

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

R. ROBEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (with Sunday), One Year, \$3.00...

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas county, ss. George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the annual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Bee, published and sent to the printer during the month of March, 1898, was as follows:

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

And just to think that if Jefferson had not taken Louisiana off Napoleon's hands we might now be in Spanish territory 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 unpopular, 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 arrive 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 sorts of political heresies 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 science, but political reforms will in the future as in the past have to come from practical rather than theoretical statesmen.

The letter of Senator Allen tendering his services to Nebraska in any capacity its governor may assign him is a reminder 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 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 popocate newspaper we learn that "the convention of bimetallic clubs held at Indianapolis is an immense 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 month to month. After all it is the manufacturing establishments affording employment to hundreds of artisans and laborers that supply the basis of a prosperous community and feed the retail trade, without which no city can advance.

When new manufacturing industries are going into the south at the rate of nearly 100 a week it shows that the American people, and especially the investors and promoters of enterprises, are not greatly troubled about the money standard. The new enterprises are needed in the southern states, and that is the sole reason they are going there. For the same reason the industrial activity is more pronounced in the west than for many years.

That war debts sometimes last longer than anyone imagines is illustrated in the case of the obligation of the United States to the granddaughter of Robert Morris on account of money advanced to the colonies during the revolution. But it is good to know that after the lapse of more than a century a government exists that recognizes the services of the financier of the revolution and will repay his descendants the money he advanced to establish an American republic.

The secretary of the navy is doing very well in his naming of the new vessels in his navy. The Yankee, the Dixie, the Prairie and the Yosemite are names suggestively American. Yankee thrift and ingenuity are typical of the American character, Dixie is a sunny land where courtesy and courage prevail, the prairies of the United States have become the grandest farms, fields and gardens on the face of the earth and the Yosemite fall is one of the grandest spectacles ever shown to man.

POPULAR LOAN THROUGH POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

When Postmaster General Gary presented his scheme of postal savings banks to congress the problem which seemed to be most perplexing was how the money deposited with the government was to be invested. That question will find a ready answer in case the country shall drift into war.

In case of war with Spain the country must raise the sinews of war by borrowing 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 popular loan of which at least \$500,000,000 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 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 would constitute an invaluable adjunct 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 absolute safety. They are, moreover, a stimulus to thrift and patriotism. The wage workers who constitute the vast majority of savings bank depositors become the creditors of the nation and their personal interest in the stability of 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 be by opening the postoffices as savings depositories and borrowing the war fund directly from the masses. Such 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 lowest possible rate of interest without the aid or consent of any middleman whether he be a custodian 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 opportunity to urge it upon public attention. 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 suggestion of this writer were followed the United States would become one of the great military powers of the world, a position which it was not contemplated by the founders 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 sea coast 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 provide these necessities to national 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 country is in no danger of invasion by a foreign foe and is never likely to be. As the Baltimore Sun remarks, the United States in 1900 have probably 80,000,000 of people and 1910 is likely to see our numbers increased to a round hundred millions. The military conquest of a fully civilized nation of that size, occupying a territory so vast, with its shores thousands of miles from the base of operations of any nation attacking it, is a physical impossibility. No European nation or combination of nations would attempt it. For the purpose of defense, therefore, we do not require a great standing army. For whatever military operations shall ever be found necessary a sufficient force can always be secured, composed of as good fighting material as there is in the world. There are sound reasons why the United States should take a higher place as a sea power, but there is none for enlarging the standing army beyond the size necessary for preserving domestic peace.

THE HUGUENOT CELEBRATION.

Three centuries ago the edict of Nantes was signed. Happily the descendants of the Huguenot exiles may now choose freely the place where the anniversary shall be celebrated. The political and ecclesiastical system, involving a misconception of the nature of religion and the duty of the state, which blackened the pages of history with the massacre of St. Bartholomew and drove out of France a million and a half of its people—this system has long ago passed away. The Huguenot celebration will be held in New York, but it might have been held with safety in Paris.

The descendants of the Huguenots are to be found in every part of the world. But directly or indirectly the United States received the greatest benefit from their dispersion, for even many who carried habits of industry, learning and skill into Holland, Germany and England later came to America or their descendants migrated here. They had the strength of character of the English Puritans without the austerity of the latter. Many of them were of noble birth and belonged to the old aristocracy of France, which made their sacrifices for freedom of conscience all the more significant.

While the Huguenots were devoted to the arts of peace, they did not despise the sword, and they know as well as

their persecutors how to strike hard blows. When their hero, Henry of Navarre, signed the edict permitting public exercises of the Huguenots in the houses of the nobles and gentry and in certain specified towns it was more in fear than with joy, for the Huguenots, by their superior intelligence, had by that time formed a powerful element in the nation. In America they taught the use of arms to the colonists and in the French and Indian wars, and later 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 the record of the heroic public struggle of the Puritans of France, the story of their noble lives, their sacrifices that men might have freedom of conscience and of worship, their self-exile, their adhesion to principle wherever they went and 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 courage 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 submit to the tyranny of the hated Spaniard. The number of all these patriots who have been objects of American sympathy and admiration is a matter of conjecture. In all probability it runs high into the thousands.

