

The Nebraska Independent.

VOL. XIII.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, JANUARY 9, 1902.

NO. 34.

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION

Big Bugs Get Disgusted and Go Away—The Nicaraguan Canal—The New Cuban President Shows Signs of Stubbornness

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—President Roosevelt's upsetting of precedent made a very bad mess of the New Year's reception at the White house.

It has been the custom hitherto for the various official bodies beginning with the diplomatic corps, the supreme court, the cabinet, the senate and the house to arrive at the White house at set hours announced beforehand.

This time the stated times were announced, but when the reception was on, each body was compelled to wait until the preceding one had cleared the way whether its time was up or not.

The result was that several scores of disgraced public men with the ladies of their families left in disgust after having been compelled to stand in the cold outside the portico until their patience had been exhausted.

President Roosevelt seems to pride himself on always having a way of his own, but having a way of his own brings him into unpleasant conflict with everybody, who, under other administrations, has been led to expect a different and more agreeable way.

The first business before congress after the holidays is the Nicaragua canal bill.

The state department has been active at work clearing the diplomatic way for this measure by securing from Nicaragua and Costa Rica an unconditional right of way over the proposed route six miles wide.

While these two governments do not surrender absolute sovereignty, so many rights and privileges are given that nothing but the shell of sovereignty is left them.

They will have no more to say if the canal should be built than Turkey has in regard to the administration of Egypt.

In the meanwhile an authorized agent of the Panama canal company is hurrying to the United States with a proposition to sell the whole company with its rights and privileges for the sum of forty million dollars.

He is probably too late to accomplish anything, as Roosevelt seems committed to the Nicaragua proposition, while McKinley was really in favor of Panama.

An effort will be made to secure proper consideration of the Panama project, but it is doubtful if at this hour it will be given the preference over Nicaragua.

It is whispered that Roosevelt threatened to veto the Philippine tariff bill if it came to him in the shape in which it came before the house.

That measure was so brutally mercenary and inconsiderate of the interests of the Filipinos that George H. Dyer, anti-colonial tax legislation glowed with generosity in comparison.

Consequently the senate to avoid for the present conflict with the White house is having a Philippine tariff bill prepared by the committee on colonial affairs to be offered as an amendment to the house bill.

The senate has no constitutional right to originate revenue legislation, but has always got around this inhibition by amending the house bills to suit its own sweet fancy.

The senate Philippine bill will follow closely the recommendations of the Philippine commission, which has urged that 50 per cent of the American tariff rates will be sufficient for the island revenues.

This peculiar tariff legislation will fit into the supreme court's patchwork decision that the Philippines are a part of the United States when it comes to suppressing insurrections, but not when tariff legislation is to be considered.

Before any legislation, however, is enacted, congress will have a chance to learn Governor Taft's side of his controversy with General Chaffee. Chaffee says that Taft is promoting insurrection by toddling the natives, Taft says Chaffee is promoting insurrection by the severity of his treatment and the outrageous conduct of his soldiers.

The administration is looking grimly on while Germany threatens to collect from Venezuela several million dollars in claims.

German contractors built several hundred miles of railways in Venezuela and took advantage of the government's guarantee to make the road cost six times what it ought to. Castro refused to make good and the kaiser is trying to squeeze him.

There is a grave suspicion that Germany would like a coaling station on the Venezuelan coast which would in time develop into a fortified port from which the inter-oceanic canal could be menaced. This the United States cannot permit.

Estrada Palma, the newly elected president of Cuba, always looks as though he were half asleep. He was picked out as the administration candidate for the office because it was thought that he could be handled in favor of annexation.

Having been elected, he shows signs of sudden independence, will not come to Washington for instructions, but will sail directly from New York and talks like a man of sense and discernment, for the upbuilding of free and united Cuba.—D. P. B.

