THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, } ss.
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 7, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, May 1	28,000
Monday, May 2	24,690
Tuesday, May 3	23,738
Wednesday, May 4	23,858
Thursday, May 5	24,750
Friday, May 6	24,732
Saturday, May 7	24,150
Average	24,430

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of May, A. D., 1892.

SEAL. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for March, 24,923.

COUNTESS CLANCARTY having failed to glide into England's best society upon her premier tip-toes has joined a class of lady horse racers and will try to ride in upon horseback.

ST. PAUL has made the kindergarten a part of her public school system. St. Paul has set Omaha an example which Omaha should some time since have offered St. Paul for emulation.

THE superintendent of the New York state lunatic asylum says that the excitement while engaged in a game of base ball has cured several patients. It seems to work both ways. Sane men often become crazy over base ball.

IN SPITE of the execrable weather of the week Omaha's clearing house returns show an increase of 43.3 per cent over the corresponding period of 1891. Omaha is rapidly regaining her vigor and can look with confidence into the future.

IT SEEMS to be definitely settled by recent investigation that the remains of Christopher Columbus repose in San Domingo, whence they were removed from Spain about 1541. If Chicago has any enterprise she will have those remains or some exactly like them.

THE Salvation Army claims to have 9,000 brass bands. The trumpet and the big bass drum are rapidly vindicating themselves as means of grace. Noise has in all ages among all peoples been regarded as a more or less efficacious weapon with which to fight off the devil.

THE independent congressional convention in the Fifth district tendered W. A. McKeighan an unanimous renomination for congress, which leads thoughtful people to remark that once more the scriptures have been fulfilled wherein they say "evil communications corrupt good manners."

AN ENGLISH jury has found a verdict to the effect that a man who shot his wife three times when she refused to live with him was excusable because he did it merely to frighten her. If the shooting had proved fatal the jury would probably have decided that the woman was unreasonably hard to scare.

COLONEL INGERSOLL says that he has not read a newspaper for three months. The colonel has always claimed that ignorance is the mother of superstition, and that religion and superstition are allied. If he doesn't read the newspapers his luxuriant atheism will presently be in danger.

A LARGE roll of bills in his inside coat pocket saved the life of a Chicago man the other day. He called another man a liar and a scoundrel, and the pistol bullet that came his way was imbedded in the roll of bills, doing no harm whatever to his person, and yet there are men who go about wholly unprotected by rolls of bills.

NEBRASKA has 6,417 school districts in which there are 333,115 children of school age. Her school property is valued at a trifle less than $7,000,000 and during the past year $3,350,517 were expended in maintaining the schools. No wonder the percentage of illiteracy is lower in Nebraska than in any other state in the union, and no wonder the democratic party is in a hopeless minority.

IT IS an open question still whether Columbus was really the first white man that ever set foot on American soil. We venture the prediction, however, that nobody will ever dare deny that Billy Bryan is the first man, white, black, yellow or speckled, that has ever proposed to make the Platte river navigable for steamers. To him alone history will accord the glory and renown of this colossal project.

THE week has been devoted to the delegates to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in spite of the most disagreeable weather possible in this climate at this season, the impression is very general that the guests have been pleased with the hospitality of our citizens. Several of our prominent business men are giving almost their entire time to the work of making the visitors happy. No courtesy is stinted and the homes of our best people are cheerfully opened to the ministerial and lay brethren. Omaha is on her good behavior and thus far she has maintained herself admirably.

DEVELOPMENT OF MUSIC IN AMERICA.

The patriotic American has an almost boundless faith in the future development of musical taste and culture in this country. He may realize that there are great obstacles to be overcome, but he profoundly believes that the talent is here and that under the stimulus of that all-pervading spirit of progress which distinguishes the American people it will in time assert itself, with results that will command the attention of the world. Some creditable achievement has already been made, and if the advance has been slow there are valid reasons for it. We have been engaged in the practical task of creating a nation and of developing its material resources. Industrial and commercial enterprises have absorbed most of our attention, leaving little time for the serious study of art.

There is still a very great deal to be done of a practical nature, but we have progressed so far in this direction that we may now begin to address ourselves to the work of artistic culture with greater interest and zeal. That this is the tendency is apparent on every hand. A few years ago a patriotic and earnest woman, with unlimited confidence in the musical capabilities of the American people, organized a school of music in New York, drawing liberally upon her private fortune for the purpose and interesting a number of persons of wealth in the enterprise, which has become a great success and is doing a vast amount of good. Every considerable city in the country has one or more well-attended schools of music. The public demands a higher standard of excellence than it was satisfied with formerly, and is better qualified to form a correct judgment. All this gives hopeful promise of the future.