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 under the Cuban battlefields? Why should these Cuban patriots ask Americans to free Cuba while they show no disposition to lead the way? Up to this time the Cuban junta in New York and the Cuban colonies in Florida have done far more shouting than fighting. Will they do anything more when America takes up the gauntlet and throws its army and navy into the breach on behalf of Cuban independence?

It is an open secret that the great majority of Cubans on American soil and Americans in Cuba are men who took out naturalization papers in the United States in order to evade military service in their own country. And now it is a 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 under the stars and stripes when they would seek the protection of some other nation in case of danger of being drafted into our armies 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 good purpose in recalling the saying of the poet, "Those who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

AS TO CUBAN ANNEXTION.

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 American 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 to be doubted that these people would prefer living under this government to being governed by the Cubans who are now hostile to Spain. There is no reason to believe, however, that the men who are fighting for Cuban freedom desire annexation to the United States. On the contrary, if their feeling is voiced by their representatives here they are hardly less opposed 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 their own; they aspire to separate nationality and to the privilege of making their own laws and regulating their own affairs. They want an independent 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 United States would certainly invite serious trouble if it should undertake to annex Cuba without the consent of the Cubans who are struggling for independence.

THE YOUNG MAN'S CHANCE.

The young men are getting a chance in the navy nowadays. Lieutenants and ensigns were looking forward to long years of monotonous watch and division duty are now suddenly become full-fledged commanders. It is true that their ships are converted yachts and tubboats, or in a few cases ancient monitors, but they all involve duties and responsibilities of leadership. It may 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.

WANTING KLONDIKE RUSH.

War or the prospect of speedy war has blotted Klondike out of the public consciousness. The stream of travel Alaska way has all but dried up. At Tacoma all the boats that at any time since December, and the steamship fleet which has been gathering on the Pacific coast during the winter for service in the coast and Yukon trade with the opening of spring, is larger than is likely to be required. There will be some compensation in this war-entailed slackening of the tide of travel. The war-entailed slackening of the tide of travel with few prospectors there will be a better chance of furnishing a full and necessary supply of provisions for those who do not mind a long and dreary trip in the Yukon. The Yukon is the only place where they have made a poor investment of their money.

UPWARD TREND OF LABOR.

Steady improvement in the condition of the workmen. Chicago Times-Herald. United States Commissioner of Education William F. Harris, in the current number 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 employment to skilled service with higher wages.

For example, in each million of our population employed in 1870 there were 11,000 individuals classified as mere blacksmiths and 14,744 other workers in iron and steel. In 1890 the actual number of blacksmiths had decreased to 9,626 in a million workers, while the machinists, smiths, iron and steel artists had increased to 21,821. That is in rough figures, in twenty years the blacksmithing trade has lost 20 per cent, while the machinery trade has gained relatively 50 per cent, or at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent yearly.

The theory that machinery is inimical to the best interests of labor is untrue. He claims, on the contrary, that inventions bring comfort and ease to the lives of all the workers, and surely, if slowly, promotes the laborer from a digger in the fields earning bare necessities to a specialized worker with higher desires and the ability to gratify them.

For the wise protection of individual workers the higher class of occupations should be made more attractive. The lawyer to conserve property and personal rights, the officials of the government to forward the public welfare, artists, musicians, authors, crowd-pleasers, and other avocations and selected for their greater variety and power.

Summing up the matter, the commissioner says: "The chief cause of the upward order of wants can be effected by means of machinery large numbers being upward into those vocations which have to deal with intellectual and scientific work, and the refinement of taste. Suppose that machinery should so far conquer drudgery that one person in each 100 by the aid of machinery could do the labor of 100 in clothing and shelter needed for the other ninety-nine, every one of these ninety-nine would find ample employment in the higher branches of science and art, and the refinement of taste, and the contemplation of ideal. Instead of coming too fast, useful inventions are not coming fast enough."

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF ARBOR DAY.

FATHER OF THE TREE-PLANTING FESTIVAL Writes of Its Meaning.

Whether any cause, either in the field of economic or aesthetic, is taken up by the teachers and made part of the education of the pupils of the common schools of the United States, is a matter of the highest importance and best road to ultimate triumph. Arboriculture and forestry are made prominently attractive and irresistibly alluring by successful celebration 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 vast literature of arboriculture and forestry, and instructive pamphlets and books upon this subject are found in nearly every village, in houses of scholars and in the vast numbers of public libraries and in many American homes. These writings are developing both the aesthetic and economic value of tree-planting and arboriculture in the United States can be traced to Arbor day and its proper celebration than to any other cause.

In a public forestry cannot be forced upon the people as it may be by the edicts of monarchs in some European states. A system of forest-foreing by governmental authority cannot be successfully introduced in the United States. But tree planting and forestry may be made so popular in American schools and woodlands proved to be so important to our race in the future and succeeding generations, that the best class of citizenship will, in the near future, enthusiastically advocate and practically adopt and exact their own tree planting in behalf of the woodlands and the forests will at last become, by communal heredity, an American trait. Only under the inspiration of love of nature and trees, which may be intensified by the educational system of the country, may we hope for useful and practical forest conservation. That educational system may be developed by the American scheme for planting out new forests. Sooner or later tree-books on arboriculture and forestry will be used in the public schools, and the sum of money which has already been expended by the department of forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture in timber testing and in practical arboriculture, would secure elementary school books enough on arboriculture and forestry to supply the United States for several years.

