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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas county, 88.:
George R. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ree Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that in actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printeduring the month of March, 1898, was as follows: ... 22, 403 ed and unsold cooks

A nation may drift toward war, but It has to exert every energy to swim back up stream.

Net daily average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pre-ince this ist day of April, 1898. N. P. FEIL. (Seal.)

It is a case of tenants hunting for destrable houses in Omaha now instead of desirable houses looking for tenants.

And just to think that if Jefferson back tory ourselves.

The fish story season is upon us before the oldest settler has finished telling how the last winter differed from that of '56 and several others that he recalls.

There have been so-called popular loans that were in fact very uppopular. but the United States will never want for money for defense so long as its people have anything to lend.

Let the necessity for war revenue ar rive and watch for propositions for all sorts of freak experiments in taxation from stamp taxes on suspender buttons to import duties on cablegrams.

Thomas Jefferson is the next great American statesman who will have a post-mortem birthday celebration in which he will be made to support all portunity to urge it upon public attensorts of political beresies which would have convulsed him with disgust were he alive.

The people have been inundated with graduating essays on the science of government before. Nobody will be harmed by a study of the principles of political future as in the past have to come from was not contemplated by the founders

The letter of Senator Allen tendering his services to Nebraska in any capacity its governor may assign him is a re minder that in the scale of official life the office of governor is higher than that of senator. That, however, will not make the governorship more sought after than the senatorship.

Perhaps the chief reason why the European powers prefer not to mix in the Cuban affair is that they want to provide these necessities to national reserve themselves for action in which there is something bigger in it for them. Depriving Spain of a colony would not help any European nation unless it had a chance to gobble it for itself.

From an Iowa popocratic newspaper we learn that "the convention of bimet talic clubs held at Indianapolis is an im mense gathering," and accepting this underground news as reliable, it simply proves that such gatherings will have to be something more than "immense" to attract special attention this year.

Omaha's importance as a manufacturing center is increasing steadily from nation or combination of nations would is voiced by their representamonth to month. After all it is the manufacturing establishments affording employment to bundreds of artisans and laborers that supply the basis of a pros perous community and feed the retail trade, without which no city can ad-

When new manufacturing industries are going into the south at the rate of nearly 100 a week it shows that the the standing army beyond the size neces-American people, and especially the in- sary for preserving domestic peace. vestors and promoters of enterprises, are not greatly troubled about the money standard. The new enterprises are than for many years.

That war debts sometimes last longer lapse of more than a century a governa held with safety in Paris. ment exists that recognizes the services of the financier of the revolution and to be found in every part of the world. will repay his descendants the money But directly or indirectly the United der to put an end to the deplorable state he advanced to establish an American

ries of the United States have become for freedom of conscience all the more the grandest farms, fields and gardens on the face of the earth and the Yosemite fall is one of the grandest spec- the arts of peace, they did not despise

When Postmaster General Gary pre sented his scheme of postal savings banks to congress the problem which seemed to be most perplexing was how the money deposited with the govern- fear than with joy, for the Huguenots, ment was to be invested. That question by their superior intelligence, had by country shall drift into war.

In case of war with Spain the country must raise the sinews of war by borrow- French and Indian wars, and later in the ing several hundred million dollars. An issue of short-time bonds or treasury notes bearing from 2 to 3 per cent interest has been suggested as the most feasible plan for meeting the emergency. Such an issue of bonds in denominations of \$50 and upward would, according to professional financiers, constitute a the record of the heroic public struggle popular loan of which at least \$500,000, of the Puritans of France, the story of 000 could be easily floated.

A much more popular and more feasible way of raising a war loan would be through the establishment of a postal hesion to prinicple wherever they went savings bank system. Experience has demonstrated that an issue of bonds scattered among the people sooner or later finds its way into the bank vaults and in due time is converted into big blocks in the hands of the millionaire coupon clippers. A popular loan through postal savings banks would remain in the hands of the common people and to our money circulation whenever there might be a scarcity of currency.

A postal savings bank certificate would always be as good as a national banknote. The greatest value of postal savings banks to the people is their wage workers who constitute the vast majority of savings bank depositors betheir personal interest in the stability of thousands. the government will impel them to uphold its integrity and credit.