In the May number of *The Forum* Mr. Anton Seidl, an authority in musical matters, discusses in an exceedingly encouraging way the subject of musical development in America. He says that notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary the Americans are a musical people, and that while their taste is still unformed it is naturally a good one and is sure to grow in the right direction. But it must be properly cultivated, and he lays down the proposition that "no satisfactory artistic results can be achieved here, nor can America produce any national music, until opera is given in English."

Mr. Seidl looks forward to the time when American composers shall produce great operatic works of a distinctly original character written in the vernacular, but he believes that until that time comes such foreign works as are performed here should be translated into English. "What we need," says Mr. Seidl, "is American opera given under American influences. This can be brought about only by an elaborate and well organized system of musical education. We have plenty of good material for the making of musicians, but this material is buried beneath the army of foreign artists who come annually to our shores, and whom Americans have formed the habit of encouraging—often simply because they are foreigners. In order to bring out this latent material, a school for opera should be established here."

Such a school, Mr. Seidl thinks, would be of inestimable advantage in keeping at home those young musicians who annually go abroad to study, and in encouraging those to undertake a musical education who are deterred from it by the expense which they would incur by European training. The school should also be helpful to American composers by giving preference to operas written by Americans. Mr. Seidl concludes with the reassuring opinion that there is no reason why America should not develop an individual musical art which should compare favorably with that of Germany or France or Italy, and urges that we should endeavor to express our own natures, which is the only means of attaining that highest and best of qualities, originality.

A NATIONAL SANITARIUM.

A joint resolution has been introduced in the senate looking to the establishment of a national sanitarium for the treatment of pulmonary diseases. The idea is not a new one, but no direct steps in this direction have been taken before, and in view of the prevalence and fatality of consumption, bronchitis and kindred diseases of the lungs the proposition will doubtless awaken more than usual interest.

Physicians agree that climatic conditions are largely if not almost entirely responsible for tuberculosis. In most cases a change from a damp to a dry climate gives relief unless the tissues are too much broken down by the disease before the change is made. Thousands of residents of Colorado, California, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Idaho attribute their robust health to the climate and almost startle hearers with statements of the dangerous illness which drove them into these states and territories to save their lives. Many inhabitants of western Nebraska confidently assert that their existence has been prolonged by removal from the humid east.

The resolution proposes to have a commission appointed by the president to select a site upon public land for the sanitarium. The limitations of the resolution restrict the investigations to the territories and therefore either Utah, Arizona or New Mexico will be favored with the site if no amendment is made to its terms. Senator Gallinger's speech upon the resolution contains a mass of testimony as to the efficacy of the climate of the southwest, and particularly New Mexico. This probably explains why it is sought to confine the investigations to the territories.

Be this as it may, the public generally will be more interested in the investigations of the committee than in carrying out the idea to the extent of erecting a sanitarium. It is entirely proper to furnish the citizens of the country with accurate and reliable information upon the relative advantages of different sections in matters of health, but the government cannot establish hospitals for consumptives. The functions of the government end when the information is secured. We hope the resolution will awaken interest enough to start a searching, scientific investigation into the relation of climate to pulmonary diseases, but we do not expect the remaining idea of the resolution to meet with favor.

THE ITINERANT, PAST AND PRESENT.

The Methodist church has always been a frontier church. Its ministers are usually the first to visit mining camps, backwoods settlements and other new communities. Most men of fifty years can recall the itinerant circuit rider of this denomination who came once in four weeks to preach in the log schoolhouse and to visit among the people for a day or two. He came on horseback, with his hymnbook, bible, sermons and tracts in his saddlebags. To these Peter Cartwrights of early Methodism the great west from the Alleghanies to the Pacific ocean owes a great deal of the deep religious sentiment which permeated the otherwise rough American frontier settlements.

The pioneer Methodist minister, the circuit rider, whose parish sometimes included half of what is now a populous state, endured hardships and suffered penury which would have discouraged less zealous missionaries and driven weaklings from the field. Riding through trackless forests, the traveling preacher, without scrip or purse, his beloved family perhaps a hundred miles away, startled wild birds and wild animals, singing with a voice which later would electrify a camp-meeting or other outdoor service:

> Oh, for a thousand tongues to sing
> My great Redeemer's praise,
> The glories of my God and King,
> The triumphs of His grace.

