

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of November, 1902, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include Daily Bee (without Sunday), Daily Bee and Sunday, and Total.

Net total sales, 922,673. Net average sales, 80,755. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 27th day of November, A. D. 1902.

The fact that John L. Sullivan has again signed the pledge is another reasonable indication.

Mr. Senatorial Dendlock threatens to transfer his home, at least temporarily, from Nebraska to Colorado.

The first business in order for every Nebraska legislature is to repeal the bills passed by the preceding legislature.

It costs a big sum of money to stamp out the cattle foot and mouth disease, but it would cost far more not to stamp it out.

In biblical parlance, the burning up of the two big barns and 500 sheep at the Union stock yards at South Omaha was a Christmas burnt offering.

Submarine cable magnates manifest no anxiety over the specter of wireless competition, and the stock market reports indicate no panic on this score.

Prof. Estes' discovery that thoughts have color has long been well known in the newspaper profession, at least with respect to one color of journalism.

The most varied assortment of Santa Claus bric-a-brac is being unloaded upon the dead letter office at Washington for lack of proper directions to the postal carriers.

If any member of the Douglas delegation has anything under his hat or up his sleeve he would confer a favor on his constituents by taking them into his confidence.

The completion of the Pacific cable between San Francisco and Hawaii will relieve the country from the periodic press news from Honolulu by steamer via Victoria, B. C.

The Commercial club has appointed a committee to formulate amendments to the city charter. The first question that naturally presents itself is "Will the committee ever meet?"

The cattlemen would doubtless appreciate the actual help of the Denver Humane society in watering and sheltering the exposed cattle more than mere documentary evidence of sympathy for the suffering brutes.

No doubt is entertained among the well informed at Salt Lake that Reed Smoot controls a good majority of the Utah legislature for the United States senatorship, and whatever else his enemies are saying against him no one charges that he is talking too much.

Ex-Secretary Olney has politely declined an invitation to be the star guest of the forthcoming Jacksonian banquet in this city. If Mr. Olney is ever to be the democratic candidate for president the honor will have to be thrust upon him without waiting for his aid or consent.

One of the bills which the senate inherited from the last congress is for an amended federal bankruptcy law. It cures most of the defects which experience has developed in the present law, and was so carefully drawn as to pass the house with very little opposition. It is in such shape that it might easily have been disposed of by the senate before the holiday adjournment.

Kansas City grain men complain that the Burlington railroad has declared an embargo against their town by refusing to furnish cars for Kansas City shipments from southern Nebraska towns, from which nearly half the grain handled by Kansas City grain dealers emanates. Omaha grain men make no complaint. They have not been troubled in the least by the embargo on the southern Nebraska winter wheat belt.

WILL GO TO THE HAGUE COURT.

The European governments have agreed to submit the Venezuelan dispute to the Hague tribunal and Venezuela is willing to have the claims against her passed upon by that international court. Although not a signer of the arbitration convention, that agreement makes provision for the arbitration of controversies between signatory and non-signatory powers. Article xxvi of the convention says: "The international bureau at the Hague is authorized to put its offices and its staff at the disposal of the signatory powers, for the performance of the duties of any special tribunal of arbitration. The jurisdiction of the permanent court may be extended, under conditions prescribed by its rules, to controversies existing between non-signatory powers, or between signatory powers and non-signatory powers, if the parties agree to submit to its jurisdiction." In urging that the Venezuelan dispute be submitted to this tribunal President Roosevelt acted in conformity with the spirit of the arbitration convention, which made the international court accessible to all countries rather than to those only which signed the convention. Created in the interest of peace, the Hague tribunal is open to any government that may wish to have a controversy with another government submitted to arbitration.