GRAVEYARD TRANQUILITY

That is the Sort That the Official Reports Show is Prevailing the Island of Porto Rico

Governor Hunt of Porto Rico says in his message to the legislature that "tranquillity and contentment prevail; the commerce of the island has been

able." This is cheering news. If the Porto Ricans are tranquil and contented their lot is indeed enviable.

The latest report of the superior board of health of the island does not fall so pleasantly on the ear as does the message of the governor. This report says there has been a steady improvement in the health of Porto Ricans, but that existing conditions are not satisfactory. Anemia, i. e., starvation, is still the chief cause of mortality. To it are charged up 12,076 out of the 41,854 deaths during the year ending on June 30 last. It is evident that a large number of Porto Ricans did not get enough nourishing food to keep them alive. The report says that whatever decrease there has been in this alarming cause of mortality is due to "the increased amount of foodstuffs available in the country as a result of American sovereignty."

This report also makes the statement, painful and almost inexplicable, that in the last four years the deaths have exceeded the births. The following table is given:

	Births.	Deaths.
1897	25,827	31,980
1898	19,719	33,614
1899	23,331	38,727
1900	20,259	41,854

If that sort of tranquillity continues it will not be many years until Porto Rico will be the most tranquil spot on the face of the earth. Since that time when a newspaper man who would tell the truth has not been allowed in the island, there is no means of knowing the situation there except what we get from the "official" statistics. The Independent has an idea that in a country where the death rate is more than double the birth rate, there ought to be very great tranquillity.

Governor Hunt reported the facts as far as that is concerned. Think of it! Twelve thousand and seventy-six people died of starvation in one year! Anemia means without blood, but it is only a doctor's term for starvation. Those people would have bled enough if they had plenty to eat.

DON'T LIKE ROOT

Washington Residents in a Quiet Way Let Secretary Root Know What They Thought of His Idiotic Reprimand

On New Year's day General Miles, soldier that he is, walked at the head of more than one hundred uniformed high ranked officers of the army, and with courtly, dignified manner took the hand of a president who, through his clerks, the secretary of war, had grossly insulted him. Miles is every inch a soldier, and he never showed the soldier's traits to greater advantage than in his call at the White house.

Later in the day calls at two houses gave indication of how Washington sentiment is crystallizing over the Schley matter. General Miles and Secretary of War Root's houses are within a stone's throw of each other, though one is around the corner. In front of Miles' house all through the afternoon was a throng of carriages, private and public. Inside the house was a crush of citizens of all degrees.

The reprimand of the late reprimanded military chief, Senators, representatives, high judicial dignitaries, great land and sea fighters with their wives, daughters and sweethearts filled the great parlors and wished the general long years of fame, health and happiness. The general himself, stood in station and pinked with health, grand with quiet dignity, his left hand leaning on the hilt of his sheathed sword, his right resting on the floor, in quiet tones he responded to the heartfelt congratulations, no bitterness, no complaint, no criticism. He proved himself a magnificent hero this quiet New Year's day, both at the White house and in his own home.

Just around the corner the man through whom the president had insulted Miles, the Secretary of War, was with his winsome wife and beautiful women friends, also keeping open house. The rooms were spacious and classically furnished, handsomer by far than the Miles mansion. But callers were few. Carriages and visitors, as compared with those at the Miles home, were in painful disparity. Everybody noticed it, everybody mentioned it.

The sentiment has been growing and within forty-eight hours has gained immense head that Dewey and Schley and Miles, the great sailors and the greatest American soldier living, have been outrageously treated by the heads of the civil government. The receptions at the Miles and Root mansions pointed the drift and tenor of public thought upon the subject. Said a senator today:

"Roosevelt lost his head when he approved that outrageous reprimand of Miles. He talked to him as a brutal lord would tongue-lash his menial. It would not outrage a boot-black as Root outraged Miles."

The sentiment for Schley and against the naval cabal that plotted his disgrace is gathering force hourly. Senators and members who a week ago were silent now declare openly that justice must be done the real hero of Santiago and that his traducers must be punished. By the time congress meets the administration whippersnappers will hardly be able to keep their lines unbroken.