The fervor of his song would be called frenzy in these less demonstrative days. He preached universal salvation to those who accepted the word of the Lord, and hell-fire and damnation to those who rejected it, with a zeal and sincerity backed by intellectual force and a personal magnetism which not infrequently threw his hearers into ecstacies of happiness or agonies of despair. Free grace and instantaneous conversion were no more earnestly expounded than the wrath to come.

"Go preach my gospel," saith the Lord,
"Bid the whole world my grace receive;
"He shall be saved who trusts my word,
"He shall be damned who won't believe."

"Amens" loud and strong supported the earnest prayers for a "baptism of the Holy Ghost" and the electric exhortations to sinners to "seek the Lord." Shouts of joy and groans of anguish were intermingled as the seekers gathered at the mourners' bench and struggled for "the blessing." It was not uncommon to witness such a "mighty manifestation of the spirit" as would stir both believers and unbelievers to the depths of their souls. The former were in the kingdom and safe, but woe to the sinner who might be in the company upon such occasions. The very earth seemed to yawn for him and such was the psychological power of some of these preachers upon their fellow beings that scores of wicked men and women would fall in mortal terror on their faces and cry for help.

On occasions when every person on the camp ground or in the rude church was deeply affected, when "a pentecostal shower" was experienced, the minister stood at the gate of heaven. His happiness beamed from his countenance and his face seemed surrounded by a halo of preternatural glory as he sang:

> My God is reconciled,
> His pardoning voice I hear;
> He owns me for His child,
> I can no longer fear.

The effect of the strong, joyous, confident tones was indescribable. Men and women would change their moans to cries of joy, and sinner after sinner would announce his conversion, while the brethren and sisters would shout "Bless God," "Hallelujah," "Praise His holy name," and "Amen."

The old fashioned revival is almost a thing of the past. The "shouting Methodist" is now a curiosity even to his brethren. The old fashioned preacher with his more than human zeal for the cause, ignorant, perhaps, but powerful, is either dead or "superannuated." The camp meeting has been modernized and its services mingle the intellectual with the spiritual. The great church has yielded slowly but surely to modern influences and is now as far removed in methods from the Salvation Army as primitive Methodism was removed from the more earnest of the Established churches of Great Britain. The rugged, illiterate backwoodsman has gone to make way for the polished scholar, and the four weeks circuit has been broken up by villages where at least one sermon per week is expected. The preacher no longer "lines" out his hymns; a great pipe organ and a precentor or choir lead a congregation, supplied with both words and music and possessing the ability to "carry the tune" without help from the minister. Times have changed, the ministers have changed, the church has changed, but she remains aggressive, orthodox, determined, successful and earnest, stronger, better and more powerful than ever, unquestionably the greatest of the evangelical denominations in all that can be included in the word greatest as applied to an organization intended especially to benefit mankind here and hereafter. As the bishops said in their quadrennial address, "If there is less zeal for the mint and anise and cumin, there is more charity and beneficent activity with less of bigotry and intolerance."

The doctrines of the church are the same as in the days of Wesley and essentially unchanged from those expounded by Arminius. There is no misunderstanding the Methodist creed. Individual conscience cannot excuse itself by misinterpreting the rules and regulations. A man is either saved or he is lost. There is no midway condition which will mitigate the horrors of perdition or permit the individual to sneak into heaven. Methodism stands everywhere for positive Christianity. It carries its spiritual beliefs into business, social and political life and demands that the membership shall be separate from those who "do not the works of the Master." Methodism is tireless as well as aggressive, and its followers are as loyal to the bishop and the preacher as a Romanist to the pope and the priest.

