

opinion of the people of the United States in regard to reciprocal trade relations with Cuba. Congress is very slow in appreciating that the delay and contemplated refusal of justice to the people of Cuba is obnoxious to Americans. There is a gulf between the people and the senators that delays and frequently breaks off communications between them and their constituents. Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Indiana and Nebraska republicans have unqualifiedly endorsed the policy of the president, and condemned the conspiracy against him.

Governor of Nebraska

All members of the republican party who believe in popular government as opposed to machine-made nominations are pleased with the candidates nominated for state offices and with the resolutions and platform adopted by the state convention. Only a comparatively small proportion of the people of Nebraska are acquainted with the nominee for governor, Mr. J. H. Mickey of Osceola, but he was opposed by the Thompson machine; therefore, the presupposition is justifiable that the next governor of Nebraska is a man of stronger initiative than the machine approves. What kind of a governor he will make will develop when he has been tried.

In selecting a comparatively unknown man the delegates ask the republicans who go to the polls to vote to take the guarantee of the convention instead of their own personal knowledge. As a whole the courage and democracy of the convention was demonstrated. The conduct in office of the next governor and the other state officials nominated by the convention will either prove or impeach its discrimination.

Many citizens of the state look forward to the day when the candidates for governor nominated by both the democratic and the republican conventions will be distinguished men known for their ability, breeding and culture. There is surely every reason why the state should have the services of the wisest and best and the most honored of its citizens. Such men gravitate to the larger cities for the same reason that the larger grains come to the top when a shallow vessel of wheat is shaken. The nomination of governor which Mr. Mickey has accepted may be the shaking process which will bring into the field of vision the figure of an able, noble chief executive of the state. Most great men are born on farms and most great men end their careers in cities. Youth passed in the city deadens originality. On the other hand, a great man all by himself on a farm is lonesome and occasionally embittered by the reflection that of all his countrymen not one knows that he is great.

The governor represents the state on national occasions. He should, therefore, embody the graces of the highest type of the Nebraska citizen. The state has a small average of illiteracy. The governor of the state should have the manners, the speech and the whole increment of the educated man.

At the present time the salary paid by this rich state is so meagre that if it were not for the honor we could not get a fifth-rate man to consent to spend his whole time in the service of the state. But in the past we have been served by intelligent, high-minded governors, and it is likely that the same sort of material will still be available. Only, we ought to be ashamed to get good men at a bargain. The state is rich enough to be dignified and to pay a fair price for its most important job.

Genio Madison Lambertson

It is an old habit of human nature to look back at the men who have been and to discredit the promise of the immature by comparing them with the men who have gone. With us the age of the pioneer is passing away. One after another, the men who were young college graduates in 1870, who with the true pioneer spirit and hope came to Nebraska and have given the state of their culture and fibre, are passing away. It is fortunate for the state that such men as Mr. Morton and Mr. Lambertson turned to Nebraska in the days

when the adventurous blood of youth filled their veins. They came to the border bringing with them the love of culture, order and the ability and influence to graft that which was theirs by heredity and education on the new country. Such men have stamped their characters upon our institutions and ideals. Visitors who come to the west for the first time are surprised by the self-possession and quality of our society and institutions. They expect rawness and they find savoir faire.

Mr. Lambertson was a pre-eminent pioneer. He had the qualities, the manner and the tastes of an old civilization. But he possessed, withal, the individual initiative of the pioneer and he came west and helped, with others of his noble type, to make Nebraska what it is. The overwhelming, long-continued influence of the pioneer will be his. Future generations will forget his name, perhaps, but he helped make the die that will still be used to shape the youth of this section.

Controlled strength and inherent dignity lent Mr. Lambertson's rugged, gaunt features their own beauty. Rare scholarship and mental vigor were aids to the spirit in giving dignity and power to features that would have been homely but for the transfiguring effect of a noble character.

His ability and integrity were sealed by various positions in the gift of society. The man who has just died at the age of fifty-two years was distinguished by the exalted respect of the bar of this state; as a lawyer of sound learning and as an eloquent jury pleader he had a national reputation. In 1878 President Hayes appointed him United States district attorney for Nebraska. President Arthur reappointed him and he served for eight years. President Harrison made him first assistant secretary of the treasury.

During all the changes and chances of politics, Mr. Lambertson has been a consistent republican, having ever in mind the highest interests and permanent distinction of his party. He is gone, and it is forever too late, but he had the character, the standing, the good will and confidence of his fellow-men, the education, the ability, the intelligent patriotism and the experience of life and law to have served Nebraska in the United States senate with the distinction that appertains always to the office, but not invariably to the men who are elected by state legislatures to go there. We are jealous of conferring this honor upon our best citizens and give it sometimes to those men who spend money to elect a republican or a democratic legislature, or to that man who has a machine of his own and controls it absolutely. No one claims that these men can acceptably serve their state or their country; but by some process, mysterious forever to the feminine mind, it is reckoned that the machinist has earned the consideration of the legislature and that it is an instance of black ingratitude if the members do not give him their suffrage for the senate. If it were not for the popularity of this threadbare, abstruse syllogism, Mr. Lambertson would have been elected to the senate, not as a recognition of his life and ability and probity, but because Nebraska sorely needs the services of such a man in Washington.