From every point of view, therefore, except that of the bond broker and speculator, the most effective way to popularize a government war loan would not taken Louisiana off Napoleon's be by opening the postoffices as savings hands we might now be in Spanish terri- depositories and borrowing the war a loan would not bar out all people who do not possess \$50 or \$100 but would enable every man, woman and child who has a dollar saved up to place it at the disposal of the government at the the aid or consent of any middleman whether he be a curbstone broker or a bond syndicate financier.

If the postal savings bank has any true friends in congress they will presently have a chance to show their hands.

INCREASE OF MILITARY POWER.

The present situation favors the view generally prevalent in army and navy circles, that the military power of the nation ought to be largely and permanently increased and those who advocate this policy are improving the option. An army officer has an article in one of the magazines advocating the strengthening of the regular army and giving reasons therefor which will probably commend themselves to all military men. If the suggestions of this writer were followed the United States would become one of the great military science, but polifical reforms will in the powers of the world, a position which it practical rather than theoretical states- of the republic it should occupy and for which the great body of the people will see no necessity.

That it will be wise to further increase the naval power of the nation and to put the seacoast defenses in the best possible condition perhaps no one will question. The country has been taught that it must have a strong navy and that its harbors and seacoast cities must have ample defense. This lesson will not be disregarded and the people will cheerfully pay whatever it may cost to security. But increasing the military power, building up a great standing army, is a very different matter. There is no demand or necessity for it. This a foreign foe and is never likely to be. As the Baltimore Sun remarks, the United States will in 1900 have probably hundred millions. The military conquest of a fully civilized nation of that size, of operations of any nation attacking it. standing army. For whatever military operations shall ever be found necessary a sufficient force can always be secured, sound reasons why the United States

THE HUGUENOT CELEBRATION.

Three centuries ago the edict of Nantes needed in the southern states, and that was signed. Happily the descendants of United States would certainly invite is the sole reason they are going there. the Huguenot exiles may now choose For the same reason the industrial ac- freely the place where the anniversary tivity is more pronounced in the west shall be celebrated. The political and Cubans who are struggling for independecclesiastical system, involving a misconception of the nature of religion and than anyone imagines is illustrated in the pages of history with the massacre the case of the obligation of the United of St. Bartholomew and drove out of States to the granddaughter of Robert France a million and a half of its people Morris on account of money advanced |-this system has long ago passed away. to the colonies during the revolution. The Huguenot celebration will be held But it is good to know that after the in New York, but it might have been

The descendants of the Huguenots are States received the greatest benefit from their dispersion, for even many who The secretary of the navy is doing very skill into Holland, Germany and Engwell in his naming of the new vessels land later came to America or their dein his navy. The Yankee, the Dixie, the seendants migrated here. They had the Prairie and the Yosemite are names sug- strength of character of the English gestively American. Yankee thrift and Puritans without the austerity of the ingenuity are typical of the American latter. Many of them were of noble character, Dixle is a sunny land where birth and belonged to the old aristocracy courtesy and courage prevail, the prai- of France, which made their sacrifices

> signineant. While the Huguenots were devoted to

the nation. In America they taught the responsibility. use of arms to the colonists and in the wars with Great Britain, they were of

inestimable value. The Huguenot celebration this week will, therefore, recall a series of historical incidents which we would, if we could, forget. Yet it would be a distinct loss to the world to have blotted out their noble lives, their sacrifices that men might have freedom of conscience and of worship, their self-exile, their adand above all their cheerfulness and hopefulness in adversity.

SIDELIGHTS ON CUBAN PATRIOTISM. There are some suggestive features of the struggle for Cuban independence which have not been touched upon in the excited discussion over impending war. Much has been said about Cuban courwould constitute an invaluable adjunct age and patriotism and Cuban suffering and self-sacrifice. We hear a great deal about the undying devotion to liberty of the men who compose the Cuban junta and the boasted valor of the Cuban-Americans who have abandoned home and native land rather than subabsolute safety. They are, moreover, a mit to the tyranny of the hated Spanlard. stimulus to thrift and patriotism. The The number of all these patriots who have been objects of American sympathy and admiration is a matter of conjecture. come the creditors of the nation and In all probability it runs high into the

The question that forces itself upon the dispassionate and cool-headed observer is, Why are all these Cuban patriots fighting the battles of their country on American soil rather than upon the Cuban battlefields? Why should these Cuban patriots ask Americans to free Cuba while they show no fund directly from the masses. Such disposition to lead the way? Up to this they do anything more when America of Cuban independence?

