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ORIGIN OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Venezuelan incident has aroused unusual interest in that American principle commonly known as the Monroe doctrine. Since it was first uttered by President Monroe in his message to congress in 1823 it has stood as a note of warning to the powers of Europe, that would fain have sought territorial aggrandizement in the western hemisphere. So clearly has the wisdom of the policy contained in this declaration been demonstrated that it has been accepted by the people of the United States and given a place as one of the unwritten laws of the land, without any question as to the cause of its origin.

The causes that led up to the declaration of this policy were the result of what was at that time unique conditions in the international relations of this country. Shortly after the overthrow of Napoleon I, the rulers of Russia, Austria, France and Prussia formed an alliance. This coalition united for protection against revolutionary demonstrations and not against foreign aggression. In 1820 the allied powers met at Troppau and agreed that the main purpose of the alliance should be to maintain the principle of legitimacy in existing dynasties, if necessary by actual and armed interference. In accordance with measures adopted by the congress at Laibach in 1820, an uprising in Naples and Piedmont was put down by the forces of Austria. Likewise a revolution in Spain was suppressed by the French armies in consequence of resolutions passed at the conference of the powers at Verona, in 1822.

At the first two congresses England had been represented by Castlereagh who, though not strictly a member of the conference, approved of the measures adopted. When at the point of starting for Verona, Castlereagh committed suicide. George Canning, who then became secretary of state, disapproved of the Spanish intervention. After the Spanish restoration of the Spanish king, Canning thought he had reason to believe that the plan of intervention would be applied to the restoration of power over the American colonies, which in 1810 had maintained their independence from Spanish authority. That independence had already been acknowledged by the United States.

In the summer of 1823 Mr. Canning spoke of his suspicion to Mr. Rush, then minister from the Uniter States to London. He also expressed a desire that this country join with him in endeavoring to thwart the allied powers in their purpose. What followed this intimation in this country is best told in the statement of J. Q. Adams concerning the cabinet meeting held in September 1823: "The subject for consideration was the confidential proposal of Canning, British secretary of state, to Mr. Rush, and the correspondence between them relating to the project of the holy alliance upon South America. The object of Canning appears to have been to obtain some public pledge from the United States, ostensibly against the forcible interference of the holy alliance between Spain and South America, but really or specially against the acquisition by the United States of any of the Spanish possessions."

After a long and careful investigation of the situation it was finally decided that the President should express some disapprobation of the matter in his message. The passage relating to this matter was carefully prepared, much debated in the cabinet sessions and submitted as finally adopted to Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison. The annual message of 1823 accordingly contained the passages, which have come to be known as the Monroe doctrine, the substance of which is given in the following passage:

"We owe it to the candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the allied powers to declare that we should consider any atttempt on their part to extend their system, to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered; but with the governments which have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration acknowledged, we could not view an interposition for oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any other European power, in any other light that as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

The wisdom of the principle inaugurated and expressed by these men has been proven by the test of time.

Through nearly fourscore years this policy has been preserved inviolate, and today the people of the United States are as ready to give support to any administration that shall find it necessary to enforce its declarations even to the use of force.

The statement of William Godfrey Hunter, Jr., relative to the killing of William A. Fitzgerald at Guatemala, as made before the court alleges that the latter attacked him, striking him under the eye and snapping a revolver several times in his face. Hunter's story is straightforward enough to warrant a suspension of judgment until all the evidence is in.

It might be well to remind the prosperous majority of their obligations to the unfortunate minority. The bestowal of one little Christmas joy where otherwise none would go, will afford more satisfaction to the giver and more joy to the recipient than all the gifts the more favored will receive.

It might be well to let Venezuela take care of herself for a short time and cast a glance in the direction of China, where it is reported Tung Fu Hiang is mobilizing 10,000 well trained soldiers for the purpose of exterminating the foreigners in the province of Shensi and Kansu.

The debt of Venezuela amounts to only about $49,000,000. If the people of that country would quit devoting their energies to encouraging civil strife and use it in promoting their business interests, their debt might soon be paid.