Advocates Right Principles

Editor Independent: Please send enclosed \$1 for subscription. I am well pleased with your paper; it advocates by principles to a dot. I hope your paper will still continue to keep up the battle for human rights and civil liberty for all people and special privileges to none. I want no trusts in mine. I am a man of W. J. Bryan's sentiments and politics.

THE ARMORPLATE TRUST

A Government That Allows its Tariff Laws to be Used to More Than Double the Cost of Its Navy

The investigation of the armor plate trust a few years ago developed the most astonishing state of scoundrelism that ever disgraced a set of government officials. On account of the trusts holding all the avenues of information, the people never knew the facts. At that time there happened to be a democratic majority—such as it was—in the house of representatives and a committee was appointed to investigate the armor trust. The evidence showed the most damnable piece of swindling on the part of Carnegie that was ever exposed by an investigation. It came near amounting to high treason for he had furnished plugged plates for our battleships that were no more protection than so much sheet iron. The plates were on the ships when some patriotic wage-workers came to Washington and revealed the facts. Carnegie was fined some four or five hundred thousand dollars and the matter was hushed up. The Gettysburg company and Carnegie had formed a trust that was going and were holding up the government to the tune of uncounted thousands, all the time selling the same armor to Russia and other nations at half the price they sold it to the United States. The same armor could have been bought in Russia and shipped back to this country at a great profit, if it had not been for the tariff. Attorney General Knox was the lawyer that fought the armor trust's battles in those days. He is a member of Roosevelt's cabinet now. The New York World, in commenting on the confirmation of Knox, says:

"It is a fact publicly notorious that the armor plate trust has effectually destroyed all competition in this country—aided, of course, by the tariff—between the manufacturers of armor plate. As a result of that successful 'conspiracy in restraint of trade'—so termed by the Sherman act—the United States government has been, and is now being, compelled to pay \$200 per ton and upwards for armor plate for its warships, such as are bought by other governments for prices ranging from \$200 to \$250 per ton."

"Two secretaries of the navy, one a republican, the other a democrat, have officially reported to the senate that by this combination of armor plate makers the cost of naval construction has been increased by enormous sums, aggregating millions of dollars."

"Why has Mr. Knox taken no step to break up the armor plate trust? Is it not clearly within the definition of an 'illegal combination' given by the supreme court on December 4, 1899, when, in deciding the Addystone Pipe and Steel company's case, it said:

"The Addystone combination was not one which simply secured for its members fair and reasonable prices for the article dealt in by them. . . . The effect of the combination was to enhance prices beyond a sum which was reasonable."

"And when congress has acted by the passage of a statute like the one under consideration (the Sherman anti-trust law) does not such a contract clearly violate that statute? We think it is plain that this contract of combination effects this result."

"There can be any honest or reasonable doubt that under this decision of the highest federal court the armor plate trust could be convicted of violating the anti-trust law? Can there be any resting of the floor in quiet tones in that other historic ruling of the same court that it is against 'the substantial interests of the country that any one commodity should be within the sole power and subject to the sole will of one powerful combination of capital?'"

"Why has Mr. Knox ignored the petitions, the evidence submitted in his name against this armor plate combination, which is levying vast and continuous tribute on the whole American people? Why has he refused to take one single step to restrain, prevent or punish its extortionate operations? Does he not clearly lack sympathy with the laws which cannot be enforced except by his direction?"

"The republican majority of the senate, in voting to confirm him, confess in effect that they, too, lack sympathy with such laws as exist for the prevention and restraint of unjust monopolies?"