It is an open secret that the great main their own country. And now it is a italist. most remarkable spectacle to see these Cuban-Americans leaving Havana in a body to seek refuge under the American flag. It remains to be seen whether these Americanized Cubans will enlist call to arms comes or whether they would seek the protection of some other country in case of danger of being drafted into our armies, just as was done by certain foreigners at the outbreak of the rebellion, who promptly resumed allegiance to the countries from which they had expatriated themselves. Such observations may not fit into the prevailing enthusiasm over the real Cuban patriots, but they may serve a the poet, "Those who would be free, hemselves must strike the blow.

AS TO CUBAN ANNEXATION. There is said to be a strong sentiment in Washington in favor of the annexation of Cuba if that Island should be freed from Spanish control by the intervention of the United States. This is not improbable, though few men in congress have publicly advocated the acquisition of the island and some have unqualifiedly declared their opposition to annexation. Senator Proctor is one of these, his objection to annexation being that it is not wise policy to take in any people of foreign tongue and training and without any strong guiding Americountry is in no danger of invasion by can element. Mr. Proctor found in Cuba a number of business and professional men favorable to the island being made a part of the United States and it is not 80,000,000 of people and 1910 is likely to be doubted that these people would see our numbers increased to a round prefer living under this government to being governed by the Cubans who are now hostile to Spain. There is no reaoccupying a territory so vast, with its son to believe, however, that the men shores thousands of miles from the base who are fighting for Cuban freedom desire annexation to the United States. is a physical impossibility. No European On the contrary, if their feeling attempt it. For the purpose of defense, tives here they are hardly less opposed therefore, we do not require a great to becoming a part of this country than they are to Spanish domination. As we have heretofore said, the Cubans are fighting to establish a government of composed of as good fighting material their own; they aspire to separate nationas there is in the world. There are ality and to the privilege of making their own laws and regulating their own should take a higher place as a sea affairs. They want at independent power, but there is none for enlarging country ruled by Cubans, not a province or colony getting its laws from an external source. Believing they are qualified for self-government they would resist any attempt to defeat their ambition and aspiration in this direction and the serious trouble if it should undertake to annex Cuba without the consent of the

That we could accomplish the acquist the duty of the state, which blackened tion of the island, after having expelled the Spaniards, is not to be doubted, but unless this were done with the full consent of the Cubans arrayed against Spanish rule the task of bringing these people into obedience to this government would undoubtedly be most troublesome and expensive. But this is not all. If it shall be decided that it is the duty of the United States to intervene in or of affairs in Cuba and to give freedom to the island, it must be done with the carried habits of industry, learning and understanding that this government has no desire to acquire Cuban territory, for otherwise we should not command the confidence of the world in any professions we might make of a disinterested purpose to relieve the victims of a cruel policy and to assist a people struggling for their freedom. If we are to have the moral support of mankind we must let the world know that we do not seek territorial aggrandizement.

The annexation of Cuba could give no advantages to this country that could not the sword, and they knew as well as be secured if the island were independ-

POPULAR LOAN THROUGH POSTAL SAV- their persecutors how to strike hard ent. Free Cuba, whether through Amer-Navarre, signed the edict permitting close political and commercial ally of public exercises of the Huguenots in the the United States. American capital houses of the nobles and gentry and in and enterprise sealld be targely emcertain specified towns it was more in ployed in its development and American fear than with joy, for the Huguenots, influence would be potent there. We should have all the benefits that could will find a ready answer in case the that time formed a powerful element in be desired from annexation without any

> THE QUESTION OF REVENCE. A comprehensive plan of taxation, in the event of war, is being considered by the ways and means committee, though as now contemplated it will not be so

