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CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

SEATTLE, SUNDAY, JAN. 2.

THE EUROPEANIZING OF AMERICA.

The Arena for December contains a strong article by John Clark Ridpath entitled, "Shall the United States Be Europeanized?" As a suggestive paper it is entitled to the earnest attention of Americans, but its conclusions are too indiscriminate to be accepted in their entirety. The good it will do is in its tendency to arouse public sentiment to a possible danger—possible, but not probable, because long before it became imminent the instinct of Democracy in the United States would take the alarm.

The germ of the danger Mr. Ridpath sees in the tendency of all peoples to forget their country in the pursuit of trade. Commerce does not, he says, desire liberty, but stability; it does not want change and progress, but fixedness and conservatism. When the people of two nations trade, the people of the free nation, the progressive nation, the changing nation, get in love with the nation that is not free, that does not progress, that does not change.

But is this entirely true? How, if so, are we to account for the phenomenal development of this country's commerce? It has been achieved not by change, but by improvement. It seeks the favor of every nation—it has made its way into England, Germany, China, all less progressive, more conservative than we are, yet the distinctive characteristics of the American remain as conspicuous as ever.

This is less true of the "bourse," as Mr. Ridpath describes the money market. The bourse, he says, has no flag except the oriflamme of Security and Gain. But this is not incompatible with freedom. Stability in government, in standards, is the best security for free institutions. Liberty is the fictitious excuse for revolution, and revolution is inexcusable in a country where the people are sovereigns, as in the United States. It is true that the people sometimes neglect great principles in their selfish grasping after wealth; but this is a fault restricted to no class. The poorest man in the United States seeks to be financially better off, and this unrest is the secret of our success. It will not make a peaceable, contented and pastoral people, but it will create a great and powerful nation. Contentment is stagnation. Discontent, effort, unrest, ambition, are necessary to progress.

The American sham society, which is seeking the hollow glory of European alliances, is only a passing fancy. The dissipation of a few fortunes by mercenary marriage will soon check that; and in any event the proportion of these is so small compared to the vast number and the vast, growing wealth of this country as to be of little consequence.

The United States can never become Europeanized. Europe is becoming more Americanized. The despotisms are being limited by the people, the empires are hastening to destruction, and liberalism, the extension of the prerogatives of government to the people, is advancing. England is leading the way. The past half century has witnessed a broadening of the base of government in England no less remarkable, although more slow, than the development of this republic. As Western cities, unhampered by the clinging growths of a century, are far more advanced than the cities of New England, so the United States, free from the trammels of traditions, customs and vested interests of centuries, is forging ahead to the first place in the civilized world.

No true American has anything but contempt for the aping by shoddy Americans of European ways; but these little mannerisms have no influence upon the American character.

One of the conclusions of Mr. Ridpath can be most heartily indorsed. It is more truly descriptive of the actual condition than his forebodings:

"Left to the unsullied instincts and sound heart of America, throbbing in the breast of the people, we shall be democratized more than we are, kept independent, pressed forward in the direction of larger liberties for society and firmer safeguards for the individual rights of man."

But in that same article Mr. Ridpath warns us against mistaking mere change for progress, the sham for the true, against allowing our desire for genuine progress to mislead us into following false prophets. In a commendation of Jeffersonian simplicity, which is, after all, rather an ideal than a fact, he exclaims:

"Strange paradox this, but true, that the Republican Lincoln was the last Jeffersonian to occupy the presidential chair!

"He who recently claimed to wear the panoply of Jefferson was furthest of all from the type he falsified."

WOMAN'S EQUALITY WITH MAN.

A writer in one of the current magazines, a woman, declares that she knows of nothing in the ordination of the sexes which prescribes a higher plane of morality for women than men. There is not; the belief that women should be more moral than men is an ideality conceived in compliment to woman. This does not refer to chastity, but to all that constitutes honor among mankind.