Mr. Lambertson was useful to his time and peculiarly useful to the new country where he chose to cast his lot. The profession, the church, and the community at large are the poorer for his premature death. It is not true that his place will be filled. Somebody will do what he has done, but it will be many years before the new hand will be as useful to the community. His widow and his fatherless daughters have the sincere sympathy of a community which is itself bereft.

Greek Letter Fraternities

In consequence of the prejudice which exists and occasionally is strongly manifested against the Greek letter fraternities, fraternity young men and women should adopt a more rigid, rather than a looser rule of conduct than other undergraduates. The extra rowdiness and license which they allow themselves should be superseded by more elegant standards, or the

prejudice which undoubtedly exists against them will grow into active opposition.

The trustees of the university of Mississippi ordered last fall in the beginning of the year the chapters of the fraternities established in the institution to make no initiations until the year of 1903. That is, not for a college year and a half are the fraternities allowed to make accessions. The inference is that by that time they will be weakened and they can then be compelled to give up their organizations altogether.

The Mississippi fraternities were alarmed and sent a pan-Hellenic deputation to the legislature whose mission was to induce the legislators to make the trustees rescind their order. The legislators considered the subject not their business, which, considering the all-absorbing nature and instincts of a member of a state legislature, is very peculiar. But their refusal is authentic history.

The fraternities having chapters in the university are Delta Psi, Phi Delta Theta, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Sigma Chi, Phi Kappa Psi, Delta Tau Delta, Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Southern Kappa Alpha.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Mirror states that the anti-fraternity movement began at Arkansas university. The "Barbarians" of the latter institution began the movement in the press and gained political support. The press of the state aided them unthinkingly and helped the anti-fraternity collegians to secure pledges from candidates for the legislature binding them to pass a law whose effect was the banishment of the fraternities. By this law no fraternity man can receive a college honor or hold office in the battalion above the grade of second lieutenant. Every faculty fraternity man must repudiate in writing his fraternity allegiance. The result has been that two fraternities have withdrawn charters and that others will follow suit.

"The leader of the 'antis' at Arkansas, as soon as he saw victory in sight, opened a correspondence with students at Tulane, Washington and Lee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Texas, and Vanderbilt. The first results of this correspondence have been shown at the university of Mississippi. The situation there differs radically from that at Arkansas. The youngest chapters there

were established nearly thirty years ago and others are forty and fifty years old. No large number of colleges have had the fraternity system longer. The fraternity men are a large majority of the students, nearly four-fifths. The university is the paramount institution of the state. Everywhere are its alumni, alumni of the fraternities. Yet the inconsiderable handful of independents routed the fraternity men, defeated them with the trustees, succeeded in staving off action by the legislature. Representing to the trustees that the fraternity men were immoral, disloyal to the university, and that they monopolized all college offices, the independents secured the desired decree in spite of protests from the fraternity men, demands for investigation and opportunities for rebuttal of the charges. The general secretary of Delta Tau Delta has entered into correspondence with the secretaries of the other fraternities and some concerted action will be taken."

The concerted action which all college communities hopelessly hope for is an effort towards reform in fraternity manners and morals, not their extinction.

He—I asked your father's consent by telephone.

She—What was his answer?

He—He said: "I don't know who you are, but it's all right."

"Do you ever advise your patients to take exercise, doctor?" "Oh, yes; it's perfectly safe to do so. They never take it."—Indianapolis News.

Miss Brighton—What a lovely watch-fob, Mr. Borem. Is your watch equally pretty?

Mr. Borem—Here it is.

Miss Brighton—What! Eleven o'clock! Why, I had no idea it was so late, had you?—Chicago Daily News.

Mrs. Crawford (exchanging confidences)—How did Mr. Crabshaw act after you accepted him?

Mrs. Crabshaw—As nearly as I can figure, my dear, it was just then that he stopped acting.—Town Topics.

Crawford—Does your wife clean house every spring?

Crabshaw—No, once in a while I can coax her to move instead.

THE CORONATION CHAIR



The famous oak chair on which King Edward, if he survives his present illness, will be crowned, has been used for the enthronization of every British ruler since the time of Edward I. Beneath its seat is the famous stone said to be the very stone upon which the Patriarch Jacob rested his head. It is said to emit a singing noise when the legitimate sovereign is being crowned.