> sweeping as was the system of internal taxes during the civil war. It is proposed to double the beer tax and to increase the tax on manufactured tobacco. while all forms of commercial paper may have to contribute to the revenue. together with all kinds of patent medicines. If it is practicable to tax stock transactions that would be a very proper source of revenue and would have very general popular approval. During the civil war about everything

was taxed. All kinds of professions and business contributed to the government. Bankers and brokers, wholesale and retail merchants, builders and contractors, real estate and insurance agents, lawyers, physicians, architects-in short, nearly everybody was reached by the internal revenue law and nearly everything which the people used paid a tax. The owner of a carriage was taxed from one to ten dollars under the law of 1864, silver watches paid a dollar and gold watches two dollars, planes two to six dollars, amusements two per cent. Newspapers were taxed under this law three per cent on receipts from advertising. There was an income tax, taxes on legacies and the distribution of personal property and on succession to real estate and stamps were required on all legal documents, checks and proprietary articles. The expenditures of the government were between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 a day and it was compelled to get money wherever it could be obtained.

It will probably not be necessary to carry taxation to such an extent in case time the Cuban junta in New York and of war with Spain, because the expendithe Cuban colonies in Florida have done tures of the government will not be so far more shouting than fighting. Will great as in the civil war, though if there should be a protracted conflict, lasting takes up the gauntlet and throws its say beyond a year, it might be found lowest possible rate of interest without army and navy into the breach on behalf expedient to make everything taxable all events war will mean a very large jority of Cubans on American soil and addition to the burden of taxation and Americans in Cuba are men who took it will necessarily fall upon all classes out naturalization papers in the United of the people-the poor as well as the States in order to evade military service | rich, the workingman as well as the cap-

Whatever congress shall do in order to raise revenue for war purposes will undoubtedly receive popular approval. The American people are ready to pay alt that may be demanded of them for the

While war is disastrous to business, so is the mere prospect of war. According to official estimates, the national treasury has lost in revenue since the Cuban imbroglio became critical not less than \$3,000,000 which would otherwise have been paid in as import duties. As the prospect of trouble has increased rather and succeeding generations, that the best been paid in as import duties. As the than decreased the expenditures of the good purpose in recalling the saying of government, this loss will have to be made good eventually in other ways. footing the bills for every war and every war flurry.

It appears that the Michigan senate has set up a trocha over which Governor Pingree has been unable to pass with his railroad taxation bill which the legis lature was called together to make into law. This will necessitate an appeal to the people, and Governor Pingree will find out whether he has lost or gained in popularity by his course of action.

Germany in the Swim.

The kaiser's navy bill went through the Reichstag by a vote of 212 to 139. In the next seven years Germany will spend \$82,-750,000 on its navy. Old Neptune will be very much in the swim during the first dec ade of the new century.

Past Resurrection.

An attempt is made to revive interest in unity of the entitlesis in the notion constitutee its essential being, it shows in its mani-festation and intervention in externality the ness." You can't revive Hegel.

Keep Cool at Any Cost.

A cool, open summer might enable us to round out a very satisfactory year by geting even with the ice man much as we quared ourselves with the coal man during the months just past. It will be remem bered that the latter started in his seaso with a threat of higher prices, only to be glad before many weeks had passed to sell coal at any old figure.

Time to Ring Of

The Bell Telephone company reports an s five times larger than its expenses. In figures, last year the income was \$5,130,844, and expenses \$961,700, leaving net profits of \$4,169,744. The total assets are \$60,779,841, and the reserve, \$4,027,628. It is about time this monopoly was completely broken up, since it never lowers rates, and, under its extended patents, minimizes healthful com-This is an instance where patent office is a promoter of monopoly.

The Young Man's Chance.

The young men are getting a chance in the navy nowadays. Lieutenants and ensigns who were looking forward to long years of nonotonous watch and division duty are now suddenly become full-fledged commanders. It s true that their ships are converted yachts and tugboats, or in a few cases ancient montors, but they all involve duties and responsibilities of leadership. It must not be thought that these new captains are callow youths. Some of the lieutenants are middle aged men, and the senior ensigns have had from six to eight years of sea service,

Waning Klondike Rush.