There is no divine or human law which requires more honesty, or courage, or truthfulness in one sex than in the other, and even as to the exception we have made the commandment which was thundered forth from Mount Sinai was directed indiscriminately to all. In the decalogue there is no more immunity for man than for woman in evildoing, and if in the laws made by society there is any appearance of discrimination it is suggested by a merciful consideration for the greater temptations and greater possibilities of coercion to which woman is subject.

Even then, it is not in defining more leniently the degree of crime, but in the punishment or in the immunity from punishment inflicted upon what man's tenderness has denominated the weaker sex. Men love to believe that woman is better than man, but if there is a consequent expectation that she will be better, it is not that man seeks to escape the obligations upon himself to be virtuous and honorable so much as that he reverences a good woman.

This has its good effect. Even a man will strive to deserve a reputation he is credited with. Deference to him expands his self-respect; a belief expressed in his honor will generally be the means of determining him more firmly to maintain it. A reputation for affectionateness or care of his family, of courtesy or of fair-dealing will stimulate him to deserve it. The same spirit prompts a woman to accept as true the compliment man has paid her of believing that she is more generous, more truthful, less disposed to back-biting, more honest and considerate and polite than man.

Again excepting chastity from consideration, because that is as much a matter of physical conditions as of moral perceptions, we may dispassionately question her right to superiority. In the matter of chastity she is infinitely the superior of man; and it is not too much to say that upon that sure foundation all the purity in life is mainly based.

But as to honesty and truthfulness and moral courage, it may be questioned whether the Creator has made as marked a difference as in physical construction. Women rarely make audacious thieves or robbers on an extensive scale, but they are too often guilty of petty evasion of the strictest honesty. They are not always truthful; and when they are addicted to prevarication they are more ingenious and resourceful and more impervious to doubtful expressing eyes. When stung to a policy of revengefulness, they can be more merciless and mean than men, more relentless and unforgiving than men. In politics, women are more unscrupulous than men, less regardful of consistency and the maintenance of principle, more easily prejudiced and less generous.

But this is only an abnormal condition; the normal condition is one of fidelity to friendship, especially towards men, of great courage and self-possession; a true woman friend is the best friend a man can have. Besides, we did not start the controversy. A woman did it.

THE CONSTITUTION AND ANNEXATION.

The question before congress as to the annexation of Hawaii should be determined solely upon the grounds of policy. If it is wise for the United States to secure absolute control of the islands little time need be devoted to the constitutional or historical phase of the matter. When the constitution was drafted the future could not have been discerned so clearly that all contingencies could be provided for, nor was it prudent for the founders of the republic to tie the hands of posterity by detailed legislation.

It is true that the constitution does not specifically grant power to annex. That question was discussed in 1803, and even so eminent and determined a statesman as Jefferson hesitated to annex Louisiana because of the absence of that provision. He drafted an amendment to the constitution, but it was never acted upon. The popular objection to "strict construction" afforded him a basis for his act, and Louisiana became ours.

History affords eleven instances in which the power to extend our dominion has been exercised by the executive without contest, and with the unorganized but unmistakable approval of the people. There has been no such flagrant seizure of territory as that just perpetrated by Germany in China, and the only instance in which an arbitrary exercise of power has added to our territory was that of Midway Island. That act was ratified by congress in an appropriation of funds for the purpose of making it a naval station.

Midway Island, which is 1,200 miles west of Hawaii, was taken possession of by the United States in 1867. Congress spent $50,000 in the effort to make a naval station of it, but after a man-of-war had been wrecked there and several lives lost, the project was abandoned. It remains a United States possession, but has been restored to the undisturbed accumulation of guano by the indigenous birds.

The acquisition of territory on the continent of America has been frequently ratified. Louisiana, which included what are now several independent states, came into our possession through the treaty-making power. Florida, New Mexico, California and Arizona were similarly acquired. Instances of the annexation of land not contiguous to the main body of the United States are to be found in Alaska, entirely separated from us; the Aleutian islands, reaching almost to the Asiatic coast; Midway island, 3,000 miles away; the guano islands of the Pacific and the Keys of the Caribbean sea.