That Mr. Bryan still maintains much influence with the Iowa silver democrats, is shown in the fact that they are now planning and organizing for the fight next year to gain the endorsement of the Kansas City platform.

The anti-expansionists do not seem to have quoted President Monroe very extensively, though he promulgated a doctrine limiting expansion—of European powers.

That plain man of Nebraska, William Jennings Bryan, is said to enjoy an income of $1,500 per week. He seems to be willing to enjoy the abundant prosperity, whether it comes in gold or silver chunks.

Occasionally there are people who raise the cry that living costs more now than it did a few years ago. This may be true, but it must be remembered that most people are now living better than they did then.

Apparently "Golden Rule" Jones, mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, does not like General Sherman's characterization of war. He has stated his idea thus: "War is murder and soldiers are murderers."

And the powers keep on insisting that President Roosevelt is the person to settle their dispute with Venezuela.

Destroy as much prosperity as possible, seems to be the approved method of collecting national debts.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

Make the Platform for Mr. Cummins.

Governor Cummins will be renominated, but "a republican platform will be built for him to stand upon." That is the idea of the Marion Register. The register is convinced that as to the newspapers there is only one that will be sure to stand pat and its editor is "dad" of the shelter plank. "Even that one," the Marion paper continues, "might be doubtful in a showdown, for it is said that George Roberts locks the door of his office in the treasury department and kicks himself by the hour for his 1901-02 foolishness on this question.'

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Asks Quarter for Cummins.

The Vinton Eagle says somewhat petulantly that it "fails to see wherein it is necessary for the republican press of Iowa to take up and discuss every speech of Governor Cummins."

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A Spirit Lake View.

The latest fashion news is thus told in delicate language by the Spirit Lake Beacon: "A society report fresh from New York says the latest decollete wrinkle leaves less than ever to the imagination of the curious but uninformed."

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Wade and Patronage.

The Iowa City Republican says the announcement of Judge Wade that he had no jobs to let has fallen upon the ears of the faithful of the second district with a dull, sickening thud. "A democrat in office and no jobs?" comments the Republican. "Shades of Petroleum V. Nasby!"

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Now, Be Good.

"There are national holidays enough as it is," declares the Cedar Rapids Republican. "Leave some days for working."

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Not Built That Way.

The Storm Lake Pilot-Tribune says that if the school teachers of Iowa "would exist on a Chinese diet and wear wooden shoes they might be able to save a little pin money out of the salaries paid at present, but not otherwise."

QUEEN MARY ANN

By Mabel Follin Smith

MARY ANN was ironing vigorously when I entered.

"Miss Clare," she said, "which name do you like best for a girl, Irene or Maud?"

"I really don't know," I said. "They are both pretty."

"I like fine names," said Mary Ann. "They don't cos' no mo' than common ones. All my chillen has splendid names—the best I could find. An' I was thinkin' if I had another baby what would I name it. If it's a boy, I'll name him Romney. I like Romney; it sounds fine. But if it's a girl I hasn't decided between Maud an' Irene."

"Yes, your children have fine names, Mary Ann. Where did you find them?"

"Found 'em all in novels, Miss Clare. When I was a girl down there on the

"WE HAD A REAL NICE CHRIS'MUS TREE."

old plantation in Virginia, my missus—Miss Clayton—she had all the novels I guess that ever was printed, an' I read all of 'em that had purty paper covers printed in red an' blue an' yaller. Hasn't you noticed that a novel ain't real good unless it has a heap of color on the cover? Them plain covered novels deals too much with po' folks. Laws, I don't have no occasion to read about po' folks. I sees enough of them. What's the name of this here English novel writer the white folks talk so much about?"

"George Eliot?" I ventured.

"No, not him. It's somethin' like Dickson or Dickerson."

"Dickens?" I said.

"Yes, that's the name. Now, I tried to read one of Mr. Dickens' novels, an' he started off with a po' boy livin' with a blacksmith. That was enough for me. I don't want to read about paupers an' blacksmiths. Why, I can see a blacksmith right down the street here in this village, an' the po'house back of Tarrytown is jes' filled with paupers.