War or the prospect of speedy war has blotted Klondike out of the public conscious-ness. The stream of travel Alaska way has nubsided. Arrivals at Tacoma are fewer than at any time since December, and the steamship fleet which has been gathering on the the coast god Yukon trade with the opening of spring, is larger than is likely to be There will be some compensation in this war-enforced elackening of the tide of ravel to the Alaskan gold fields in the fact that with fewer prospectors there will be a threshing. etter chance of furnishing a full and necessary supply of provisions for those who do sary supply of provisions for those who do reach the mines and desire to remain to work had any hope of the government adopting their claims through another whiter. If war should actually come those who have overstocked the supply of steamships in anticipation of the coming rush to the valley of the Yukon will probably find they have made a poor investment of their money.

The money thus obtained to be expended to poor investment of their money.

UPWARD TREND OF LABOR. Steady Improvement in the Condition

Chicago Times-Herald. tion William T. Harris, in the current num-ber of The Forum, shows by tables compiled from the census statistics of 1870, 1880 and 1890 that there is a decided upward trend of labor from primitive, ill-paid em-ployment to skilled service with higher wages.
For example, in each million of our popu

lation employed in 1870 there were 11,200 individuals classified as mere blacksmiths and 14,744 other workers in fron and steel In 1890 the actual number of blacksmith had decreased to 9,026 in a million workers steel artisans had increased to 21.831. That is in rough figures, in twenty years the blacksmithing trade has lost 20 per cent. or 1 per cent a year, of its laborers, the iron and steel trades have g relatively 50 per cent, or at the rate of 2½ per cent yearly.

Commissioner Harris contends that the

theory that machinery is inimical to the on the contrary, that inventions on the contrary, that inventions bring com-fort and luxury into the lives of all the people, and surely, if slowly, promotes the laborer from a digger in the fields carning are necessities to a specialized worker with hem.

For the wise protection of individual workers the higher class of occupations labor. The physician for health, the law-yer to conserve property and personal rights, the officials of the government to forward thors and a score of aesthetic professions These higher occupations are constantly in creasing, and are recruited from the ranks of those crowded out from former avocations and selected for their greater versa

Summing up the matter, the commissioner says: "As fast as the supply of the lower order of wants can be effected by means of machinery large numbers press upward into those vocations which have to deal with intercommunication, the diffusion of science and the refinement of taste. • • Suppose that machinery should so far conquer drudg ery that one person in each 100 by the aid of machinery could furnish all the food clothing and shelter needed for the other ninety-nine, every one of these ninety-nine would find ample employment in the higher order of employments which provide means for luxury, protection and culture. The dis-content existing at the present time originates largely in the feeling that there is too much drudgery and too little time for science, art, literature and the contemplaideals. Instead of coming too fast useful inventions are not coming fast ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF ARBOR DAY

Writes of Its Meaning. Sterling Morton, in The Forester.

Whenever any cause, either in the field economics or aesthetics, is taken up by the teachers and made part of the education f the pupils of the common schools of the contribute to the national revenue. At United States, it is assuredly on the safes culture and forestry are made prominently attractive and irresistibly alluring by suc-cessive celebrations of Arbor day in all the schools of nearly all the counties of nearly all the states of the American union. This anniversary has already evolved a vasi amount of literature as to the beauty and value of trees and forests. Entertaining and nstructive pamphlets and books upon this subject are found in nearly every village, in thousands of school houses, in vast num bers of public libraries and in many Ameri can homes. These writings are developing oth the aesthetic and economic value of tree under the stars and stripes when the national defense or for the prosecution of United States can be traced to Arbor day and its proper celebration than to any and

all other causes.
In a republic forestry cannot be forced upon the people as it may be by the edicts of monarchy in some European states. A system of forest-forcing by governmental United States. But tree planting and for eshools, and woodlands proved to be so imclass of citizenship will, in the near future enthusiastically advocate and practically advance and exalt them. Thus fervid zeal in The people who pay taxes cannot escape at last become, by communal heredity, an merican trait. Only under the inspiration of a love of nature and trees, which may intensified by the educational system o the country, may we hope for useful and practical forest conservation. That educaional system may also develop a patriotic American scheme for planting out new for-ests. Sooner or later text-books on arboriculture and forestry will be used in the common schools. Half the sum of money which has already been expended by the di-vision of forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture in timber testing and in impractical experimentation, would secure elementary school books enough on arboriculture and forestry to supply the

United States for several years.
J. STERLING MORTON.
Arbor Lodge, March 15, 1898.

