

may have been a place and on time. That this reform will lead to a saving of time, trouble and money everybody can see.

Of course, any reform is the more speedily and easily effected if there is somebody to lead in its inception. In this case let the Mayor and Councilmen, as most familiar with the evil to be cured, lead. Let them use their influence, of course greater than that of any body of private citizens, to bring about the abolition of a bad system which entails unnecessary offices and needless expenses and the substitution of better methods. The road is plain, let the city administration walk in it.

MONETARY CONFERENCE NOT A FAILURE.

Senator ALLISON shows, in the interview which he has given to the press, that he is better satisfied with the results of the international monetary conference than are the general mass of his countrymen. He declares that it was not a failure, and though its results were, perhaps, not entirely what might have been expected, it has nevertheless paved the way for some definite action in the future. The Senator thinks it is certain that another conference will be held next May. Probably some new delegates will attend. But they will take up the work where it was dropped by the conference which has recently adjourned. Probably the delegates will attend with enlarged powers to act for their respective governments. Probably also public opinion in Germany and England will in the intervening months develop a more favorable sentiment with respect to silver. Certainly bimetallism is gaining favor in England. There is no evidence that opposition to silver in Germany is weakening. But it is believed that France is ready at any time to support any safe measure to rehabilitate silver. It seems likely that Germany can be swung into line, through English influence, so that the success or failure of the May conference will depend upon the action of the English delegates. The Englishmen seem to have had many erroneous ideas corrected at the Brussels meeting. They can no longer believe that the people of the United States are appealing to European nations as a last resort to save them from a monetary crisis. The emphatic expressions of Prof. ANDREWS must have cleared their understanding on that subject. Nor can England any longer entertain the hope that the United States will plunge into rash experiments with the money question which will

success in his control of the postal department. WHITNEY had more than begun the rehabilitation of the Navy on lines which made even Great Britain obvious; VILAS had shown that he was a master of the management of interior affairs, and ENDICOTT had instituted useful reforms in the army in a manner to meet the commendation of military experts, while BAYARD and GARLAND had not disappointed their friends.

In the midst of all the speculation and gossip, one point, fatal to prophecies, presents itself most conspicuously—Mr. CLEVELAND has not, in any way, given any one reason for believing that he has even considered the names mentioned by the wisecracks. Until he does, the public may rest assured that no newspaper writer is doing more than mere idle guessing when he pretends to give to the public a Cabinet list, and the arguments he may advance in behalf of his list are merely based on speculation or are prompted by parties who wish for favors or who desire to displace others for their own benefit.

LOOKING AHEAD.

The splendid and satisfactory commercial record of Kansas City for the year 1892, enkindles a lively confidence in still better things to come. The general condition of trade throughout the country is more encouraging than it was twelve months ago, and nowhere is the improvement more marked than it is in this community. The advent of '92 discovered a perceptible reaction from the depression which succeeded the collapse of the boom. It was the beginning of a revival which has continued to gather momentum and whose vitalizing influence is not apparent in every channel of commerce. There has been no suspension of the forces which have carried Kansas City beyond the crisis which seemed to impend after the abatement of the speculative fever which raged from '85 to '88. The year which closed on Saturday has witnessed a steady and growing activity which is now likely to encounter any interruption.

The vast commercial domain which helps to enrich Kansas City is developing with wonderful rapidity. With all of the enormous consignments of grain and cattle which have been received here during the past year there is still a vast reserve of both in the Southwest which will come here sooner or later. Kansas has more old wheat in store by a large percentage than any other state in the Union, and her acreage of growing wheat exceeds that of any former season, not to speak of the favorable winter and the excellent condition of the plant. The in-

Mr. CLEVELAND's private

Mr. J. T. J. LEE, a former graduate of the University of recently graduated after a four in astronomy at the University been retained for the position professor of astronomy in the versity. This notice is made design of congratulating a you on his position in the world partly to "afford a point of co the time shall come that Colum all the astronomical facilities the bright Missouri scholars w at home.

THE "protest" against the e Kansas building, of what will est attraction, the magnific North American animals fro versity, undoubtedly the fine the kind in the United States. One ground of complaint is t although all secured" within "extinct." The silly waid t shows that the windy Kans extinct. Perhaps it would b everything else out the Kans exhibit the kicker alone.

PHILOSOPHERS should at fied, yet Mr. HENRY GEORGE as saying in his late volume Mr. HERBERT SPENCER is a a ficksittle, a materialist and "solitary horseman" of the JAMES was wont to remark lous times, forsooth," when ing in the stellar regions occu GEORGE and HERBERT SP other after this mundane fash

ACCORDING to Detective D TASCOTT did not kill millions there is no reward for the mysterious personage of mod the old familiar story go to jo TELL tradition?

MAJOR WILLIAM WARNER not in vain—there are stro awakening of a new spirit in t before the most backward sec

THE political situation in suined a more pacific aspect fortnight, but there are a rumors of revolution in Mexi

THE next national iongan held in the Pension building. BAUM, it is almost needless t dance even in his own office.

Well, Centev From the Harvard Lampoon. "Did you say you had a c case with her, Dick?" "Yes, she's in a telephone

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result in disaster to America and profit to the country of the queen. If a crisis should occur in this country it will be the kind which will lock gold up in American vaults, check American purchases of foreign goods, and increase, rather than relieve, the industrial depression which has existed for many months in England. Not only that; a collapse in the silver market, which is likely to follow the cessation of purchases by the United States government, will force an Indian crisis upon the British government which will need to be met at once.