"I wants to read about rich folks an' lords an' ladies an' princes, livin' in style; about how the Prince Mortimer rides up to the castle on his gayly comparisoned horse an' carries off the Lady Grenadine, an' how the ole lord follers 'em with a hunderd men in armor, an' how Prince Mortimer gets away an' has the laugh on his father-in-law; about the grand balls an' maskerades; about people who uses fine words an' men that's always bowin' an' scrapin' befo' the ladies an' fightin' over 'em an' worshipin' 'em; about fine ladies in fine clothes, with nothin' to bother 'em but a whole lot of men makin' love to 'em.

"Yes, I learned a heap from them novels. From 'em I named my oldest boy Roland, an' the next Rupert, an' the last one Aubrey. An' then I named the girls Claudia an' Lucille an' Rosalind an' Geraldine. Them names do sound grand, don't they?

"To tell you the truth, Miss Clare, I do like things fine an' grand. I ain't got no patience with common things. If I was white an' rich, I'd put on mo' style than 'most any white woman in New York, I reckon. I wouldn't be afraid to wear di'monds in the daytime, an' lots of 'em, an' feathers an' lace an' furs. An' I'd carry my head high an' throw out my chest an' try to look distinguished, I tell you."

And Mary Ann did draw her tall figure "to its full height," as they say in the novels, as she walked from the stove to the ironing table with sparkling eyes and a distinguished air, laughing merrily and thereby showing a mouth full of fine teeth.

I had known that Mary Ann, a mulatto with a nice figure and comely features, was good looking, but I had not realized her possibilities in the way of style before.

"My lovin' grand things don't come so much from the novels I've read as from my 'magination. I don't suppose if I was white I could have mo' 'magination than I has.

"You see, in my 'magination I can be jes' as rich an' fine an' white—why, I can be jes' as white as white folks, Miss Clare, an' pretty an' young.

"An' then all the good times I have in my 'magination! I don't have the trouble that goes with really havin' things. I build great, big, splendid houses, palaces an' castles, an' then I jes' let 'em go an' don't bother about repairin' 'em or payin' taxes. When I wants another house, I jes' build it out of my mind. That's a good deal easier an' cheaper than takin' care of the old ones."

And Mary Ann laughed as she moistened her finger and tried the heat of the iron.

"None of my horses ever has the colic or goes lame," she continued, "an' nobody has any finer ones. You jes' ought to see me sailin' in my 'magination through Fifth avenoo behind my prancin' steeds, while people stop to look at me an' say, 'I wonder who that gorgeous an' lovely creachure is.'

"An' then the travelin'! While I'm washin' an' ironin' here in this ole laundry I jes' soar off to Saratogy an' Newport an' England an' Paris an' Asia an' Afriky. Well, no, I don't go much to Afriky. It ain't stylish enough for me. But I go to the north pole hot days jes' to cool off. I don't find no difficulty in reachin' the pole. I've climbed that pole many a time in my 'magination."

And Mary Ann again laughed merrily over the pleasant pictures which she had drawn.

"Did I ever tell you about the fun we had las' Chris'mus, Miss Clare? I didn't? Well, I must tell you about that.

"You see, we was kind of po' last Chris'mus. Your folks had done gone to the city, an' I hadn't no extra work, an' the chillen all needed winter clothes, an' we had only 45 cents left for Chris'mus, an' Peter he said that we couldn't affo'd no Chris'mus tree, but I said: 'Go 'way, Peter. I'm goin' to have a Chris'mus tree.' So I went out in the village the night before Chris'mus an' found a po' little runty tree that nobody wouldn't buy, an' I got it for 3 cents, an' I fixed it up with a lot of little baubles that your mommer had given me, an' we had a real nice Chris'mus tree.

"An' then I said: 'Now, chillen, we ain't got very much for Chris'mus—that is, not much *acchually*—an' so we must draw on our minds for what we need. Now, just foller my lead, an' we'll have the greatest Chris'mus that ever any family ever had with only 45 cents.'

"I'd bought some stick candy an' a little cheap present for each one, an' then I brought out a package of old letters my sister had writ to me from home in Virginia.

"'Now, chillen,' I said, 'I want you to understand that all through this Chris'mus I'm a queen, an' poppy he's a king, an' you're all princes an' princesses, an' that we're to have everything to eat an' drink an' wear an' look at that the mind can think of.'