The authority of the government to annex territory has been on several occasions sustained by the United States supreme court. So far back as 1828, in the case of the American Insurance Company vs. Canter, reported in 1 Peters, Chief Justice Marshall, citing the fact that the constitution confers absolutely on the government of the Union the power of making war, declared that "consequently that government possesses the power of acquiring territory either by conquest or purchase." In 1889, in the case of the Mormon Church vs. The United States, the same interpretation was put upon the constitution by the court, wherein it laid down the doctrine that the "power to acquire territory is derived from the treaty-making power," which was one of national sovereignty and belonged to all independent governments.

The objections, such as they are, must be based, as indeed they should be, upon the present conditions and the country's interests.

EXPERIMENTS IN BEETS AND FLAX.

At no time has there been more need of wideawake activity on the part of farmers than now. It was manifest at the meeting of the Washington State Dairymen's Association that some of them at least appreciate the opportunity which lies before them.

President Meade called attention to the fact that the demand for dairy products has steadily increased during the past year and he rightfully attributed much of it to the Klondike excitement. That demand is nothing to what it will be within six months. The great influx into the state on their way to Alaska or brought here by the prospects of business will create a market for the dairy products of this state far beyond its present capacity. Even after the rush has subsided there will be tens of thousands of people in Washington and Alaska who will remain as permanent customers of the farmer.

Every kind of dairy produce is now brought in from other states. As there is a surplus in this state, it is evident that the means for bringing the supply into the hands of the demand are imperfect. Every egg and every quart of milk and every chicken produced in Washington, and not required for home consumption, should find its way into the markets; and not until every dollar's worth has been so utilized should it be necessary to go to other states.

The subject of beet culture should not be lost sight of. There is money in that. The efforts to raise a crop should be limited for the present to experiments that the farmer who looks ahead will prepare himself for the fast coming day when both the beets and the flax of this state will be in demand. An acre of land set apart for experiments in raising sugar beets or flax would put the farmer in possession of an experience which would be very valuable when the demand comes for their culture on a larger scale.

The Post-Intelligencer calls attention to the communication in another column, addressed to the Victoria Colonist, relative to duties collected at Skaguay and Dyea by American customs officers on Canadian-bought outfits. It gives an exact view of the situation, and, coming from Canadian sources, it is especially pertinent. The bonding privilege granted by the government is of no value, as long as the Washington government insists that each outfit be accompanied through American territory by a customs officer. This is an expensive undertaking and persons who have made the error of buying in Victoria find it cheaper to pay full duty. The result is that the American duty is imposed on Canadian outfits at Dyea and Skaguay and the full Canadian duty on American goods (except 100 pounds) at Lake Tagish. Inasmuch as the original cost of outfits bought in the United States averages much less than outfits bought in Canada, there is but one thing for Klondikers to do, and that is to outfit in Seattle.

Mr. Hays, Populist, possesses the valuable merit of candor. He is for spoils, and he says so. According to the Hays religion, civil service reform is a device of the accursed plutocrats to keep the people out of their own. It is the hideous progeny of the money devil. Mr. Hays possibly foresaw that Judge Winsor would brand him as a bogus Populist—a real Democrat—because he frankly avows that he stands with all his feet and howls with all his voice for the doctrine of spoils, for he roasts the plutocrats as only a dictionary-soaked Populist can, and makes his title clear to that proud designation. Meanwhile we have not been able to discover that the fortress of civil service has been moved an inch by the storm of words.