SPEAKER REED.

Tribute to His Courage from Southern Admirer. Memphis Commercial Appeal (dem. While we differ with him, it is not easy to withhold admiration from Speaker Reed. He has been in many tight places and has had many close calls during his occupancy of the chair, but in disposing of the resolution introduced by Leader Bailey, recognizing Cuban belligerency, he was put to a severer test than ever before. That he rose equal to the emergency demonstrated his great force of character. A weaker man would

His interpretation of a privileged ques-tion was no doubt correct, but the temper of the house and of the country is such that it Reed's own party associates were clamorous for war. The platform of his party was pledged to it, practically. Delay and pro-crastination had inflamed the mind of congress. The democrats were anxious to force the republicans to show their hands. Re-publicans were belligerent and threatening revolt and insubordination. The galleries wild, cheering for the friends of Cuba and hissing those who opposed recognition. It was a time of great excitement. A whirl-wind of feeling, a simoon of passion, was in progress, and when Mr. Bailey concluded his speech a crisis was on that is seldom paralleled in parliamentary bodies. But Reed arose and received the full force of the tempest without wincing. He rallied his and scourged into submission th who had threatened to revolt. He solidified his party ranks and defeated the resolution by a practically united party vote.

There is perhaps not another man in congress who would have been able to do as Reed did. The speaker is surely a strong

"LEVYING UPON WEALTH."

The Only Plan that Commends Itself to Popoeracy. Chicago Tribune William J. Bryan made a speech at a fre

ellyer banquet in Detroit on Tuesday. the course of his remarks he asserted that the lecision of the supreme court in the income tax cases "prevents the government from levying upon the wealth of the country to carry on a war"-that that decision "stands in the way of congress and fetters the hands of the president and congress." Mr. Bryan seems to be alone in his opin-

ion that the wealth of the country cannot be levied on to meet the expenses of a war with Spain. The secretary of the treasury is satisfied that all the money which will be required can be obtained, even though chat income tax law which Bryan voted for in 1894 has been declared unconstitutiona Nobody in congress has intimated that there will be the least difficulty in obtaining by loans or by legitimate taxation every cent of the amount it will cost to give Spain thorough, comprehensive, unforgettable

Nor would Bryan himself have tears to shed over the dead income tax if he

gold value money it obtained, the beedholders are to be paid in cheap money—in 40-cent dollars.

Thus, if the government receives for its bonds money which has the purchasing power of 500 million gold dellars it will pay back cheap free coinage silver dollars with a total purchasing power equal to that of only 200 million gold dollars. Then the government will have levied on the wealth of the country to the tune of 300 millions. This is Bryan's scheme for carrying on war economically. It may be that this scheme meets with the approval of the free silver senators and representatives, who will ave an opportunity soon to vote on a bill one of those congressmen has declared him self as yet in favor of the government promising to pay back as good as it gets.

A THEOLOGICAL FLOP.

Baltimore American: It is just possible that Dr. Briggs' entry into the Episcopal church may create greater commotion that his suspension from the Presbyterian church Chicago News: It is not easy to see how he can be acceptable to the sect to which be proposes to go, for on some of the charges against him, and upon which he was found guilty, the position of the two denominations is identical. The doctrine of faith, the sanctity of the church, the inerrancy of the criptures and some other tenets of the Pres byterian church, which Dr. Briggs disputed are held as strongly by the Episcopalians of roposes to retire.

