our own government to play the marplot or to conjure up bugaboos. It is no credit to our own land and

people to mag at other nations. SHILING REMARKS.

Detroit Free Press: "I don't see how you breathe in here," said Gummey, who had entered the stuffy newspaper office.
"I don't," said the editor briefly. "Haven't time to breathe."

Philadelphia Press: "Yes, ma'am." said the facetious clerk, "these are genuine In-dian moccasins." dian moccasins."
"You don't say!" said the old lady.
"Fact, ma'am, I assure you. Made on
the 'Last of the Mohicans."

Brooklyn Life: "Kape alive, Mikel We're rescuin' ye."

Voice from the debris: "Is big Clancy up there wid ye?"
"Sure he is."
"Ast him wud he be so kind as t'step aff the rooins. I've enough on top av me wid-

rooins. out him. Puck: Lady—My husband won't wear those shirts I bought him for Christmas, I didn't think he would; and now I'd like to

exchange them. hatpins.

Philadelphia Press: "That's right!" ex-claimed old Mr. Bull, approvingly, after reading of the proposed legislation against anarchists. "It's a good thing to keep anarchy out of this country altogether." "The idea!" cried old Mrs. Bull, "why, they ain't nothin' better to rub on bruises and burns!"

Cieveland Plain Dealer: "An Alabama awyer shot at a client and missed a vital "I dunno. Perhaps he wanted to administer his estate."

THE OLD WORLDLING.

Boston Transcript He shambles by each sunny afternoon; His portly form is shrunken as a spectre; His face is vacant as the morning moon. Quaffed is his nectar.

Out of his eyes the dancing light is gor Out of his blood the wanton warmth thrilled it; Out of his air the charm that conquests When fancy willed it.

Proud was his port and tasty his array; His days and nights o'erflowed with song and laughter; He never dreamed that these would pass And this come after.

He courted pleasure and secured it still; He asked for friends, and love, and these were given; He craved all wordly good and had his fill; He sought not heaven. His friends have vanished never to return His pleasures, treasures, all his heart's

His passions only in their embers burn; Mute is his lyre. For him the eventime has brought no light: Its sighing breezes pity as they kiss him: The dark will bear his to the wastes of

night; Earth will not miss him

Alas, the life that has no upward look, No sacrifice of self, no high endeavor; Its taste becoming like the seer's book, Bitter forever!