It is not surprising to find the Victoria Board of Trade protesting against the removal of the duty on goods sent into the Klondike by the government relief expedition. The Victorians take a purely commercial view of any enterprise that contemplates importation of supplies into the Klondike. They think they see, in the distribution of free supplies at Dawson, the restriction of their own market, and they are deaf to all appeals of charity when their own pockets are concerned. They have not hesitated to say that it is a "colossal advertisement" and a "huge fraud." Behind all this, there appears to be a desire to hamper and annoy any American project, whether they are to be benefited or not. It is fortunate for the Canadian reputation for fair and just dealing that their views are not shared by the Ottawa government.

A Whatcom dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer yesterday contained a full review of plans for the development of the Mt. Baker mines. It has already been demonstrated that the deposits are of considerable area and high value, and it cannot be doubted that the coming spring and summer's development will be a valuable addition to the resources of Whatcom county. It appears to be a fact, too, that the ledges extend into territory as yet unexplored, and prospectors who go in during the spring will have fine opportunity to discover and locate good claims.

The world's gold production for 1897 reaches $240,000,000, the greatest amount ever turned out in any one year. The outlook is that during the present year the figures will go still higher. There is now special activity in gold mining in all parts of the world. It has been caused in part by the opening of new fields and in part by the re-development of old fields following the decay of the silver industry. It is probable also that the general and profitable attention to gold mining will be an influential factor in settling the silver question.

There has been more or less comment in newspapers of neighboring cities as to the character of Seattle bank clearances, and it has been plainly intimated that they are stuffed. The statement from Bradstreet's, the great commercial authority, published in another column, ought to set all controversy at rest.

The satisfactory condition of the city treasury is the best possible testimony to the efficiency of the present administration. It tells its own story and is a eulogy in itself. Better still is the promise it holds out of lower tax levies in the future.

SNAPSHOTS BY THE WAY.

Van Wyck may be mayor, but Croker will continue to be the whole thing.

It looks as if the Hanna opposition will soon have to advertise for a nucleus.

Gov. Lowndes makes a grand-stand play of withdrawing from a contest no one ever knew he was in.

This is about the time that the man who swore off begins to wonder at the wisdom of providence in establishing any New Year at all.

Publication of the names of the anti-civil service petitioners is just in time to snatch the names of a large number of estimable gentlemen from the yawning jaws of oblivion.

Gov. Rogers sends a handsome letter of greetings to his fellow state officials; but Hon. John P. Fay searches his mail in vain for an answer to that letter with the barbed wire embellishments.

HEAVY DUTY ON CANADA GOODS.

Buyers in Victoria Make a Very Serious Blunder.

Victoria Colonist.

Skaguay, Dec. 15, 1897.

To the Editor: In your issue of October 31, which I just received a few days ago among other papers, I noticed a letter from Col. Ward, of Montana, regarding outfits going into the Klondike. Now, with your kind permission, I would like to say a few words on this subject through the medium of your paper, as the question of duty directly concerns all persons going into the Klondike country. The fact is that all goods—either American or Canadian—must pay duty. If you buy your outfit in Seattle you pay duty as soon as you reach the Canadian border; if you outfit in Victoria or Vancouver you either pay duty at Skaguay or pay a United States officer $6 per day to see you over the summit. This is the true state of affairs at present. If the weather is very favorable you might get over the summit in two weeks with an ordinary outfit; if it is anything like it has been in the higher altitudes during the past month, it would take anywhere from four to six weeks; this means a cost of from $50 to $150, which if not generally known, will greatly surprise many who arrive here in the near future, as the boys say, this is no josh, but an actual fact. I have lived here for over three months, and as my position keeps me directly engaged with bonded goods landed on our wharf, I am able to speak from facts. Five Victoria outfits to my knowledge landed last week, all of which paid duty, rather than pay a man to see them over the summit. One person in particular from St. Louis, was induced by friends in Seattle to outfit in Victoria. He remarked to me that some of the Eastern papers would hear from him very soon. Now this exorbitant expense bill imposed by the American government could easily be overcome if the United States authorities would place an officer on the Canadian border of the trail to inspect all bonded goods on arrival. It is too bad; but the two governments could decide upon some more friendly means of settling this difficulty. I trust that steps may be taken in the near future for the benefit of all concerned.