Our government having proposed that the Venezuelan dispute be taken to the Hague court, the acceptance by the European governments is particularly gratifying. It very greatly simplifies the situation and it is not probable that any new complications will arise. It is stated that the Monroe doctrine will not be involved in the arbitration and certainly there is no reason why it should be. The course of the European governments in dealing with Venezuela has not been such as to call for the application of that doctrine and those governments have very explicitly declared that they had no intention to contravene it. On the other hand, our government has distinctly said that the doctrine cannot be invoked to shield a country that refuses to pay its just debts from such coercive measures on the part of creditors to collect the debts as are held to be legitimate and which do not involve the taking of territory. This is now fully understood and it is perfectly clear that the Monroe doctrine does not enter into the matter and has no bearing whatever upon the controversy.

It is said to be the feeling at Washington that our government should insist upon the blockade being called off while arbitration is in progress. The European governments will act wisely if they shall suspend the blockade without being asked to do so, as they could hardly find justifying reasons for maintaining it after having submitted their claims to arbitration. Manifestly under such circumstances it would be most unjust to neutral countries to continue the blockade and besides nothing would be gained by doing so, but on the contrary it would be a losing policy, since the effect would be to lessen Venezuela's ability to pay, in the event of the award being against her. When the European governments have taken their claims into court coercive measures should be abandoned and probably this will be done.

THE COAST DEFENSES.

During the last fifteen years over \$50,000,000 has been spent in carrying out the plan of coast defenses devised by a board of strategists of the army and navy. That plan has been strictly followed and with good results, but it appears that in the judgment of officers of the army and navy it is time to revise the plan and provision is to be made in the fortifications appropriation bill for the appointment of a commission to modernize the present scheme for the coast defense of the country. The necessity for this grows out of the condition of our insular possessions. Territorial expansion and the establishing of numerous coaling stations, which of course must have defenses, has created new requirements.

These must have proper consideration, but not at any sacrifice of the defenses on our home seacoasts. While these have been very much improved, there are still points on the Atlantic coast that need attention and these should not be neglected in order to provide stations in the Philippines or elsewhere. Of course these must be cared for, but at the same time the coast defenses of the United States must continue to be looked after and improved and strengthened wherever required. This is not less essential to our security than is an adequate navy, which the country now realizes we must have and maintain. A thorough system of coast defenses together with an adequate navy constitute the best guaranty of peace.

HELPING THE PHILIPPINES.

Unquestionably the proposed retraction of tariff duties on Philippine products coming into the United States would be very helpful to the archipelago. It would insure a greatly increased trade with this country in what the island produces and thus serve to stimulate and improve industrial conditions there. The value of this in the good effect it would have upon the Filipino people cannot easily be overestimated. Nothing contributes more to the creation of mutual confidence than close commercial relations and the Filipino people, when they shall realize that the trade of their country is growing and that this is due to the favor of the United States, will assuredly think better of Americans and of American government.

There are some who advocate free trade with the Philippines, but this is clearly not practicable at present for the reason that the Philippine government needs the revenue, all duties collected on our custom houses on Philippine products being paid into the Philippine treasury. The San Francisco Chronicle favors free trade with the islands because "while we govern the Philippines it is our

duty to do the best that can be done for them." This may be admitted, yet duties one-fourth of the Dingley rates would not be a hardship to the Filipinos and it is better to provide revenue in this way than by imposing additional internal taxation. Twenty-five percent of the Dingley duties will not be burdensome and will probably supply more revenue than the Philippine government now gets, which will enable that government to do a great deal for the benefit of the islands and will avoid the necessity which there would otherwise be of more heavily taxing the people.

DEMOCRATIC FIGHT IN IOWA.

There has been no doubt that a strenuous struggle would be carried on between the Bryan and the conservative factions of the Iowa democracy for control of its next state convention, but it has not been anticipated that its preliminaries would begin at so early a date. Nevertheless the Bryan leaders are already preparing and, it is understood, have agreed upon the issue, which is the reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform, or incidentally the same position they took in this year's contest.