The Methodist preacher of today is like his church. Methodist preachers do not mold the thought of the church. The church molds them. Loyalty to his denomination is as fixed a principle as the apostles' creed. Next after his love of God and the church the bishop is the apple of his eye. His parishioners are his brothers and sisters and their spiritual welfare is his earnest, constant responsibility. A welcome visitor in the houses of the faithful, he is dreaded by those who may have been derelict in their religious duties. A foe to everything which is evil in its tendencies, he commands the respect of the good people of a community and his presence forces vice to hide its hideous head. His views are frank and dogmatic. Wrong is wrong; right is right, and the one is in eternal conflict with the other. Evil must be rebuked wherever found, regardless of time, circumstances or conventionalities. The "economy" of his church makes him sure of a parish or "charge" so long as his conduct is upright, and he preaches with as much zeal in a sod schoolhouse for $300 a year as in an elegant city church for $5,000. He never doubts his "call to preach", no matter what misgivings his people may harbor. In fact a Methodist preacher never doubts; he always believes or knows. On acquaintance he is found to be genial, even jolly, but not frivolous. He does not hesitate a moment to tell you that no occupation is so high, holy honorable or useful as that of preaching the Methodist gospel. He moves cheerfully from one charge to another at the behest of the bishop and takes pride in the splendid efficiency of the Methodist "form of discipline." Ridicule does not disturb him and he never evades a contention on a controverted topic. He is about the happiest man on earth and he seeks only for souls. Earth is not his home; he is merely a sojourner here. His sentiment is well expressed in his favorite hymn:

> Perish every fond ambition,
> All I've sought and hoped and known;
> Yet how rich is my condition,
> God and heaven are still my own.

It is these characteristics and this zeal which make a talented, popular, well educated young man cheerfully accept license to wander about from place to place at the direction of his presiding elder and bishop. He is a unique individual, this ideal Methodist preacher, who is beloved by his people, welcomed in the homes of "members of a former charge" and respected by everybody for his sincerity, industry and influence.

FOOD ADULTERATIONS.

One of the most interesting and valuable reports recently issued from the Agricultural department relates to the character and extent of food adulterations in the United States. The investigation was ordered by an act of the last congress, which required that it be extended to all articles taken into the human stomach. The importance of such an inquiry will not be questioned, and while the results do not show so alarming a condition of affairs as might have been supposed to exist, in view of the fact that preventive legislation is not so general nor so well enforced as it should be, the extent to which adulteration is practiced is so great as to warrant the belief that the great majority of consumers rarely obtain strictly pure articles of the kinds which will admit of being adulterated.

The report states that it is undoubtedly safe to estimate that at least 15 per cent of the entire food product is adulterated in one form or another. Fortunately, however, the character of the adulterations used is generally harmless except from a financial standpoint. Were the case otherwise the damage done to the public health would be alarmingly great. While commercial frauds are the rule, it is proven that there are many cases where ill health and even death follow the use of articles poisoned with pigments, acids, tin, rancid oils and other injurious commodities which are used to cheapen or render more attractive the article sold. The most harmful adulterations are used in drugs, by which the very element of strength upon which the physician relies to save life is often extracted, left out, or diluted until it becomes a matter of grave doubt whether a prescription really contains what is ordered by the physician.

The various decoctions, says the report, after being doctored with fusil oil, acids, ether, chloroform and other drugs usually sold for stimulants and beverages, are undoubtedly the cause of many diseases, resulting not infrequently in death. That they increase drunkenness is an admitted fact, impairing the intellect and creating an unnatural thirst, which leads the user to greater excesses in his desire to destroy the effects of the poisons taken into the system.

A complete list of adulterated articles would embrace nearly everything of daily consumption as food. An immense trade is done in impure coffee; every character of spices is adulterated with a great variety of things; pulverized and brown sugar often contains flour, starch, sand, bean dust and other foreign ingredients, some harmless and some not, but at any rate a cheat; molasses, honey, jams and jellies, cocoa and chocolate, and a great variety of other articles, are subjected to more or less adulteration. Many of the states have laws relating to foods and beverages, and where these are properly enforced the sale of adulterated articles is comparatively small, but until all the states have such laws and enforce them, or there is national legislation on the subject, the adulteration of food and drugs will continue.

The laws of Nebraska prohibit the adulteration of liquors and drugs, but they are not enforced, and this is largely true of the laws of other states relating to food and drug adulteration. The evil is believed to be remediable if the people desire to remedy it, but hitherto the public has not manifested that concern about the matter which its importance demands.

OMAHA'S charities have never been in better hands than now and never performed better service to the needy. The co-operative charities, which includes the city mission and works in conjunction with other organizations and the board of county commissioners, has so effectually systematized the good work to which it is directed that no worthy person need suffer. The recent organization called the Omaha Boys and Girls Employment association has entered upon a branch of service to this community which deserves encouragement. It will be auxiliary also to the co-operative charities. Already eight boys have been sent out to homes in the country, where they will be under good influences and be taught the useful industry of farming. Employment does more to make good men out of active and perhaps vicious boys and girls than the poor house or other public and private assistance in cash, clothing, shelter or food. There are many widowed or deserted mothers in this city who can be made self-supporting if their little ones are given homes. This excellent society, under the management of some of our best citizens following lines laid down by Colonel Hogeland, is engaged in the work of providing homes for children, small and large, who need them, and thus saving them from the slums. THE BEE hopes every charitably disposed citizen will lend a hand to the Omaha Boys and Girls Home and Employment association.