SPECTATOR.

WHERE'S MOTHER?

Bursting in from school or play,
This is what the children say.
Trooping, crowding, big and small,
On the threshold, in the hall—
Joining in the constant cry,
Ever as the days go by:
"Where's mother?"

From the weary bed of pain
This same question comes again;
From the boy with sparkling eyes,
Bearing home his earliest prize;
From the bronzed and bearded son,
Perils past and honors won:
"Where's mother?"

Burdened with a lonely task,
One day we may vainly ask
For the comfort of her face,
For the rest of her embrace:
Let us love her while we may
Well for us that we can say:
"Where's mother?"

Mother, with untiring hands,
At the post of duty stands;
Patient, seeking not her own,
Anxious for the good alone
Of her children as they cry,
Even as the days go by:
"Where's mother?"

—The Housekeeper.

ADVERTISING.

The merchant swore by all the gods beneath the starry skies
That, though he lived a thousand years, he'd never advertise.
But ere a year, despite the boast he confidently flaunted,
He ran an ad. beneath the head of "Situation Wanted."

—Denver Post.

DEATH ROLL FOR 1897.

The year 1897 was not marked by the death of any notable of the highest degree, although many who were well known have been added to the great majority. Fortunately death has passed by several whose names are known all over the world, whose age gave rise to apprehensions at the beginning of the year that they could not last through it.

The most important of those who have passed away are President Borda, of Uruguay, who fell by the hand of the assassin, and the other was Premier Canovas, of Spain. Borda was the only ruler of a country of any consequence who has passed away, and to these names might be added Count Mutsu, of Japan, and Dr. von Stephan, of Germany, who founded the international postal union, and who are the only notable foreign statesmen on the death roll for the year.

Of men in the ordinary walks of life those most widely known who have died are Barney Barnato, the circus rider who made millions in Africa, and Pitman, who devised the shorthand system.

Among men who became prominent in American politics were ex-Secretary Robeson and several present or former members of the United States senate, including Dolph, of Oregon; Voorhees, of Indiana; Cameron and Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Coke, of Texas; Clingman, of North Carolina; Dixon, of Rhode Island; McMillan, of Minnesota; McPherson, of New Jersey; Robertson, of South Carolina; Jones, of Florida; Paddock, of Nebraska; Earle, of South Carolina; George, of Mississippi, and Harris, of Tennessee. The lower house lost Representatives Milliken and Holman. Several ex-ministers to foreign countries died, among them Willis, Lothrop, Porter and Francis. Gen. Francis A. Walker, soldier, author, census superintendent and college president, should be numbered among public men, as should Elbridge G. Spaulding, the father of the greenback.

Several former governors and lieutenant-governors of the different states have taken their places in the innumerable caravan. Among them were two ex-lieutenant-governors of New York, Gen. John C. Robinson and "Old Salt" Alvord; and ex-Govs. Davis, of Maine; Porter, of Indiana; Ponder, of Delaware, and Evans, of Colorado.

Among men prominent in business and commercial life were Sir Henry Doulton, Sir Isaac Holden and Erastus Corning. It was a bad year for railroad men, an unusual number having died. One of the first was Sir Joseph Hickson, who was for many years general manager of the Grand Trunk, and to whom in large part was due the construction of the St. Clair tunnel, the longest submarine work of its kind in the world; also President George B. Roberts, of the Pennsylvania; President D. W. Caldwell, of the Lake Shore, and John King, formerly of the Erie, followed; and Mr. Pullman, the inventor of the sleeping car.

The roll of professional men includes Sir Travers Twiss and Charles Coudert, lawyers, and several great teachers like Prof. Sylvester, the great mathematician, and Prof. Drisler, the Greek scholar. A world-famous scientist was lost in Prof. Cope.

