

indissoluble chain with the rest of the colonies." In the Evening Post, 1803: "The whole (the attitude of the United States toward France when France got Louisiana from Spain) is then a question of expediency. Two courses only present: First, to negotiate, and endeavor to purchase; and if this fails, to go to war. Secondly, to seize at once on the Floridas and New Orleans, and then negotiate."

Benjamin Franklin hinted that England might have to give up Canada: "Britain possesses Canada. It might be humiliating to her to give it up on the demand of America. Perhaps America will not demand it. But on the mind of the people in general would it not have an excellent effect if Britain should voluntarily offer to give up this province? And I hinted that, if England should make us a voluntary offer of Canada, expressly for the purpose of effecting durable peace and sweet reconciliation, it might have a good effect." Treaty with France in 1778, written by him: "If the United States should think fit to attempt the reduction of the British power in the northern part of America, or the islands of Bermudas, those countries or islands, in case of success, shall be confederated or dependent upon the said United States."

Chief Justice John Marshall thought the power of the constitution was sufficient for expansion in his opinion of the American Insurance Co. vs. Canter, United States Supreme Court Records of 1828: "The Constitution confers absolutely upon the government of the Union the power of making war and of making treaties; consequently, that government possesses power of acquiring territory, either by conquest or by treaty. The usage of the world is, if a nation is not entirely subdued, to consider the holding of conquered territory as a mere military occupation until its fate shall be determined at the treaty of peace. If it be ceded by the treaty the acquisition is confirmed, and the ceded territory becomes a part of the nation to which it is annexed, either on the terms stipulated in the treaty of cession or on such terms as its new master shall impose."

"They (the inhabitants of Florida, which was then a territory) do not, however, participate in political power—they do not share in the government until Florida shall become a state. In the meantime Florida continues to be a territory of the United States, guarded by virtue of the clause in the Constitution (Section 3, Article 4) which empowers congress 'to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.'"

Douglas said, in a speech at Freeport, Ill., August 27, 1858, the law of nations is to multiply and expand: "When it becomes necessary in our growth and progress to acquire more territory I am in favor of it. It is idle to tell me or you that we have territory enough. Our fathers supposed that we had enough when our territory extended to the Mississippi river, but a few years' growth and expansion satisfied them that we needed more, and the Louisiana territory, from the west branch of the Mississippi to the British possessions, was acquired. Then we acquired Oregon, then California and New Mexico. We have enough for the present, but this is a young and growing nation. I tell you increase and multiply and expand is the law of this nation's existence. You cannot limit this great Republic by mere boundary lines, saying, 'Thus far shalt thou go and no further.' Just as fast as our interests and our destiny require more territory in the north, in the south, or the islands of

the sea, I am for it."

William H. Seward's ideas on the development of Canada, in a speech at St. Paul September 18, 1860: "Standing here and looking far off into the Northwest I can see the Russian as he busily occupies himself in establishing seaports, and towns, and fortifications, on the verge of this continent, at the outposts of St. Petersburg, and I can say, 'Go on, and build up your outposts all along the coast, even up to the Arctic ocean—they will yet become the outposts of my own country—monuments to the civilization of the United States in the Northwest.' So I look off on Prince Rupert's Land and Canada and see there an ingenious, enterprising and ambitious people occupied with bridging rivers and constructing canals, railroads and telegraphs to organize and preserve British provinces north of the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence and around the shores of the Hudson Bay, and I am able to say: 'It is very well; you are building excellent states to be hereafter admitted into the American Union.'"

And in a senate speech in August, 1852: "A war about these fisheries (the British fisheries in North America) would be a war which would result either in the independence of the British provinces or in their annexation to the United States. I devoutly pray God that this consummation may come, the sooner the better; but I do not desire it at the cost of war, or injustice. I am content to wait for the ripened fruit which must fall."

Henry Clay said in a letter to Stephen F. Miller, July 27, 1844: "I have, however, no hesitation in saying that, far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, I should be glad to see it, without dishonor, without war, with the common consent of the Union, and upon just and fair terms. It would be unwise to refuse a permanent acquisition, which will exist as long as the globe remains, on account of a temporary institution (slavery)."

Albert Gallatin said in a letter January 13, 1803, to Thomas Jefferson: "To me it would appear: That the United States as a nation have an inherent right to acquire territory. That whenever the territory has been acquired congress has the power either of admitting it into the Union as a new state, or of annexing it to a state with the consent of that state, or of making regulation for the government of such territory."

Valedictory.