Chicago Chronicle: Unless Rev. Charles A. Briggs has materially altered his views since the femous heresy trial it is difficult to see how he can find more comfort in the Episcopalian church than in the Presby terian communion—or in any church at all for that matter. A man who doubts the in spiration of the scriptures rejects the Mes-sianic prophecies and holds human reason superior to divine revelation may be a goo nan, but he certainly isn't a good Christian of any denomination whatever. His profes ion of faith-if he make one-must be mere lip service and his attitude one of menta

Breoklyn Eagle: There will doubtless be ome good Presbyterians who will express eatlsfaction that he has removed himsel and there will be others who will regre ellectual peace to seek freedom in ritualism ing about an exodus from Presbyterianism to that organization whose members are pleased to call it The Church. But such evidence as we have seems rather to indi-cate the breaking down of denominational barriers and the agreement in working for those things that make for righteousness rother than in quibbling about those things which establish speculative creeds.

New York Sun: The announcement of the withdrawal of Rev. Dr. Briggs from the Presbyterian church, his confirmation by Bishop Potter and his prospective ordination as a minister of the Episcopal church has been expected for a long time. Nor is it improbable that he will be followed into Episcopalianism by other Presbyterian theole gians of his school, and eventually their number may be large. Such a clerical exodus mondingly great body of the laity, tending movement toward the Episcopal courch which fested for several years past, in this city upon that church in New York is made up in great part, if not chiefly, of former ad herents of other denominations, and many of them have become communicants pe-culiarly ardent in their devotion to it, its order and its worship

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Wrappers of gum are out on a strike at Salem, Mass. Chewers of gum are jawing as usual. Four victims of ptomaine poisoning were

burled in New York last week. From the can to the box is but a step, if the former is loaded. List to this treasonable shot at the "holy cause" by a Missouri paper: "Fitzhugh Lee is the greatest man in the United States or

Vehraska either Just as the price of Easter Illies advanced 25 per cent the discovery was made that their odors are injurious to health and an

The Tichborne claimant, whose death was eported recently, served ten years in prison He got off cheap, considering the fact that his lawyer made a speech lasting five weeks. The cake walk has invaded London and the chollyboys unite in pronouncing it 'lgh hart, doncherknow. The novelty of the thing tickles the town and the box office is reaping

The brewers of Philadelphia formed a trust or the purpose of reducing the license tax. But when the courts declared each brewery should pay the regular rate, the trust collapsed and the collars on the schooner went

A St. Louis physician insists that bables should be given the greatest possible free-dom for their legs. That is to say, the in-alienable right to kick must not be abridged If it is, the chances are you'll

hear from the babies. Thirty-three fearless women have offered o marry and comfort General Cassius M. during the twilight of his life. General Clay has fought half a score of desparate due's and at the age of 80 married a girl of Surely his courage needs no further test. The poets of the world, either of spring or 'beautiful snow," are now invited to show what their muse is made of. A prize of .000 bottles of superfine Mozelle wine is offered to the poet who shall produce a song suitable for a German anthem. If the wine

ould be sampled before the trial begins the gods of harmony would work overtime. Before the house of representatives convenes each day a box-shaped tray, contain-ing three bottles, one of red ink, one of black and the other of sand, is placed on the speaker's desk. These were used for the first time by Henry Clay while speaker of the nouse and have remained as a part of the

urniture of the speaker's room ever since.

The schoolma'ams of Greater New York took it for granted that Mayor Van Wyck bachelor, was "just too lovely for any-ning." But when a delegation of them called on his honor, and after relating their grievances were told "Now, get out, so I can attend to other business," they unanimously agreed that he is "a mean, heartless man." So, there!

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

God finds it hard to do much for a lags The lofty minds maintain the simplicity of

The man who rides a hobby uses egotism or a saddle. Ignorance and superstition got married be

Satan cannot down you woless you go to his assistance.

Meditating on wickedness is one way to fall n love with it. There is no going to any kind of a heaven of flowery beds of ease. The man who lives for a purpose helps giv

there a purpose for living. The trouble in the Lord's army today is all The man who gives to advertise his charity has no charity worth advertising. The biggest fault of some people is their unwillingness to be told their faults.

The testimony of a good conscience is worth more than all the flattery in the world. There is always a commotion when the preacher takes aim at the sinners on the The biggest blaze is not a sign of the most

heat. A straw pile will give a brighter blaze

DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Detroit Journal: He—Suppose, darling, that some immensely wealthy old duffer on the edge of the grave should want to marry d you throw me over She-Not necessarily; but you might have to wait a few years.