Among inventors in different departments were Martini and Haskell, who devised weapons, and Alvan G. Clark, the lens maker.

The soldiers and sailors included Gens. J. O. Shelby, Pleasanton, Duane, Ordway, De Trobriand, Swain and Bourbaki, Surgeon-General Bates and Rear Admirals Worden, Meade, Rhind, Lee, Skerrett and Green; Capt. Philo McGiffin, of Yalu fame, and Ras Alula, the great Abyssinian chief.

Among the divines were Dr. G. S. Mallory, Dr. C. F. Hoffman, Dr. G. R. Crooks, Dr. W. S. Langford, Bishop Rulison, Archbishop Grace and Archbishop Janssens.

Alphonse Daudet is probably the greatest name lost to literature.

History lost Justin Winsor, James Hammond Trumbull, Joel T. Headley, the Duke of Aumale and Prof. Riehl. Other names on the roll include Mrs. Oliphant, "The Duchess," and "Oliver Optic," writers of fiction; Prof. Palgrave and Jean Ingelow, poets; Henry George, the writer of political economy, and Henri Meilhac, the dramatist. Charles A. Dana, although a man of varied interests, is best classified as a literary man. Prof. Henry Drummond, the widely-read writer on religious subjects, also died during the year.

Among the musicians were Brahms, Best and Maretzek. Pictorial art lost Millais, Sir John Gilbert and Sartain. The stage lost Mrs. Drew, Terriss, Nelson Wheatcroft, Amy Sedgwick, Alice Lingard and Marie Seebach. The tight-rope walker, Blondin, is also gone.

Many celebrated women died. Besides those already mentioned were President McKinley's mother, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, the Duchess of Teck, the Duchess of Alencon, Signora Verdi, Miss Juliet Corson and Lady Millais.

Distinguished men not already mentioned are Gen. Neal Dow, the prohibition leader; Henry W. Sage, the philanthropist, and Capt. Boycott and Father Kneipp, who alone, perhaps, of all the dead, gave new words to the language.

LET DETRACTORS TAKE NOTE.

Bradstreet's Says Seattle Bank Clearances Are All Right.

Bradstreet's, December 25.

The great expansion in Seattle bank clearings continues to be a subject of discussion among the business men and newspapers of the Pacific coast states. Bradstreet's of November 27 mentioned some criticisms which had been published in a Tacoma paper regarding the large balances found necessary in settling transactions between banks in Seattle. Some hasty people reading Bradstreet's plain statement of the published criticisms, but apparently not digesting what was said, and especially ignoring the last line of the notice, which intimated that Seattle could undoubtedly satisfactorily explain the matter, jumped to the conclusion that Bradstreet's was doing the criticising. Bradstreet's representative at Seattle this week forwards the expected explanation, which we take pleasure in presenting. He says the increase in clearings is a perfectly legitimate one, largely growing out of the fact that the bulk of the Klondike business has been and is passing through Seattle. The deposits of draft and actual money have been very large for this reason. For the first ten days of November and on the date specially mentioned (November 10) the balances were very heavy, due partly to check settlements of accounts, partly to tax payments, and also partly to large Klondike trade transactions, all of which figured in the clearing house returns. Examination of the books of the clearing house by Bradstreet's representative showed that the hints of alleged exaggeration of clearings totals at Seattle have no foundation in fact and that the transactions reported are of a legitimate character based upon the wonderfully good trade which Seattle is so fortunate as to enjoy. It is to be hoped that Seattle's detractors will ponder over this subject and the accompanying explanation.

CREDIT TO WHOM DUE.

Seattle, Jan. 1, 1898.

To the Editor: Kindly permit a correction, not of facts stated, but of an erroneous impression that might be had from the reading of your news item in this morning's issue headed—"City Is Now on a Cash Basis"—in which the credit for the splendid condition of the city's finances is, by inference, given the writer as city treasurer. In justice it should be stated that, under our charter, the city comptroller, in conjunction with the legislative department, is the manager of the city's financial affairs.