The followers of Mr. Bryan cannot get into the fight too early or prosecute it too vigorously, for they hold a far less advantageous position in Iowa for the coming year than was theirs at the opening of this year. The result of the state convention last June was the disastrous defeat of those who stood with Mr. Bryan for reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform, losing control of the state central committee and of the party organization in many of the congressional districts and counties where their influence had been dominant for six or eight years. But the most serious result of that defeat was the encouragement it gave to a vast number of democrats who from discontent with the Bryan leadership had either silently withdrawn the republican ticket or sullenly withdrawn from activity in the party. These opponents of the Bryan program are now far more formidable than they were.

It will not be easy for Mr. Bryan to stand aloof from active participation in the Iowa fight. Many of his followers feel that if he had rendered timely assistance he could certainly have turned the scale in the last state convention, which was doubtful up to the very last, and they will demand something more than a waiting policy on his part till after the result is decided and then a denunciation of the "cowardice" of the triumphant conservatives. Moreover, it can be safely predicted that the conservatives, if they again win in Iowa in 1903, will have no difficulty in winning in that state and in the national convention the next year.

CUBAN RECIPROcity.

According to the most trustworthy information from Washington the outlook for the Cuban reciprocity treaty is not favorable. The fact appears to be that the opposition to granting a tariff concession to Cuban sugar and tobacco is quite as strong now as at the last session of congress. So far as now seen there is no reason to believe that the hostility to the proposition to admit Cuban products to the American market at a reduced tariff rate is less pronounced than at the last session, when it was strong enough to prevent the passage by the senate of the bill providing for a reduction to 25 per cent of the tariff on the products of the island of Cuba.

It is definitely announced by the best sugar interest of the United States that it proposes to continue its opposition to the proposed tariff concession on Cuban sugar, and there is no question that it has a stronger position now than it had a year ago, for the reason that Cuba is very much better off than when this question was first presented for consideration. As a matter of fact Cuba does not now need any help industrially or commercially, the truth being that the new republic is getting along very nicely and with every prospect favorable to its continued progress and advancement.

The question of closer trade relations with Cuba, therefore, is not so much as to the benefits that might result to that country as it is to the advantages that would accrue to our own trade with the neighbor republic. We are now having a very considerable and profitable commerce with Cuba. The question is whether we shall increase it, and the answer is to be found in the pending treaty.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE COUNTY BOARD.

The people of Douglas county are to be congratulated upon the announcement that the Board of County Commissioners has decided to turn over a new leaf with the opening of the new year. There has been a great deal of room for reform in county management, and the board, can, if it is so disposed, save the taxpayers anywhere from \$25,000 to \$100,000 a year by lopping off sinecures and plugging up leaks. Much will depend upon the manner in which the board goes about this business and the ability of members to withstand the pressure from outside.

The first step in the line of reform will be an inventory of all the property belonging to the county from every county officer and custodian. The next thing in order should be an overhauling of every office from sheriff down to storekeeper with a view to ascertaining how many employees are actually needed for an efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon each of the several departments and how many sinecures are on the pay roll.

Next in order should be the adoption of regulations in every department that will enforce accountability and insure efficiency in every department, coupled with the adoption of stringent regulations concerning the disbursement of county funds. No money should be paid out of the county treasury except by resolution

adopted by a majority of the board on a recorded vote before the service is rendered or the materials furnished are purchased.

All road and bridge work should be done by contract, awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, and no payment for contract work should be made before the grading or bridge construction has been inspected and certified to by the county surveyor.

The county hospital has been a source of extravagance and wastefulness in the past and the new 1903 broom should be vigorously applied to the abuses that infect that institution.

The city of Omaha is a corporation that owns more than \$100,000,000 worth of property, whose stockholders are the taxpaying citizens. The supervision, management and control of this \$100,000,000 corporation is vested in a director general called mayor and a board of nine directors called councilmen, who disburse more than \$1,000,000 a year and collect back that amount from the stockholders through the levy of taxes. A new board of directors for this great corporation is elected once every three years. The next election will take place the first Tuesday in March, 1903, and it behooves the stockholders, as a matter of self-interest and mutual protection, to size up the timber at their disposal or, in other words, pick out the men that are to manage the affairs of the corporation for the next three years.