It seems likely, therefore, that the Englishmen will go to the May conference, seeking their own salvation rather than to look on and to obstruct the attempts of the United States representatives to improve the money systems of the world.

MR. CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

The Washington and New York Cabinet speculators who are racking their brains to make as many combinations of Democratic leaders as possible in the hope of hitting somewhere near the mark, are likely to fare as poorly as they did in 1884. President-elect CLEVELAND, now as then, will study the matter out in his own virile manner, and when he shall have decided upon the men whom he deems best fitted for the positions of advisers to himself and managers of the various departments of the government, he will make public his selections.

Until that time all "slates" will necessarily be mere idle speculation.

That Mr. CLEVELAND will make no mistakes in the choice of his official family, may be confidently assumed. He made none in 1884 when he first entered upon the discharge of the great duties and when errors were more likely to occur than now. He will assuredly make none next spring, for his four years' experience in control of the Government cannot be said, even by his most bitter political opponents, to have weakened his judgment or warped his mind.

The Cabinet speculators are, in almost every instance, working on the same lines that they did in 1884 and, untaught by their past unpleasant falls from their pedestals of prophecy, they are figuring that Mr. CLEVELAND must honor just such and such men who have been before the country for years as chronic office holders or office seekers. That it is not Mr. CLEVELAND's method to choose as his advisers the so-called "wheel horses of Democracy," regardless of their fitness for the positions to which they aspire, is shown most clearly by a review of

creasing supply of cereals from that state and of other neighboring commonwealths which find a market here is bound to result in the construction of additional elevators and flouring mills. The enlargement of the leading packing establishments invites heavier stock receipts and will afford a source of wealth to the producers, who, in their turn, will purchase here the supplies requisite for carrying on their agricultural operations and the necessities of life which the soil does not yield.

The merchants of Kansas City during the past year have conquered much new territory and are constantly invading fresh fields. The jobbing trade has expanded marvelously, though its full possibilities have not yet been approximated. There are still unexplored realms to subjugate which rightfully belong to the interstate city, and measures have been already set on foot to perfect the title to a wide area of territory which has hitherto been neglected.

And then, in addition to all this, the town itself is filling up and expanding in population. This is attested by the postoffice transactions, the receipts of the different lines of transit, the reports of the rental agents and by many other infallible tokens. There is also a stronger sentiment in favor of public improvements, which has taken substantial form and is manifesting itself in a more presentable appearance of our streets and thoroughfares. There is a quickened pride in those things which appeal to the eye and gratify the taste. That in itself is at once an evidence of prosperity and an earnest of future development.

Taking all things together, Kansas City never entered upon any year in her remarkable history with a firmer hope and expectation of great achievement than she feels to-day, and there is nothing whatever to cast a shadow upon her bright anticipations.

The resolution said to have been formed not to remove Mr. BLAINE from Washington should be adhered to. The removal of dangerously and mortally sick people, though often practiced, is not in one case in a thousand of any benefit. The removal of the mortally wounded GARFIELD from Washington to Elberon increased his fears and sufferings and did not prolong his life by a single hour. The same may be said of the removal of General GRANT from New York to Mount McGregor. A great deal of the traveling undertaken by invalids leads only to weariness and hastens death. In one's own home and bed is the place to meet

AN UNCONVENTIONAL CRITICISM

"Romeo and Juliet" as played by Juliette at the Coates Saturday night, was a diversion so pleasant and harmless that it not only did not interfere with the ordinary Sunday school lessons and meditations of any of the audience whose custom it may be to engage in recitations or meditations on the Sabbath. It was an intense tragedy, but whenever anybody was killed the bloodthirsty audience rose to the pitch of ecstasies of enthusiasm which a servant served to bring the dead to life, smiling in front of the drop curtain, which is greatly to relieve the unpleasant impression that clings to one after viewing a death scene. If the deceased had not appeared afterwards smiling a grateful "thank you" back at the audience for its applause, the somber and startling fantasies aroused by the tragedy might have made bad dreams. But, as it is, the impression taken home was only one of happy congratulation at the appearance of re-vitalized corpses. One dead man rose to be comforted. Tybalt of the house of Capulet, after having been neatly slain by young Romeo and tumultuously resurrected by the applause of the audience, appeared in front of the curtain without his smile, looking as if he wished he were still dead.

The play disclosed what a queer set of people lived in those days and climes. They were passionate, proud, fiery, prepared for love or hate with equal readiness and intensity. The men wore cloaks and tights, one of which must be striped to please Verona fashion. Another thing they wore were swords, long, sharp and glittering, and they drew on the slightest provocation. They waved in air, the meanwhile uttering exclamations of fury to intimidate the enemy, who always had an equal amount of powder in his collection and refused with the firmness of a corder of voters to be intimidated. If a man failed each man was provided with a so-called stiletto about a foot long, hanging from his belt with handle down and point up. The deaths were easy and rapid. There were several tragic deaths in these three hours. It was a way they had. In fact, killings were so common in the play Saturday night that they became common and suggested that things are done down at the packing house so that it seemed something had been done if a chain were not hooked on the heel of the victim and he rolled on an overhead track to another department.

Juliet was gowned in decolette dresses and long trains. Fourteen seemed just a young girl for a sweetheart, but women were early in Italy.

The manner of the meeting and the love of these two young people was such as to say the least. Within five minutes Romeo set eyes on her he was imploring her to give him kisses to good advantage and seemed to enjoy it as much as anybody. Probably the most charming scene of the