THOSE who know Mr. Joseph Jefferson only as the foremost comedian of the English-speaking stage are but half informed regarding his talents. He is also an artist whose paintings entitle him to hardly less distinction than his acting, and his enthusiasm and devotion in this direction is quite as ardent as that which brought him his brilliant success on the stage. Mr. Jefferson has recently completed a picture of which an eastern art journal speaks in terms of hearty commendation. It represents a mountain brook, brawling in cascades over its rocky bed, through a forest, and it is described as strong in color, vigorously drawn and broadly executed. The art journal remarks that there can be no question that Joseph Jefferson as a painter would have paralleled Joseph Jefferson as an actor had he fostered the one gift as he has the other, and certainly greater praise of his work with the brush could not be spoken. It may be interesting to observe that the distinguished actor and artist has literary qualifications of a superior order, as was recently shown in an admirable lecture on elocution to students of Yale college. The American stage will lose one of its most brilliant lights when Mr. Jefferson retires, but the promise is that the time for that is still remote.

NO MAN can long be secure in the possession of knowledge that is important to the world, and it is likely that the public will sooner or later be made acquainted with the secret of Dr. Keeley's treatment for dipsomania; but in any event there will be plenty of remedies offered to the victims of the alcohol habit now that there is a general belief in the possibility of cure. The latest candidate for fame in this branch of discovery is Dr. Robert A. Kitto of Racine, Wis., who professes to have found a means by which drunkenness may be cured in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. The sincerity and disinterestedness of Dr. Kitto are attested by the fact that he has made his formula public for the benefit of all who may wish to use it. He has perfect faith in the efficacy of his remedy in all cases where there is "a desire on the part of the person taking it to be cured." And herein lies the difficulty. Let some one invent a remedy that will take hold upon the moral nature of man.

PORTLAND, Ore., will entertain the Presbyterian general assembly during the last two weeks of this month. Fraternal greetings will undoubtedly be exchanged between the Methodist general conference and the assembly. The opportunity should be accepted by Omaha and Portland to congratulate each other, the former city because the Methodists have moved half way across the continent with their quadrennial meeting and the latter because the Presbyterians having five years ago enjoyed the hospitality of Omaha have ventured to lead the way for great national conventions on the Pacific coast. THE BEE hopes the next general conference of the Methodists will be held in Los Angeles, San Francisco or Portland. We want these eminent religious people to know from observation and experience what a magnificent country America is.

ALTHOUGH slavery is dead and the war is over the two greatest branches of Methodism, alike in everything but politics and geography, hold aloof from each other. The Methodist Episcopal church has 2,400,000 members, the Methodist Episcopal Church South just half as many. A union of these two denominations would make the consolidated organization a wonderful religious power in America.

Let Well Enough Alone.
Philadelphia Times.

For the United States to annex the Sandwich islands as suggested is in a line with that weakness known as wanting the earth. We've got the best part of it as it is.

Good Law and Sense.
Philadelphia Record.

The supreme court of the United States has decided that carrying goods between two points in the same state over a route which passes through a part of another state does not constitute interstate commerce.

Condemned and Commended.
Chicago News.

The prod of the law should be applied to the Reading combine. If it is possible to levy taxes on the people to suit the necessities of a bankrupt railroad company there is no further need of cumbering the statute book with laws against trusts. Let the coal trust be treated as any less pretentious miscreant would be treated.

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Philadelphia Inquirer.

We repeat, the Reading consolidation was forced by circumstances. It was combination or ruin. Meantime the howl from New York and New England will not affect Pennsylvanians. Coal is being sold at a profit for the first time in years, and the Reading security holders are smiling. It is sound business policy.

A Useless Firebreak.
New York Tribune.