BRYAN IN MASSACHUSETTS

He Tells the People That a Party Must Have Steadfastness in its Principles

A dispatch hidden away in the graveyard of one of the great dailies was discovered the other day. It said that the democratic state committee of Massachusetts had held a meeting and unanimously reaffirmed the previous platforms of that state in which public ownership and the referendum had been advocated. That is all that the paper printed, but there were other interesting things. No doubt, that could have been reported. Those democrats must have referred with exultation to the immense gain that had been made under these platforms as well as to the capture of the city of Boston. Mr. Bryan is now in Massachusetts. He spoke in Worcester at a Jackson day banquet on the 6th, a little ahead of the birthday date, so that he could afterwards appear at New Haven and Boston. The reception that he received was just as enthusiastic as any ever given him when he was a candidate for the presidency. Among other things he said:

"Among the traits of character helpful to his country than his steadfastness. When he believed a thing, he believed it. Where duty led he followed without questioning. When he decided that anything ought to be done, he did it, and no power could overawe him. He did not have in his veins a single drop of 'anything to do with blood.'"

"When Nicholas Biddle declared that through the national bank he could make and unmake congresses, Jackson replied that that was more power than any one man ought to have in this country, and he then began his war against Biddle and his bank, which resulted in the overthrow of that great financier and the institution which he so autocratically controlled. Others were afraid that Biddle's influence, if antagonized, would defeat the democratic party, but Jackson saw in it a menace to his country and he did not stop to consider what effect an attack on the bank would have on himself or on his party. He was ever his name and celebrate his day."

"Benton, in reviewing Jackson's work, said that, as Cicero overthrew the conspiracy of Cataline and saved Rome, so Jackson overthrew the bank and saved America. We shall observe this day in vain if we do not gather from the life of Jackson inspiration and encouragement for the work which lies before us. Today the democratic party needs to learn from the hero of New Orleans the lesson of steadfastness; it needs to learn from him not only that to be right is more important than to be successful, but that to be right is the best way to insure success."

"A party must have principles or it can have no claim upon public confidence; and how can it commend its principles better than by standing by them? Who will have faith in the creed of a party if the party stands ready to barter away its creed in exchange for the promise of patronage? A halting, vacillating, timid party, which abandons its principles and drives away veterans."

"Another reason for steadfastness is found in the fact that no one can tell until the attempt is made what obstacles courage can overcome. The bold and fearless triumph where the timid fail. The victories which lie and light us, nobles, these can be snatched from the jaws of defeat by intrepid spirits, who preferred death to retreat."

"There is a profound philosophy as well as a religious truth in the words: 'He that saveth his life shall lose it.' The party that has no higher purpose than to save its own life will die because it deserves to die, but one that will die for the sake of a great cause will live because it deserves to live."

"Who says that we cannot afford to measure strength with the great monopolies which now arrogantly assume to control the domain of politics as well as the field of industry? Not until we can gather good fruit from an ever free and open market, we expect a private monopoly to bring forth public blessings. The water that has been poured into the stocks of our great corporations has for the most part been drawn from the agricultural regions, and the drouth that is sure to follow will teach the farmer the meaning of the trust system."

"The combination cannot lead to a very great increase in the supply of this measure of values. As production increases and the gold dollar cheapens, prices of commodities and labor, of course, rise and the costs of mining increase. This will serve as a partial brake against any unduly accelerated production; and the extension of the monetary use of gold to the silver countries, and to the taking up of outstanding silver money in gold using countries, would further assist in staying the fall or depreciation of the standard dollar. But Professor Shaler anticipates that the movement in gold production will probably be so strong that these resources could not be safely trusted to arrest it, and the monetary system of a great civilization would be subjected to the most revolutionary effects. 'All debts would be as effectively scaled down as though a despot had, for his profit, debased the coinage of the civilized world.'"

But there has been already, during the past three or four years, from this cause, a great scaling down of debts, a great depreciation of the dollar, reflected in a rise of some 35 per cent in the prices of commodities; and yet never has a change been so welcomed by the business and all the other interests, which in 1896 most strongly stood for a stable and honest dollar. Thus it is hardly to be supposed that Professor Shaler's startling predictions will spread much error in that direction."