Down in Greater New York where the whole police department is under the direct control and supervision of a single police commissioner appointed by the mayor, some of the politicians have been trying to induce Governor Odell to offer his advice to Mayor Low in the selection of a successor to the present incumbent, who is about to retire, but the governor refuses to mix in. Governor Odell is said to have declared emphatically that he is a firm believer in municipal home rule and that he does not believe it to be in the province of the governor of New York to interfere in purely local matters unless the duties of his office required it. Governor Odell has the right idea on this subject and his position could well be emulated by other governors.

Hope's Long Suit.

Wireless telegraphy is a grand achievement of the century, but it will never be complete until it results in poleless streets.

Theories Rudely Shattered.

Trusts have pointed with pride to the Standard Oil as an instance where monopoly has lowered the price of a product. Now comes the squeeze, coincident with the opportunity.

Braeing Up for a Licking.

Columbia, free from fighting with itself, now wants to pick a quarrel with Nicaragua and possibly gain some time from these days Colombia may wake up and find itself on the map.

Liberty with a Lesson.

A Chicago man has given \$10,000 to a Milwaukee girl because she was kind to him when they met as strangers on a railway train three years ago. After this it ought to be reasonably easy for a man to strike up an acquaintance with the woman who is traveling alone.

The Way the Wind Blows.

The haste and unanimity with which both parties in congress tumbled over each other to vote a half million dollars to prosecute the treaty denoted very lively appreciation on their part of the direction in which the wind is blowing just at present. Meanwhile the trustward tendency does not seem to abate appreciably.

Starling Fire in the Rear.

The circumstance that a port held by the Venezuelan rebels is not blockaded by the allies seems to indicate that the bill collectors have formed an alliance with the insurgents. Whether these latter persons, if they are successful, will prove any better than the present administration is a matter which Mr. Bull and his associates may do well to consider. Otherwise, the device of harrying a debtor by encouraging his enemies looks to be of questionable value.

Routine Bars the Way.

Philadelphia Record. Just now the cry from Washington is: "Important legislation will be taken up immediately after the recess." After the recess the time will be: "Appropriation bills and other necessary routine legislation will have the right of way. Other important legislation will have to go over for the consideration of the next congress." These are the usual "before recess" and "after recess" announcements. Routine bars the way. It is the ship that the obstructionist stalwarts hold over the head of the straitened Roosevelt.

Intolerable Discrimination.

Philadelphia Press. The Interstate Commerce commission has been bringing out some startling facts in New York. It appears, for instance, that vulcanite cement is shipped from Antwerp, Belgium, or from Hamburg, Germany, to East St. Louis for 65 cents a barrel, while the rate from New York City is 61-1/2 cents. If imported, it is taken from New York to Chicago for 15 cents per 100 pounds, but the charge on the domestic product is 65 cents. Evidently the railroad managers are seeking to reduce the tariff. Such gross discriminations are intolerable.

Well Equipped for His Task.

Boston Herald. Our Minister Bowen at Venezuela appears to be well equipped for the emergency. He has been in the consular and diplomatic service for twelve years and is a son of the late Henry C. Bowen of the New York Independent. He was transferred to his present post from Spain, where as consul at Barcelona he got a good insight into Spanish character. Besides being a diplomat he is a poet, a fighter and a linguist, speaking French, Italian and Spanish besides his native English. Born in New York, he was educated in Germany, Italy and France before entering Yale and the law school of Columbia university.

When he was a student at Yale he had a little dimly with a tutor on matters not affecting his scholarship and he was graduated somewhat prematurely, but quite likely both the tutor and Yale have forgiven him before this, now that he has acquired an honorable distinction in the public service by writing a book on international law which is rated of standard quality.