The Courier in the future as in the past will print club reports, programs and discussions. The title, official organ, was conferred on the paper for a year. The editor has had no intention for several months of requesting that the title be conferred on the paper for another year. In the opinion of many good club women the title means that all other departments of the paper are to be colorless and unbiassed by any opinions of the editor. If the total membership of the state federation of women's clubs had taken the paper, I should feel that the editorial pages of the Courier owed neutrality to its clientele of all political parties, but under the circumstances, the obligation was discharged last winter, when from twelve to eighteen pages a month were devoted to the club department.

Everyday life, politics and local and national happenings, among which the doings of clubs and club women are a part, interest all women. They interest me so much that it is an act of impossible self-denial to avoid thinking and writing about them.

The effort in The Courier to confine oneself to the topics which women are supposed to be interested in, was at best, only spasmodic. A sustained effort to re-edit an old paper with traditions and an already established circulation was expected of the editor. Under certain circumstances it might have been accomplished, though, nature, predisposition and temperament are difficult to train out of an editor. My own opinion is that women are quite as interested and quite as radical in politics as men are, and that they are no more interested in dress, cooking recipes, and tittle-tattle than men are. This is why the "woman's department" of the Sunday papers is such a neglected, lonesome spot. The old-fashioned women of the Arabella and Araminta type, who said La! and fainted and cried when things happened, women who had not the presence of mind of Jill with her "vinegar and brown paper," would have read the columns of "Advice to Wives and Mothers" with appreciation. Men cling to the old-fashioned woman and will not admit that she is gone forever. But she is, and the isolated survivals of the type prove that she is as extinct as the American bison. A woman editor of a daily paper would have the penetration not to run a "Woman's Department," knowing that it is despised of women, but men cling to their ideals of women closer and more persistently than to other forms of error.

The editor of The Courier is thankful to the club women of Nebraska for their good will and many encouraging messages and hopes, and doubts not that her kindly feelings are returned. I hope that the attempt and the earnest desire to serve the club women of Nebraska have not been entirely obliterated by the expressions of the editor's political opinions. I believe that clubs are an expression of the fraternity and internationality of the age. I believe that their energy will finally be directed towards developing and stimulating some form of economic activity, nor be entirely dissipated as it now is with some exceptions, in literary study and essays. The reality of the problems which will perplex the crowding generations will secure consideration and solution from an organization which is still in its infancy and is still unconscious of its strength and dynamic energy. I believe that newspapers are needed by the clubs to record their progress and stimulate them by recording it, but many newspapers can do it better than one newspaper. Therefore this valedictory.

"Tell me the truth," said the woman. "Tell me the truth, that I may forgive it all."

So the man told her—almost all the truth.

"How could you?" she cried. "How could you do it?" And the tears hung heavy in her eyes. "Oh, why did you tell me?"

But the Ghost had come.
And it dwelt in her heart.

Mrs. Candid—My husband had a terrible habit of sleeping in church, but he broke himself of it.

Mrs. Deering—How?

Mrs. Candid—Gave up attending church.—Town Topics.

Hewitt—I advertised today for an office-boy who couldn't whistle.

Jewett—You don't expect to get any answers, do you?—Town Topics.

THE MAN WITH A BRAIN.

Hail! all hail,
to the laboring man,
Who uses his brain
as well as his hand
Who works independently,
and lets no one say
For whom he may labor,
at how much per day.

To this laboring man
the future is bright
He works for his family,
his home and right
He goes forth to labor,
and tries to improve
For the sake of his family
and all whom they love.

He knows his employer,
will do what he can
To proportion the savings
of each laboring man.
But if one uses brains
and earns so much per day
Why should the half hand
receive the same pay?

The man who works
and his heart's full of joy
Will advance in the future,
and he will employ
The hand whose prime object
in life is each day
To do the least work
and get the most pay.

I believe in the union,
and its strong helping hand
To lift up each brother
and help him to stand
On the firm rock of merit,
to live and let live
And all to get pay
for the labor they give.

But the rule that compels
the employer to pay
To each man spite of merit
the same sum each day
Makes man a machine
without power to rise,
No hope for the future,
no star in his skies.

Thus he plods on
like the ox in the road
Without thought or endeavor
to lighten his load
Oh! wake up my brother
improve all you can
And help one another
for this is God's plan.

And whether in store,
in factory or field
Your God-given manhood
you never must yield
But work for yourself,
your family and home
And look to the future
for blessings to come.

—T. P. Kennard.

BESIDE THE SEA.

"Oh, why the foam that high is piled
Along the rocks and sand?"
"Because the ocean waves, my child,
Are washing on the strand."
"But ain't the water hard?" "Oh, no,
Because, I've told you oft,
The couples spoon beside it so
'Tis getting very soft."

—Town Topics.

"Tell me, where is fancy bred?"
Asked the poet in despair;
And the guileless maiden said:
"At the baker's, over there!"

Town Topics.