We must regard his anticipations as possible, but not probable. There are no indications that gold is to be discovered in greater profusion than from time to time heretofore, and meantime the great and continued expansion of business and commerce and population provide a monetary demand which any probable increase in the gold supply will fall with pretty steadily diminishing effect. Nevertheless, the fact must be faced that either one of the precious metals affords a very uncertain, unreliable and unstable money basis; and the same is true to a less degree of the concurrent or alternative use of both, under the bimetallic plan. Ultimately civilized society will get away from what is a good deal of a barbarism—the employment of something most useful and valuable in the arts for the service merely of a medium of exchange.

Take Too Long

Editor Independent: It would take too long for me to write how I like your paper. If I had a printing press

STRAIGHT POPULISM

That is What is Taught by the Springfield Republican on the Money Question These Days

Perhaps the populist position on the money question was never more clearly stated in a short article than in the following editorial of the Springfield Republican. The writer seems to have started out to criticize the action of John P. Jones, but he winds up with a statement of the money question which will be accepted by every populist in the land. The Independent is under obligation to Mr. Gus J. Axelson of Chicago for calling the attention of the editor to it. The article is as follows:

In returning to the republican party Senator John P. Jones of Nevada makes a statement. He left the party solely because of its attitude on the money question, and he returns to it now not because that attitude has been changed or is right, but because he is with the party on other questions and the present enlarged output of gold has temporarily sunk the issue of bimetalism. The world's gold production, he says, is now greater than the combined product of gold and silver when he carried his light to the restoration of free silver coinage to the extent of leaving the party. This production, he believes, will continue to increase for some time to come, and as long as such is the case bimetalism as a political issue must remain in the republican party. But even long the limit of gold development will inevitably be reached, and "then the whole world will experience another dreadful period of hard times, which are always due primarily to scarcity of money."

Geologists were not wanting some time ago to express the opinion that the world has or had already about reached the limit in gold production, and that a great monetary crisis from contraction would soon threaten the gold standard nations. Now we find men of that scientific persuasion who see practically no limit to the expansion of gold production. Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard contributes an article to the International Monthly of November which presents reasons for believing that a time of almost unlimited gold production is upon us, threatening a great debasement of the dollar of account in the gold standard countries. We need quote no more than a closing paragraph to bring out the basis of Professor Shaler's rather startling opinion:

In reviewing with some brief additions, the foregoing account of the probable future of the gold supply, we see that we are evidently at the beginning of an increase due to an advance in mechanical and chemical inventions, which, in terms of labor, has greatly cheapened the cost of its production. These innovations have vastly extended the areas from which the metal may be profitably won. At the same time, the opening of the world to the enterprise of miners and capitalists has served to bring into the field of production many extensive regions which a generation ago were inaccessible. Moreover, the lowering of the rate of interest on money has had its effect in directing attention to investments of this nature. The result of this combination cannot be said to be a very great increase in the supply of this measure of values.

As production increases and the gold dollar cheapens, prices of commodities and labor, of course, rise and the costs of mining increase. This will serve as a partial brake against any unduly accelerated production; and the extension of the monetary use of gold to the silver countries, and to the taking up of outstanding silver money in gold using countries, would further assist in staying the fall or depreciation of the standard dollar. But Professor Shaler anticipates that the movement in gold production will probably be so strong that these resources could not be safely trusted to arrest it, and the monetary system of a great civilization would be subjected to the most revolutionary effects. 'All debts would be as effectively scaled down as though a despot had, for his profit, debased the coinage of the civilized world.'"

But there has been already, during the past three or four years, from this cause, a great scaling down of debts, a great depreciation of the dollar, reflected in a rise of some 35 per cent in the prices of commodities; and yet never has a change been so welcomed by the business and all the other interests, which in 1896 most strongly stood for a stable and honest dollar. Thus it is hardly to be supposed that Professor Shaler's startling predictions will spread much error in that direction."