Morgan Agrees to Furnish Heat.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The suit against J. P. Morgan by Harry Newhall, for the alleged failure of the banker to provide heat in an apartment leased by Newhall, has been settled out of court. Mr. Morgan's agents promised that there should be an immediate supply of coal in the house.

NEW ERA IN TELEGRAPHY.

Marconi's Great Triumph and What It Signifies.

The interchange of messages between the old world and the new now authoritatively announced, was definitely foreshadowed last February while Marconi was on board the steamship Philadelphia. His previous experiments on Signal Hill, Newfoundland, last December, however, convincing to him individually, were unsatisfactory as a public demonstration. It is not customary to accept the announcement of a scientific discovery or achievement on the strength of any one man's word. Self-deception is so common an experience among reputable inventors and investigators that corroboration is absolutely necessary. This was afforded by the self-registering instruments and the testimony of the ship's officers in Marconi's later tests while himself crossing the ocean. The public was then fully justified in believing that messages had been received 1,500 miles from Faldou and signals at a distance of 2,100.

In order to attain his recent success Marconi has overcome several obstacles, real or imaginary, which beset his earlier efforts. Neither high mountains nor the bulging of the earth's surface between stations interfere with transmission. The paralyzing influence of daylight upon communication can be overcome by using more power at the sending station. Marked improvements, too, have been made in the receiver. Marconi's own genetic detector will handle forty words a minute, whereas the Branly and Solari coherers could take only fifteen. It is not certain how effectively he will deal with two other embarrassments. Some of the Poldu messages which were addressed to Carlo Alberto last summer were picked up by people for whom they were not intended. Perhaps the sending instruments had not then been "tuned." The virtues of the means which Marconi proposes to employ to insure secrecy have not yet been fully ascertained. Nor does the public know how well he can protect his communication from malicious interruption and confusion. Still, his past progress inspires confidence concerning these remaining defects in the system. It is not to be supposed that the methods and apparatus used during the last few days represent the highest stage of development in the art.

Whatever be the imperfection in wireless telegraphy as now practiced, one cannot but admit the manner in which it has been brought to its present degree of perfection by Marconi. Others had thought vaguely of the same thing, and had even devised apparatus having the same object in view. But they either abandoned the idea temporarily or failed to work out a solution of the difficulties which they encountered. So far as practical results are concerned, Marconi is really the pioneer in wireless telegraphy. He has gone ahead where others have halted. He has worked while others have waited. He has spoken when others reticent, rarely talking except when attacked. So far as the public can judge, he has borne himself in a manly fashion toward all rivals. To the suggestion that the marquis of Solari has been unfairly dealt with there are several effective answers. One is furnished by the many honors bestowed on Marconi by the king of Italy during the last few months, and another was afforded by the fact that Solari himself accompanied Marconi all last summer and fell on board Carlo Alberto for "priority of invention." It anyone has anticipated the young Anglo-Italian the courts will no doubt ascertain the fact in due time. Until the world has new light on the subject it will regard him as a gentleman as well as a genius, and accord him the honors of making transatlantic wireless telegraphy possible.

POLITICAL NOTES.

State capitals will soon be a feature of political date lines. They are all jumping on Dave Hill, particularly his political associates. But Dave isn't saying a word. He is too sore for utterance.

The total vote cast for socialist candidates at this year's election was heaviest in Massachusetts, in which the combined votes of the two socialist parties was in excess of 36,000.

General Charles Dick, who is an avowed candidate for the republican nomination for governor of Ohio, is now serving his third term in congress as representative from the Nineteenth district of the state and has been elected to the next congress.

There is a proposition on foot in Vermont, which has recently experienced a sort of political awakening, to change the capital from Montpelier to Burlington, the chief commercial city of the Green Mountain state. Vermont will vote on the proposed new local license law to supersede the prohibition law early next year.