The drop curtain of the Central theater is described in one of the Philadelphia journals as having been made of fire proof asbestos. If this statement be correct, it indicates the worthlessness of the material as a safeguard against fire. The evidence regarding the spread of the flames is conflicting, but there is substantial agreement on at least two points, namely, that the curtain was down when the fire broke out, and that the flames instantaneously pierced it and swept across the ceiling of the audience room. If the curtain was made of asbestos it was of no avail in checking the spread of the flames. An iron curtain is undoubtedly a great safeguard for a theater. It should fit into a solid brick wall dividing the stage from the auditorium, and it should be carried above the curtain to the roof of the theater.

A Happy Suggestion.
Boston Globe.

General Grant's tomb has reached the corner stone stage, but $150,000 more are called for to complete the great structure. It is suggested, now that it is too late, that the list of New York millionaires who have never contributed a cent to the monument ought to have been placed in the collection beneath the corner stone.

COMMENT ON THE CONFERENCE.

Boston Globe: Our Methodist brethren appear to be able to make quite as noisy and turbulent a conclave as congress itself in a time of storm and stress in politics.

Chicago Herald: Although it is as hard for our Methodist brethren at Omaha to be quiet as for a camel to thread the postern of a needle's eye, they are reduced to instant peace (and adjournment) by that "tocsin of the soul, the dinner bell," after utter failure by the provident chairman's trunkful of gavels. Like the anglican Sidney, the Wesleyan does not believe in fighting for the Lord on an empty stomach—unless it be some other fellow's. The brethren at Omaha are men first and ecclesiastics afterwards.

Philadelphia Record: The "woman question" will be one of the liveliest subjects pressing for consideration in the Methodist Episcopal General conference, now in session at Omaha. So far as the judgment of the churches has found expression, the east is opposed to making women eligible to membership in the conference, while the west is in favor of it. Why there should be any division on sectional lines it is difficult to discern. It is likely that the sex will make some headway with their demand, but scarcely probable that they will this year obtain all they ask for.

Philadelphia Ledger: The meetings of the annual conferences have proved that a majority of Methodists are in favor of the admission of women as delegates, but as a three-fourths vote is necessary to render them eligible their acceptance appears doubtful. The opposition, though in the minority, has gained considerable strength by the leadership of Dr. J. M. Bucaley, the editor of the New York Christian Advocate. His most reasonable objections, which were outlined in Saturday's Ledger, are that the admission of women will cause a split in the hitherto undivided ranks of the church; that women are not adaptable for participation in a general conference, and that the movement tends to bring women into the ministry. From a general point of view, however, the whole matter is chiefly important as a test case—whether a majority of the general conference shall throw aside the barrier of the three-fourths vote and attempt to legislate for the whole Methodist community. The matter is not one to be treated with levity, and as a whole month is to be devoted to the business of the convention should not be decided in haste.

Philadelphia Times: The Methodist laymen have secured part of what they went after at Omaha. They wanted equal representation in the general conference—they number only a little more than one-third of that body now—and they wanted to sit by themselves so that they could act in unison if necessary, instead of being scattered among the preachers, the most of whom are well known to the presiding officer, so that the preachers generally secure recognition when a layman arises to speak. To make the first part of their demand effective they met on Saturday and under the lead of Postmaster Field and a few others they agreed upon their plan of action, made their demand on Monday morning immediately after the conference was declared open for business and refused to be put aside until they were given the separate recognition for which they asked. Whether their first victory—being given a chance to speak, vote and be recognized separately—foreshadows that the laymen will be accorded their more important demand of equal representation with the preachers remains to be seen. The chances are that it does, as the vote of Monday shows that a large number of the preachers are in accord with the laymen. This is not strange. Apart from the justice of their contention, the laymen of the Omaha gathering are a forceful lot of men, the most capable representatives of the great Methodist body.

The Tour of Europe.

Mrs. C. English Villiot of 473 Fourth avenue, New York, will sail for Europe in the early part of June.

Those who desire to place three or four young ladies or gentlemen under the individual care and guidance of a lady of good character and high social standing in New York, possessing all the essential qualifications necessary to make a European tour both instructive and agreeable, will find this a rare opportunity.

Besides being an accomplished linguist Mrs. Villiot has made a special study of art, and having already made numerous tours in every European country, a tour under her chaperonage would be exceedingly beneficial, viewed either from an art or educational standpoint.

The estimated cost of such a tour, taking in England, France, Belgium, the Rhine and Switzerland, including first-class passage from New York to Europe and all traveling expenses in Europe, also including the very best hotel accommodations, fees and other incidental expenses that would be necessarily incurred in a tour lasting from the first part of June until the middle of September, would be $1,000.