We must regard his anticipations as possible, but not probable. There are no indications that gold is to be discovered in greater profusion than from time to time heretofore, and meantime the great and continued expansion of business and commerce and population provide a monetary demand which any probable increase in the gold supply will fall with pretty steadily diminishing effect. Nevertheless, the fact must be faced that either one of the precious metals affords a very uncertain, unreliable and unstable money basis; and the same is true to a less degree of the concurrent or alternative use of both, under the bimetallic plan. Ultimately civilized society will get away from what is a good deal of a barbarism—the employment of something most useful and valuable in the arts for the service merely of a medium of exchange.

Take Too Long

Editor Independent: It would take too long for me to write how I like your paper. If I had a printing press

recalls to my memory an old populist paper that I highly prized, the Farmers' Voice. I was so animated at your convenient coin carrier as an aid in prosecuting the good work that I herewith enclose a ten cent piece in the little pouch to aid you in it.

M. C. MINTON.

Bloomington, Tenn.

(The Farmers' Voice was frozen out and bought up by the plutocrats at the time they captured most of the agricultural papers. They tried the game on the Independent, but it didn't work.—Ed. Ind.)

ADVANCED DEMOCRACY

How it Has Brought the People of New Zealand From Poverty to Unsurpassed Riches in Ten Years

Since New Zealand achieved its international reputation as an exponent of advanced democracy, a succession of reports has had wide circulation to the effect that the colony was suffering financial embarrassment by reason of its social and economic experiments. These reports have been denied by various friends of New Zealand, but have continued to gain currency until they have now received the attention of her prime minister in his annual address to the colonial parliament. Premier Seddon's address has been summarized by Mr. Henry D. Lloyd in a remarkable letter to the New York Evening Post of December 7. His statement is briefly as follows: During the ten years since the radical party came into power the population of the country has increased 19 per cent, the exports 46 per cent, and the bank deposits 50 per cent. The wealth of the country per family has increased from \$5,700 to \$7,400—a figure exceeded nowhere in the world. The increase in the colony's debt is large (\$54,000,000, or \$300 per family), but the three-quarters of it invested in railroads, land settlements, advances to settlers, etc., not only pays interest on the bonds issued therefor, but yields a profit of \$300,000 a year to help pay on the remaining debt. Even the remaining debt is indirectly profitable, as nearly all of it was incurred for new roads, bridges, and public buildings, and for the purchase of native lands. There is no war debt whatever to depress industry. The gains of the decade have been exceptionally marked during the past five years of international prosperity, when the total amount of the war debt was \$1,500,000. The widely circulated report that the premier had confessed that the colony was approaching financial embarrassment had nothing back of it, it seems, except his statement to a delegation that new bonds could not now be issued for new undertakings except at a higher rate of interest, because of the heavy rates of interest from the treasury reports, the rates of interest in the London money market had been advanced by the loans to carry on the Boer war.—Outlook.

Two Pardons

On the first day of January Governor Savage issued an unconditional pardon to the defaulting state treasurer of Nebraska. On the following day the governor of South Dakota issued an unconditional pardon to a defaulting county auditor of South Dakota.

The state treasurer of Nebraska was convicted of deliberately appropriating to his own use a state warrant amounting to over \$180,000, while his actual default was over \$750,000, with the interest computed to the end of last year. The defaulting auditor of South Dakota was convicted for mutilating public records to cover a shortage of less than \$5,900.

The Nebraska governor commuted the sentence of the state treasury wrecker from twenty years to three and one-half years. The South Dakota governor commuted the sentence of the defaulting county auditor from five years to two and one-fourth years. The exercise of executive clemency to the South Dakota defaulter was preceded by the restitution by himself and his bondsmen of every dollar that he had embezzled. The executive clemency extended to the Nebraska embezzler was exercised without the repayment of a single dollar by the embezzler himself, who is reputed to have in his possession thousands of dollars of the surplus from his lawless deceptions, while the bondsmen who agreed to make good the loss incurred by the state have shown no disposition to reimburse the state for its enormous loss.