"They all sent up a whoop an' seemed mightily tickled, an' Roland, he says: 'Mommer, you're to be Queen Mary Ann, an' poppy he's to be King Peter—no,' says he, 'poppy's to be Peter the Great. I've just been readin' about Peter the Great at school.'

"Then I takes up the bundle of letters, an' I says, 'We must first read the congratulations of the season from our friends.' The first letter I read was from Queen Victoria—that was before the queen died, you know—to Queen Mary Ann, callin' me her dear cousin an' honored friend an' tellin' me that she had sent me a diamond necklace worth $700,000 as a testimonial of her undyin' love an' affection.

"An' then the Prince of Wales wrote to King Peter the Great, sendin' him valuable presents, includin' some elephants an' tigers. An' then all the royalties from all over Europe sent Chris'mus gifts an' lovin' messages to Prince

"SHE HAD SENT ME A DIAMOND NECKLACE WORTH $700,000."

Roland an' Prince Rupert an' Prince Aubrey an' the Princesses Claudia an' Lucille an' Rosalind an' Geraldine.

"Then after awhile we got down to the presents an' letters from our humble subjects at home in America that sent their love to the lovely an' noble Queen Mary Ann, to the brave an' august King Peter the Great an' to all the noble, imperial an' royal princes an' princesses.

"An' then we had the Chris'mus feast. I ordered up all the royal porters an' waiters an' butlers to set the royal table, an' the royal buglers to bugle, an' the royal servin' men to serve all the temptin' dishes an' drinks to tickle all our royal an' noble appetites. An' we eat an' we drunk an' feasted on all of the finest things we could think about, an' none of us was sick from overeatin' afterward. That's one of the good p'ints about feastin' in your 'magination, Miss Clare. There ain't no injurious consequences afterward to your indigestion.

"Oh, we had a great time! We spoke to each other nice an' polite. 'Will our royal mommer, the noble Queen Mary Ann, deign to do this or to look at that?

"THEN WE HAD THE CHRIS'MUS FEAST."

Will his imperious highness King Peter the Great grant this favor?' an' so on.

"Whatever we wanted we just had—in our minds. I never had so much fun before, an' the chillen all said that if we'd had $5 to spend it wouldn't have been better."

The Mischievous Emu.

Down through the meadows we come to the playground of the poet Shelley, where the old mill still stands, its grinding stones propped against its sides, quietly registering the flight of time. Swans glide to and fro upon the pond or rest upon its edge. Black and white rabbits scurry across the wooded paths. Fantailed pigeons disport upon the lawn. In the tall grass tiny fawns feign sleep, while furtively watching with half closed eye, and everywhere the mischievous emu stalks about in conscious pride of his importance in this strange land.

Being a special aversion of the gamekeeper's, this bird takes apparent delight in annoying him in every way. Prying about until he finds a choice nest of pheasant's eggs, he dispatches the dainty morsels instantly, thereby destroying the hopes of both keeper and hen. Every effort to break him of this pernicious habit has been unsuccessful. Once the keeper resolved upon a plan which he thought would without doubt prove effectual. Having hard boiled a number of eggs, he carried them in steaming hot water to the field and placed them before the ever ready emu. Much to his surprise, the dished seemed to appeal strongly to the voracious appetite of the bird, for in a twinkling they were gone, a seeming look of wonder accompanying his grateful appreciation of this unusual attention.—Century Magazine.

Profanity In Europe.

The most ordinary conversation in Spain is rarely carried on without oaths being interpolated, and invocations of saints and expressions which border on swearing are common even on the lips of ladies. Spanish workmen do not understand an order unless it is delivered to them with a strong garnishing of profanity; masters swear at their servants, ladies at their children, schoolmasters at their scholars and officers at their men. It must be remembered that all over the continent profanity is more common than in England. In Germany even it is not uncommon to hear schoolmasters swear at the boys, a state of things unheard of and impossible here, while both in France and Italy oaths are taken as a matter of course and applied equally to man and beast. At the same time it should be remembered that most continental "cuss words" are not taken so seriously as ours.—London Apswers.