Ample references can be furnished by prominent ladies and gentlemen in New York, Boston and elsewhere, and also by Mr. Edward Rosewater, editor of THE OMAHA BEE.

SOME TRUE WORDS SPOKEN IN JEST.

Paradoxical though it seems, a man who is a guest of a Chautauqua circle composed exclusively of young ladies absorbs considerable miss-information.

The telephone, according to the Atchison Globe, is an arrangement by which two men can lie to each other without becoming confused.

Smith's Monthly: Snodgrass—Is Staggers a judge of liquor?

Snively—I think he must be. He punishes a great deal of it.

New York Sun: "I am glad to see you on your feet again, Mr. Borrows," said Miss Parslaw graciously. "You looked very bad last time I saw you."

"You must be mistaken, Miss Parslaw," said Borrows. "I have never been ill. Where did you see me last?"

"You were in the park—a-horseback."

Pharmaceutical Era: "Be sure to shake before taking," said the druggist as he handed his customer a bottle of ague cure.

"I always do," replied the customer grimly.

SUNDRY REFLECTIONS.
New York Herald.

A rolling van gathers much varnish.

Maidens may no longer be wooed by tales of moving accidents.

The time which tries men's souls is probably when stray tacks are plentiful.

No protectionists have yet hit upon the happy argument that upon the removal of tacks carpets come up.

One may retain his self-respect and move to Brooklyn, provided he has formerly resided in Hoboken.

If you happen to own a white cat
It will lie in the coal by the hour;
While if it's as black as your hat,
Be assured it will get in the flour.

Washington Star: A death dealing agent—the life insurance man.

Yarmouth Register: People generally do not hanker after changes in the fashion of clothes, but there are few who do not feel that some change in the pockets of garments is a good thing now and then.

Philadelphia Times: True to the nature of the beast, many a man who in his time has cast sheep's eyes at a pretty girl has afterwards had the wool pulled over them.

New York Herald: Jasper—Why did Rev. Dr. Poundtext come east?

Jimpuppe—He was chased out of the west for teaching the golden rule in a silver state.

Boston Gazette: Time is money, they say. And we have often observed that it takes a good deal of money to have a good time.

Pharmaceutical Era: First Drummer—What noble animal do you think best represents our business?

Second Drummer—Give it up.

First Drummer—Why, the lie-on, of course.

SQUELCHED BY THE POPE.

Archbishop Ireland's School Scheme Condemned by the Head of the Church.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Archbishop Corrigan has received a cable dispatch from Rome saying: "Faribault system condemned. Special case reserved." This means the case which Archbishop Ireland championed, and whose advancement was one of the objects of his journey to Rome, is put under the ban by the pope.

The so-called Faribault system removes all insignia of religion from parochial schools and renders the course of instruction entirely secular until the close of the regular exercises, when the Catholic children remain for religious instruction, while the Protestants go away. This system originated in the Catholic parochial school of Faribault, Minn., which was put under the direction of the village board, its expenses being defrayed by the village. Archbishop Ireland liked the plan and proposed to extend it to other places in his archdiocese. The decision of yesterday refusing the introduction of the scheme will make the plan a failure.

Archbishop Corrigan expects to receive the full text of the decision by mail within ten days or a fortnight.

Burial of H. L. Seward.

The funeral of the late H. L. Seward was held at his residence, 2929 Burt street, Thursday afternoon. At 1:30 Rev. John Williams of St. Barnabas read prayers in the presence of the family and near friends. At 2 o'clock the Masons took charge of the remains and conveyed them to Forest Lawn cemetery, where their very impressive burial service was performed and the last rite man pays to man was paid.

Floral designs from the employes of the auditor of passenger accounts and freight auditor's office of the Union Pacific railway, the republican league and Council A. M. R. S. No. 6, were very beautiful. Also many offerings from dear friends of the family which were highly appreciated.

Southern Baptists in Session.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 7.—The southern Baptists' convention convened yesterday with 1,500 delegates. The address of welcome was delivered by Governor Northern and the following officers were elected: President, John Haraldon of Alabama; vice presidents, John Lovering of Baltimore, Governor W. J. Northern of Georgia, Governor Eagle of Arkansas, and Hon. L. L. Foster of Texas; secretaries, Manning Burrows of Georgia, J. Gregory of Kentucky; treasurer, Norton of Louisiana.

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