In the exercise of executive clemency the governor of Nebraska pretends to have acted upon a petition signed by the beneficiaries and side partners of the embezzler and a sympathetic mass of people who align positions indiscriminately, while the South Dakota governor acted upon the recommendation of the state board of pardons.

The contrast between the South Dakota pardon and the Nebraska pardon is so striking that it scarcely justifies

insult Miles and Dewey

Teddy's Conduct Criticized by Every Congressman in Washington—Public Receptions—Chinese Exclusion—Isthmian Canal

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—(Special Correspondence.)—This was essentially a "society" week in Washington. Congress has been adjourned for over two weeks and there has really been very few of the eastern congressmen in the city—most of them having gone to their homes to spend the holidays. On New Year's Day, the president held his annual New Year's reception—and it was attended as very few have ever been attended before. Every one was, of course, very anxious to see the president and curiosity was the essential element in drawing the crowd. He first of all received the diplomatic corps. Each member and attaché of the foreign legations in Washington, together with their wives and suites called, as is the custom, to pay their respects to the nation's executive. It was really a brilliant sight—each of the foreigners wearing the full insignia of his rank and title, covered over with the gold lace, wearing their medals, and having their swords buckled at their sides; each of them wearing their emblems of royalty, took their place in the diplomatic line according to the rank of their nation and seniority of the service, and shook hands with the president, wishing him all the compliments of the New Year. The procession was headed for the first time in the history by a personal Mrs. Pauncefote, the wife of the British ambassador in Washington.

Following the diplomatic reception, which lasted one hour, came the army and navy calls. All of the military and naval officers stationed in Washington are required by their "official etiquette" to call and pay their respects to the president on New Year's Day. The line was headed by Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles. Every one wanted to see how the president would receive General Miles after the curt rebuke of a few days before, and it turned out just as was expected. The president's hand was just touched by Miles, and with all the formality that he could muster, he wished Roosevelt the season's greetings and departed. Following the army line came the navy officers, headed by Admiral George Dewey. He was but slightly noticed by Roosevelt. The slight to these two great commanders of their respective branches of the service is full of significance, when it is compared with the warm message given by the president to many of the minor officers. Each officer was clad in the uniform of his rank, as this is required at all such functions.

Following the army and navy reception, the large crowd that lined for blocks entered the White house in single file. These were the curious, who just wanted to get a view at the interior of the White house and incidentally to see the receiving line. It surged in the main door until 3 o'clock and during that time the turnstiles showed that eight thousand one hundred shook hands with the president.

On Friday evening the eldest daughter of the president, Miss Alice Roosevelt, was formally introduced into society. It was called a small affair on the invitations sent out by Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt—but there were over seven hundred invitations sent out to the official and personal friends of the president's family. It was truly one of the most brilliant affairs of the season and was appreciated from the papers the rates of interest in the London money market had been advanced by the loans to carry on the Boer war.—Outlook.

Two Pardons

On the first day of January Governor Savage issued an unconditional pardon to the defaulting state treasurer of Nebraska. On the following day the governor of South Dakota issued an unconditional pardon to a defaulting county auditor of South Dakota.

The state treasurer of Nebraska was convicted of deliberately appropriating to his own use a state warrant amounting to over \$180,000, while his actual default was over \$750,000, with the interest computed to the end of last year. The defaulting auditor of South Dakota was convicted for mutilating public records to cover a shortage of less than \$5,900.

The Nebraska governor commuted the sentence of the state treasury wrecker from twenty years to three and one-half years. The South Dakota governor commuted the sentence of the defaulting county auditor from five years to two and one-fourth years. The exercise of executive clemency to the South Dakota defaulter was preceded by the restitution by himself and his bondsmen of every dollar that he had embezzled. The executive clemency extended to the Nebraska embezzler was exercised without the repayment of a single dollar by the embezzler himself, who is reputed to have in his possession thousands of dollars of the surplus from his lawless deceptions, while the bondsmen who agreed to make good the loss incurred by the state have shown no disposition to reimburse the state for its enormous loss.