Brooklyn Life: Singleton-Now that you have been married to the heiress for sev-eral months, I want to ask you: Is marring a failure? Benedick-Well, my wife has suspended

Indianapolis Journal: Mr. N. Peck-Maria, you know as well as I do that times are hard and I can do nothing—
Mrs. Peck-You just bet you can. You can do nothing better than any man I ever

Boston Globe: "No. Herbert, I am sorry, but I am sure we could not be happy to-gether. You know I always want my own way in everything."
"But, my dear girl, you could go on want-ing it after we were married."

Calcago Post: "He proposed to her by letter and she accepted him by postal card.
"By postal card!"
"Yes. She was so tickled she wan "Yes. She was so tickled she wanted even the postal clerks to know that she had caught him."

Philadelphia North American: Mudkins—What would you say, sir, if I should tell you that I love your daughter?
Mr. Cashtuburn—Not a word, sir; not a word! Your audacity would simply hold me spelibound. Puck: She-What does this mean about all

fust government deriving its authority from the consent of the governed? He—It means that when a man gets married he practically agrees to take the consequences. Chicago Post: "Did you give up anything

uring Lent?" asked the matron.
"I did." answered the maid.
"What?" inquired the matron.
"My heart," answered the maid, a "My heart," answered the maid, blushing,
"Ah, yes," said the matron; "then your
season of penance will not come until later."

Indianapolis Journal: "There is no satisfyng a woman."
"What's your trouble?" "I discharged my typewriter girl and learned to do my own letter writing to please my wife."
"M-hm."

"And now she insists that I ought to in-crease her allowance by the amount of money saved."

Truth: "George, did you notice Mrs. Highroller's new Easter bonnet?"
"Yes, of course; wasn't it lovely? It looked like one of your lace tidies wopsed up with two feathers, a decanter stopper and a wad of red necktie sticking out of it."

EASTER.

Night spreads her starry The earth now sweet with flowers once more, And zepayrs laden with perfume And zepayrs laden with pertume from the sad time steals half its gloom, While angels hovering near the ground, in silence that is most profound Await the coming of the hour When Christ saall rise by his own power, O. then the stone they'l roll away, And usher in glad Easter day.

II. Oh! day of days, to all below.

That we the risen Lord should know.

We see no more the darksome tomb,

Nor dwell we on Getasemane's gloom,

But gaze in rapture on His face.

While listening to sweet words of grace,

He bids our every fear be still,

We gladly do His sovereign will,

As unto us His peace He gives.

He sends us forth that others live.

O, yesterday, how sad wer't thou, Deep sorrow mantled every brow. Our Lord lay in the silent tomb, Our every hope seemed lost in gloom, But thy sad hours passed on their way, Bringing the resurrection day, And heaven and earth in close embrace, Eehold the glory of His face, While angels sing around his throne, We worship Him, we are His own.

South Omaha. —H. G. E. III.

EASTER.

Glad Easter bells are ringing, Surpliced choirs are singing. Fair lilles now are bringing Their perfume rich and sweet

And prayers to God ascending, From earth to heaven tending, And joyful voices blending, Make melody complete. The risen Christ proclaiming, Our hearts with love inflaming,

His praises sweetly naming. The story they repeat. The risen Christ is pleading For us and interceding Our hearts in love He's leading To God's great mercy seat.

The crystal streams are flowing, And heavenly lilies blowing, Millions redeemed are throwing Their crowns at Jesus' feet.
MARY CLINTON.

"It is easier to give counsel, than to take it."_Seneca,

It is easier, too, to give good counsel in the matter of clothing of which we profess to know something worth while, than it is to get others to take it.

Our advice is always against "cheap" clothing-not alone because we make the better kinds, but because it is never worth the price to buy something that is not serviceable, however well it may look on the tables.

In the kind of ready-to-wear garments, that bear the responsible name of Browning, King & Co, one is always certain he is getting what he pays for, and he is equally sure of not paying more for it than he ought to pay.