A Humorist on Marriage.

Marriage, if not carried to excess, is a wise provision and sacred obligation. Marry your opposite as far as possible, especially as regards sex. You will never regret it. If possible, marry above your station. Both of you should do this; it is sure to advance your race. Do not marry a foreigner unless highly recommended by those in whom you have perfect confidence or unless you want to very much indeed. Do not encourage long engagements. It is better to get weary of each other at your leisure after marriage than to do it beforehand. Courtship, however, is a most delightful industry and should not be rashly broken in upon by marriage. Some people seem to be admirably fitted for suitors, but fail in other occupations. This is very fortunate indeed. No suitor can be sure of a permanent situation. The supply greatly exceeds the demand.

HOBBS GIVEN PLACE.

Has Been Made General Organizer for Butcher Workmen.

[The matter published in this column is furnished by the officers of the Federation of Labor.]

[From Wednesday's Daily.]

Such an active campaign has been begun for the purpose of organizing the butcher workmen, that a decided interest has been shown by the employes of the packing plants and meat markets in the cities adjacent to Ottumwa. It will not be long before the union card will be hung in a large majority of the meat markets throughout the state. The national organization has begun to take an active interest in this state and those surrounding it, and has appointed Samuel P. Hobbs of this city, general organizer for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Mr. Hobbs will go Friday to Albia, to install a local union at that place. Besides Mr. Hobbs, the national organization contemplates sending two special men into the state for the purpose of thoroughly organizing it. They are promised the assistance of the miner's state organization, also the state federation of labor, as well as all the local unions in the state to accomplish the recognition of the union.

Painters and Decorators.

The local painter's union has decided to have a social session every other meeting night of the organization, commencing with Friday night, December 26, on which date a banquet will be given.

At this banquet invitations will be extended to a large number of the contractors of the city to attend. An elaborate spread has been provided for, and addresses will be made by promising laboring men of the city. A general good time is anticipated and all members are urgently requested to be present.

Retail Clerks.

The next meeting of the retail clerks will be held Monday evening December 29. The clerks have been putting in some energetic strokes to increase their membership and it is thought a large class will be initiated at this meeting. For those clerks who are at this time without the fold of the union, the officers of the clerk's union extend a hearty invitation to be present on this occasion.

Carpenters.

Lest those who do not keep in touch with affairs might forget it, the carpenter's union want to call attention to the fact that they are steadily increasing their numbers in this city, and those who stay without the fold, will be comparatively few when the robins sing in the spring. The work of Organizer Henry is beginning to bear fruit.

BARRETT TO HAVE COMPANY.

(Muscatine Journal.)

It is reported that State Superintendent of Schools R. C. Barrett will ask for a fourth term. But it is probable there will be a good strong contest for the place whatever Mr. Barrett may do. A. W. Stuart, of Ottumwa, has been a candidate before and will probably be again. Superintendent J. F. Riggs, of Sigourney, is popular all over the state among the teachers and will doubtless be well in the lead among the candidates. O. J. McManus, of Pottowattamie county, is a probable candidate. H. L. Adams, of Fayette county, is mentioned.

Different Now.

"Farmers," the Sanborn Pioneer recalls, "used to be inclined to laugh at the 'book farming' taught at the agricultural colleges, but it seems that Iowa Agricultural college men know how to raise good stock if they are 'book farmers.'"

Where Trouble Should Start.

"If there is to be reapportionment," says the Dubuque Times, referring to the congressional districts, "it should begin at the northwestern end [of the state], which is growing rapidly and already lacks representation in proportion to population."

The Nickel Plate Road

will afford its patrons an opportunity to take advantage of low rates for Christmas and New Year holidays, by selling tickets at a fare and a third for the round trip to all points on their line, December 24, 25, 31, 1902, and January 1, 1903. Return limit including Jan. 2, 1903. Through service to New York City, Boston, and other eastern points. Chicago passenger station, Harrison street and Fifth avenue. For further information, address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams street, Chicago.

Leading Episcopalians of Des Moines are opposed to a change of the name of that church, which is being agitated at the various conventions of that body all over the United States.