GEORGE F. MEACHAM.

Our Annual January Sale

—COMMENCES—

TOMORROW AT 9 A. M.

EVERYTHING REDUCED

During January we will follow the custom originated by our management to begin the necessary movement of goods in our many departments preparatory to the incoming of goods for another season.

This movement of goods means an opportunity to watchful buyers for the homes. The methods of selling goods employed by us compel us to keep on sale only such things as are in popular demand.

That is why we now offer you your choice of any articles in our store at less than their regular prices, excepting spool cotton and one or two other proprietary articles.

Everything new, everything clean, everything reliable. No odd lots, no job lots.

DO YOUR TRADING HERE DURING JANUARY. 'TWILL PAY YOU.

BAILLARGEONS

STATE PRESS.

Skagit News-Herald: Col. Lewis is talking politics in Eastern Washington. His vacant seat at Washington does not cause any serious disturbance among his Democratic "brethren."

Spokane Chronicle: Struggling merit should not be allowed to struggle without receiving one kind word. The recent efforts of the managers of the weather in these parts to change the bill every day have been creditable to their versatility. One may have objected to some of the performances, but nobody has had any reason to complain of lack of variety. Let us pay due homage to talent.

Walla Walla Union: The disappearance of the curbstone statesmen who were given to descanting on the benefits of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and denouncing the gold standard and the crime of '73 and their effect on the price of wheat has given place to the crowds of happy, smiling faces which are to be seen on the streets and in the business places in the city purchasing supplies for presents and for the enjoyment of the Christmas holidays; and no longer are murmurs heard against a golden money standard or the low price of wheat. What a happy change!

Chehalis Nugget: That jarring noise you hear indicates that there is something wrong with the mechanism of government at Washington, D. C. It will cease as soon as Col. James Hamilton Lewis reaches the scene of operations and fixes the business. The colonel was so busy falling into the Nooksack river and making Populist speeches down at Montesano that he could not be on hand when congress convened. If no great injury to the machinery results, we shall be glad this thing happened just as it did. Tom Reed and Dingley and them fellers will know better than to start the old machine up again before Col. Lewis is ready.

A Sample of Bluster.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Let us see! Wasn't it Germany whose emperor was talking rather loudly awhile ago about resenting "the interference of the United States in the affairs of a European power," referring to our proposed intervention in behalf of Cuba? How well prepared Germany is to let its emperor's "resentment" take an acute form is shown by the fact that when her ministry deems it necessary to send a warship to Hayti to threaten the negro government, it is found that the emperor has only one ship available and that a month is needed in which to get that one ready for sea.

THAT'S WHAT.

We don't have a doubt that the year just gone out
Will be bettered by this one by far, by far;
There's that in the air, it is safe to prepare
For return of prosperity's star, its star.

We've got to get ready to keep up a steady
Supply for the trade of the spring, the spring;
Thousands are coming, the town will be humming;
To 'Frisco we won't do a thing, poot thing.

But while you are waiting you mustn't be 'bating
Your watch on the office of mayor, of mayor.
When you are sleeping the Pope may be creeping
More near than is safe to the chair, the chair.

We'd best give reflection and make good selection
Of one who'll be worthy our name, our name;
Seattle must show to the world that we know
What's needed to keep up our fame, our fame.

Honor in dealing, no jealous ill-feeling,
Should be the proud boast of our merchants again;
Pulling together, their nests they will feather,
And none have cause to complain, complain.

THE DEAD UNCLE.

They stood beside his grave;
Their tears flowed fast and free;
They shook like reeds; their grief, indeed,
Was saddening to see!
At last they hurried home
From his grave upon the hill,
And gathered round to hear
Somebody read the will.
Then it was found that he'd
Left all for charity—
They shook like reeds; their grief, indeed,
Was saddening to see!