Henry Watterson is searching for a ray of hope in the political outlook for 1903. He has a pessimistic regard as to possibilities. Dave Hill's aspirations are classed as amusing. Tom Johnson and Pattison were eliminated by the result of the last election. "Who the unknown may be," concludes the colonel, "remains a secret to all except the Creator."

The state of Texas has pending just now a controversy as to its boundaries. The irregularity and uncertainty of which have been in dispute before. Several southern states have like disputes pending and a few southern cities as well. The contention over the boundary line between Grayson and Carroll counties, Virginia, has recently been established by a survey.

After an interval of many years Nevada will have, after March 4, a democratic senator. The retirement of John F. Jones of that state will leave William Allison of Iowa the senior senator, in unbroken service. He first took his seat on March 4, 1873, and by subsequent elections has served continuously since, a period of thirty years. His present term will not expire until March 3, 1905. Senator Allison is a native of Ohio. He was a member of the house of representatives for four terms before his election to the senate.

La Vos Del, a Mexican newspaper, discussing the low price of silver, gives an interesting lesson on "free silver" and the disastrous effect of a fluctuating currency. "At present," says the Mexican paper, "there exists in Mexico a surplus stock of silver to the amount of \$180,000,000, and consequently, when the price of silver goes down it costs \$1,800,000, which is a permanent loss to the country and a great drain on the public wealth. Taxes and contributions to the government are paid in silver. The taxes and contributions amount to \$10,000,000 annually, while the salaries paid to the various government employees amount to \$5,000,000. The part of the government debt which is payable in silver amounts to \$300,000,000. The value of urban property amounts to \$500,000,000. To sum up: The government loses \$1,000,000,000, the employees of the government \$50,000,000, the creditors \$3,000,000 and the owners of urban property \$2,500,000 each time the value of the silver dollar fluctuates 1 cent. During the present year the value of silver has gone down nearly 10 cents."

Some of the London newspapers are printing details of the consequences of the prolonged drought in Australia, chiefly in the provinces of New South Wales and Queensland. It is estimated that the total wheat shortage in Australia is 13,000,000 bushels, of which New South Wales has 6,500,000. Families in parts of Queensland are living on bread and treacle, bought originally as a makeshift food for sheep. It is officially calculated that there are not 20,000,000 sheep left in New South Wales, as compared with 60,000,000 five years ago. Shepherds have dismissed the bulk of their employes, retaining only a few hands necessary to burn the carcasses of sheep and cattle where they have dropped dead in the paddocks. One man by artificial feeding saw the contrary of it and lately, in consequence of the price of fodder, cut the throats of the survivors. Another claims that he spent \$100,000 on fodder. Thirty thousand sheep have died within fifteen miles radius of Marsden, New South Wales, since the latest shearing. One station in the neighborhood lost 12,000 sheep within a week, another sheared 5,200, but mustering them soon afterward found only 3,000. These were turned adrift on the road in the hope of their reaching grass, but the latest accounts say that hundreds are dying on the journey.

Agitation prevails in England for the establishment of some kind of a royal commission to investigate the question of what is there called "municipal trading."

THE OLD RELIABLE. ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The national spirit of the Finns has not been crushed by the various measures adopted to effect their emancipation. Reports have just leaked out of a meeting that was held at Helsinki in the middle of November. Between 200 and 300 persons were present, including a number of farmers and representatives of the working classes. Among other resolutions adopted was the following: "That this assembly considers it imperative, for the maintenance of our political and national existence, to continue everywhere, unwaveringly, and until legal conditions are restored to the country, the passive resistance against all measures conflicting with the law. What is meant by passive resistance the Russian authorities well know. It implies a dogged refusal to comply with any regulation which is held to conflict with the inalienable rights of the nation. One result of this attitude of the people was the failure of the attempt to carry into effect the new army edict at the army levy last spring, when about 60 per cent of the young men refused to present themselves. It was predicted in the Russian press that the recent ordinance would have had no such effect. The meeting also passed a vote of want of confidence against the Senate for their lack of firmness in withstanding Russification and their misplaced zeal in furthering illegal measures."