In the exercise of executive clemency the governor of Nebraska pretends to have acted upon a petition signed by the beneficiaries and side partners of the embezzler and a sympathetic mass of people who align positions indiscriminately, while the South Dakota governor acted upon the recommendation of the state board of pardons.

The contrast between the South Dakota pardon and the Nebraska pardon is so striking that it scarcely justifies

insult Miles and Dewey

Teddy's Conduct Criticized by Every Congressman in Washington—Public Receptions—Chinese Exclusion—Isthmian Canal

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—(Special Correspondence.)—This was essentially a "society" week in Washington. Congress has been adjourned for over two weeks and there has really been very few of the eastern congressmen in the city—most of them having gone to their homes to spend the holidays. On New Year's Day, the president held his annual New Year's reception—and it was attended as very few have ever been attended before. Every one was, of course, very anxious to see the president and curiosity was the essential element in drawing the crowd. He first of all received the diplomatic corps. Each member and attaché of the foreign legations in Washington, together with their wives and suites called, as is the custom, to pay their respects to the nation's executive. It was really a brilliant sight—each of the foreigners wearing the full insignia of his rank and title, covered over with the gold lace, wearing their medals, and having their swords buckled at their sides; each of them wearing their emblems of royalty, took their place in the diplomatic line according to the rank of their nation and seniority of the service, and shook hands with the president, wishing him all the compliments of the New Year. The procession was headed for the first time in the history by a personal Mrs. Pauncefote, the wife of the British ambassador in Washington.

Following the diplomatic reception, which lasted one hour, came the army and navy calls. All of the military and naval officers stationed in Washington are required by their "official etiquette" to call and pay their respects to the president on New Year's Day. The line was headed by Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles. Every one wanted to see how the president would receive General Miles after the curt rebuke of a few days before, and it turned out just as was expected. The president's hand was just touched by Miles, and with all the formality that he could muster, he wished Roosevelt the season's greetings and departed. Following the army line came the navy officers, headed by Admiral George Dewey. He was but slightly noticed by Roosevelt. The slight to these two great commanders of their respective branches of the service is full of significance, when it is compared with the warm message given by the president to many of the minor officers. Each officer was clad in the uniform of his rank, as this is required at all such functions.

Following the army and navy reception, the large crowd that lined for blocks entered the White house in single file. These were the curious, who just wanted to get a view at the interior of the White house and incidentally to see the receiving line. It surged in the main door until 3 o'clock and during that time the turnstiles showed that eight thousand one hundred shook hands with the president.

On Friday evening the eldest daughter of the president, Miss Alice Roosevelt, was formally introduced into society. It was called a small affair on the invitations sent out by Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt—but there were over seven hundred invitations sent out to the official and personal friends of the president's family. It was truly one of the most brilliant affairs of the season and was appreciated from the papers the rates of interest in the London money market had been advanced by the loans to carry on the Boer war.—Outlook.

Two Pardons

On the first day of January Governor Savage issued an unconditional pardon to the defaulting state treasurer of Nebraska. On the following day the governor of South Dakota issued an unconditional pardon to a defaulting county auditor of South Dakota.

The state treasurer of Nebraska was convicted of deliberately appropriating to his own use a state warrant amounting to over \$180,000, while his actual default was over \$750,000, with the interest computed to the end of last year. The defaulting auditor of South Dakota was convicted for mutilating public records to cover a shortage of less than \$5,900.

The Nebraska governor commuted the sentence of the state treasury wrecker from twenty years to three and one-half years. The South Dakota governor commuted the sentence of the defaulting county auditor from five years to two and one-fourth years. The exercise of executive clemency to the South Dakota defaulter was preceded by the restitution by himself and his bondsmen of every dollar that he had embezzled. The executive clemency extended to the Nebraska embezzler was exercised without the repayment of