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SENATOR COCKRELL'S CHOICE.

The satisfaction produced by the discovery that a Republican legislature had been elected in Missouri was tempered only by the reflection that the surprising victory would result in the retirement of Senator Cockrell from the place which he had filled so long and creditably. The feeling was not less strong among his political opponents than in his own party that his prospective disappearance from public life was to be regretted, and the present expectation that he will continue to serve the country in another capacity is sure to please his fellow citizens of every political faith.

In offering to Senator Cockrell the vacant isthmian canal commissionership the president has paid him an unusual compliment, for he informs him at the same time that, if considerations of health constrain him to decline it, an appointment to the interstate commerce commission awaits his acceptance. In one of those two important posts, therefore, it may be hoped that the senator will find a congenial opportunity to employ his excellent talents and sound judgment for the general benefit. This practical expression of the president's high regard for the Missouri statesman, fully according with the estimate in which he is everywhere held, is a gratifying incident of political life.

THE CHIVALROUS AMERICAN WOMAN.

That leader in the woman's club movement in Chicago who lately declared the American man to be the superior of the American woman marks an era in modern progress. It is not that for a moment we agree with her. We merely applaud a long step forward in the matter of advanced thinking, says the Saturday Evening Post.

Years ago an after dinner speaker—and it need scarcely be added, a man—ironically apostrophized the New Woman (she was new then) as "once our superior, now our equal." A president of the Oxford union, in grave, undergraduate debate, hit off the case more aptly in declaring that though the New Woman had ceased to be a lady she had not yet become a gentleman.

The signal fact about the present dictum is that it proves that the speaker has become a gentleman. We should not be surprised to find that the remark was post-prandial, and made with a wineglass tilted aloft in a patronizing toast to "the better sex, God bless them."

The spirit of chivalry has its root in the sense of greater strength. When all women are conscious of the superiority they have so long been proclaiming they will unite in a toast to even such a poor, down-trodden being as the American man. They will have become gentlemen all. Is it not up to the American man to look to his laurels? Let him proclaim from the housetops that it is a most superior woman who thus acknowledges his superiority.

Meantime the question of the relative merits of the sexes remains about where it was. A generation ago rural debaters used to fall about one another's ears discussing what would happen if an irresistible force met an immovable body. The modern question of the superior sex is a fitting substitute. It is alluring because it is elusive; it is possible to discuss it with delighted acrimony because no solution is attainable. For a scheme of nature in which one sex is more necessary, more useful, more able or more virtuous than the other is as inconceivable as a scheme of nature in which there are irresistible forces in conflict with immovable bodies. If, in the past, man has shown a certain superiority in character by being satisfied with his place in the realm of nature, woman has shown an equal share of the divine gift by a spiritual discontent that was sublime.

And yet the remark from Chicago shows progress.

OUR STYLE AND TITLE.

At the Thanksgiving dinner of the American colony in London Sir Edward Clark took occasion to object to the people of the United States adopting for themselves the name "Americans" and calling their country "America." The subject has been discussed before.

Many years ago, at a Fourth of July celebration by Americans and foreign guests in Geneva, an eminent Frenchman made the same criticism, and proceeded to an elaborate analysis of the origin and construction of national names, says the Call. He proceeded from this analysis to derive for a citizen of

this republic the name "United Statesian." When this is examined, it is seen to lack entirely the quality of distinctness and exclusive application. We have in this hemisphere the united states of Mexico and the united states of Brazil. On the isthmus, since Bolivar's day, there has been cherished a dream of the united states of Central America. So, seen from the outside the bare term united states would require explanation.

The Frenchman found his analogy in the name of France and French. Both terms are understood and are limited. Our name, the United States of America, is older than the constitution. In the articles of confederation adopted in 1777, confederating the original thirteen separate colonies, article 1 said: "The style of this confederacy shall be the United States of America." This was followed in the preamble to the constitution of 1789, in which the convention wrote that we "do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

It will be observed that the article "the" serves other than its merely grammatical purpose. It means that there may be other united states, but this is "the" united states. At the time it was adopted this was the only United States of America. It is, therefore, the senior and its juniors have only copied its style. We have, it will be seen, the prior right to call ourselves Americans. When we adopted the name all the rest of the hemisphere was in a colonial condition. The Canadas were English, the rest of the hemisphere was mainly divided between Spain and Portugal and the people were Spaniards and Portuguese. We were the only Americans, adopting the name of the continent as our name. When the revolution began we called ourselves "Continental," because we wished to be differentiated from the people who owed a foreign allegiance beyond the continent. The transition of "American" was perfectly natural and in accordance with the principle governing selection of style and title. So we were the first Americans and have become the greatest, and will remain to the end the greatest Americans, measured by our personal characteristics and our national power.

Our style and title are well understood by the whole world. Sir Edward Clark's criticism was called out by an evolution of our style required by brevity and dictated by the rule of exact description and designation. In view of the existence of other united states, junior to us, in this hemisphere, our government has dropped "United States" as the designation of our foreign embassies, and our diplomatic representative is now called briefly and descriptively, "the American ambassador." The title is simple and dignified, and belongs to us by prescriptive right.

Other nations adopt their names and bear them for reasons sufficient unto themselves. For a long time after the fall of Calais broke poor Mary's heart the English sovereigns styled themselves "king of Great Britain, France and Ireland." In our first treaty with Sweden the sovereign called himself "the king of Sweden, of the Goths and Vandals." So also we have had treaties with "his most Catholic majesty" and "his most Christian majesty." These sovereigns chose the name that seemed best to express their power or their pretensions. The people of this country are also sovereign, and have the same right to choose the national name by which they will be known. Our fathers called themselves Americans and this America, and the union they formed became logically the United States of America. These styles will endure. Sir Edward Clark proposed to rechristen us "Unona." But Mr. Choate, American ambassador, simply and with dignity dismissed the subject by saying that "we are quite satisfied with our name."

A new association, the institute of Hygiene, has been formed, says Nature, of London, having for its object the dissemination of knowledge on the subject of personal and domestic hygiene. It aims to be self-supporting, and in order to accomplish this has organized a permanent exhibition of hygienic products and appliances, consisting of foods, clothing, filters, stoves, etc., open free to the general public, and a special section devoted to drugs and medical and surgical appliances, to which medical men alone are admitted. The revenue gained from the rents paid by exhibitors will be devoted to educational work, which will take the form of local lectures, with examinations and certificates.

Moscow sets up a school for journalists, where the ethics and aesthetics of the business and all its frills will be taught and its students turned out masters of the craft, so far as the certification of their diplomas is concerned, at any rate. If it were not for the big blue pencil with which the government edits all its editors, some of those turned out by the school might come to something; but as it is their chances are not very promising.

An exchange calls attention, without comment, to the fact that while it cost William L. Douglass \$35,000, by his own statement, to run for governor of Massachusetts, the salary is only \$8,000 a year, and the term is for a year only. But then, look at all the good advertising he gets out of it. Mr. Douglas has never been afraid to put out his good money for good advertising.

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Fitzgerald Gets Decision.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Willie Fitzgerald of Brooklyn won the decision over Charley Neary of Milwaukee at the end of the 16-round fight tonight.

Mitchell Will Be Re-elected.

Hazleton, Penn., Nov. 28.—President Mitchell, Vice President Lewis and Secretary-Treasurer Wilson of the United Mineworkers will be elected without opposition at the annual convention at Indianapolis January 16.

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