FUTURE OF DIPLOMACY.

Importance of the Profession Diminished by Newspapers.

New York Evening Post. It was Henry Wotton who, in 1612, set down in a friend's autograph book the following merry definition, as he called it: "An ambassador is an honest man sent to lie abroad for the commonwealth." But times have changed since then. It is no longer necessary for a diplomatist to do violence to his conscience. He is now almost entirely an ornamental personage. His principal duties are to appear at formal functions, to be affable, to make graceful after-dinner speeches, to pay the right sort of compliments, to unveil monuments, to accept honorary degrees from foreign universities and to spend more than his salary on entertaining. In the case of representatives it is necessary further to endure the agony of appearing in evening dress in the daytime.

A curious piece of testimony to the change that has come about in international relations was furnished the other day by Sir Edmund Monson, the British ambassador to the French republic. Speaking at a dinner in Paris he said that when he entered the service he realized that the old doctrine that it was base to lie for one's self, venial to lie for one's friend, but a duty under some circumstances to lie for one's country had been exploded. At that time, however, he still believed that ambassadors were in the possession of a knowledge of real mysteries and had an influence on events to an extent that was unsuspected by people at large. By degrees he came to the conclusion that this must be regarded as a fiction. The ambassador was important in the old days when there was a scantiness of means of information about foreign countries. But the railroad, the telegraph and, above all, the newspaper correspondent, had changed all that. Political secrets are no longer to be picked up in high society. The ambassador who sent information to his government found that it had been forestalled by those whose business it was to collect news in every corner of the world at large through their newspapers. To the "accuracy and dispatch" of these correspondents King Edward's ambassador paid a warm tribute. "Yes," said he, "it is to the gentlemen of the press that a serious change in the character of diplomacy is, by no means, in a slight degree, due. We cannot compete with them in the daily transmission of local and special intelligence. Many of these able men have still further invaded the field of our functions, and transmitted by telegraph to the great newspapers which they represent their own enlightening comments upon current political events or official utterances and actions."

FAMOUS PLEASANTRIES.

Ohio State Journal: Will you give me a man puts salt and pepper on his pickewheat cakes and drowns his mistake when you are perfectly justified in asking who the girl is.

Brooklyn Life: First M. D.—What a lot of things have been found in the vermiform appendix. Second M. D.—And look at the money that has been taken out of it.

Boston Transcript: Mrs. Mateland-Henry: You wouldn't mind my using as much as you used to love me before we were married? You never mind the pretty things that you bought me? You never mind that you told me I was a fool? You never mind that you told me that you loved me too much now to let me go, you know?

Newark News: "Madge says she is 20,000 years old." "That's making her more than 40." "How do you make that out?" "Count the even years, too."

Town Topics: "Is he a well informed man?" "I should say so. Why, his wife told him everything."

Washington Post: "How's your rheumatism?" asked the neighbor. "Rheumatism?" answered the village invalid. "I'm the fellow that's getting the worst of it."

"JUST AS IT USED TO BE."

Town and Country. I wish I were a boy again. That's what would dream from what they are.

To what they used to seem. And from my mother's company. Could find that dear old Fairyland. Just as it used to be.

Wishes only were a horse. How I'd love to ride my side. Across the plains of yesterday. Bold comrades by my side. Once more I'd rescue captive maids. Ah! doughty deeds you'd see. If I were but a hero bold. Just as it used to be.

With Beantalk Jack I'd sally forth To giants kill and jokers. In seven-legged boots I'd stride away To that enchanted shore. Where ogress dwell in castles huge, And mermaids swim the sea. Oh! how I'd love to find them all. Just as they used to be!

My little boy says I'm all wrong. That he can show me where. And giants more than tall; Then clapping his dear hand in mine, He leads me forth to see. Years drop as leaves; I'm young again Just as I used to be.