ARBOR DAY.

ARBOR LODGE, MARCH 15, 1898.

SPEAKER REED.

Thirty-three fearless women have offered to marry and comfort General Cassius M. Clay during the twilight of his life. General Clay has sought a score of desperate duels and at the age of 80 married a girl of 16. Surely his courage needs no further test.

THE POINTS OF THE WORLD.

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 1,000 bottles of superfine Moezelle wine is offered to the poet who shall produce a song suitable for Gen. Clay's wedding. The gold could be sampled before the trial begins the gods of harmony would work overtime.

BEFORE THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Convened at 10 o'clock, a box-shaped tray, containing 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, when he was speaker of the house and have remained a part of the furniture of the speaker's room ever since.

THE SCHOOLS OF GREATER NEW YORK.

It is gratifying that Mayor Van Wyck's "bachelor" was now invited to show "thing" by a delegation of them called on his honor, and after relating their grievances were told "No, get out, so I can attend to other business." He was graciously agreed that it was "a mean, heartless man." So, there!

"LEAVING UPON WEALTH."

The Only Plan that Commands Itself to Popularity.

Chicago Tribune. William J. Bryan made a speech at a free silver banquet in Detroit on Tuesday. In the course of his remarks he asserted that the decision 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."

THE QUESTION OF REVENUE.

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 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, pianos 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 levied 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 of war with Spain, because the expenditures of the government will not be so great as in the civil war, though if there should be a protracted conflict, lasting say beyond a year, it might be found expedient to make increased taxable contribute to the national revenue. At all events war will mean a very large addition to the burden of taxation and it will necessarily fall upon all classes of the people—the poor as well as the rich, the workman as well as the capitalist.

Whatever congress shall do in order to raise revenue for war purposes will undoubtedly receive popular approval. The American people are ready to pay all that may be demanded of them for the national defense or for the prosecution of a justifiable war.

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 than decreased the expenditures of the government, this loss will have to be made good eventually in other ways. The people who pay taxes cannot escape footing the bills for 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 LEGISLATURE 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 \$2,750,000 on its navy. Old Neptune will be very busy during the first decade of the new century.

PAST RESURRECTION.

An attempt is made to revive interest in Hegel. Here is a bit: "As the absolute nature of the nation is the only true reality, it is essential that it should be manifested and intervention in externally the contradiction of its ultimate determinateness." You can't revive Hegel.

KEEP COOL AT EVERY COST.

A cool, open summer might enable us to round out a very satisfactory year by getting even with the ice man much as we squared ourselves with the coal man during such months as that. It may not be remembered that the latter started in his season with a threat of higher prices, only to be glad before many weeks had passed to sell coal at an old figure.

TIME TO HING UP.

The Bell Telephone company reports an increased income; an income, indeed, which is five times larger than its expenses. It figured last year that it had \$5,120,840 and expenses \$961,700, leaving net profit of \$4,159,140. The total assets are \$60,779,841, and the reserve, \$4,927,628. It is about time that the company should be completely broken up, since it never lowers rates, and under its extended patents, minimizes helpful competition. This is an instance where the patent office is a promoter of monopoly.

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The young men are getting a chance in the navy nowadays. Lieutenants and ensigns were looking forward to long years of monotonous watch and division duty are now suddenly become full-fledged commanders. It is true that their ships are converted yachts and tubboats, or in a few cases ancient monitors, but they all involve duties and responsibilities of leadership. It may 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.

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DIANTS FROM BEAM'S HORN.

God finds it hard to do much for a lazy man. The lofty minds maintain the simplicity of children. The man who rides a hobby uses egotism for a saddle. Ignorance and superstition got married before the flood. Satan cannot down you unless you go to his assistance. Meditating on wickedness is one way to fall in love with it. There is no going to any kind of a heaven on flowery beds of ease. The man who lives for a purpose helps give others a purpose for living. The trouble in the Lord's army today is all the soldiers want to be officers. 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 first seats. The biggest blaze is not a sign of the most heat. A straw pile will give a brighter blaze than a ton of coal.

DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Detroit Journal: He-Suppose, darling, that some immensely wealthy old duffer on the edge of the grave should want to marry you—would 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 seven months, I want to ask you: Is marriage a failure? He—Well, my wife has suspended payment. Indianapolis Journal: Mr. N. Peck—Maria, you know as well as I do that times are hard and I don't want to marry you. Mrs. Peck—You just bet you can. You can do nothing better than any man I ever knew. Boston Globe: No, Herbert, I am sorry, but you know I always want my own way in everything. "But, my dear, you could go on wanting it after we were married."

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN: MORTIMER.

What would you say, Mr. Mortimer, if I should tell you that I love your daughter? Mr. Cashburn—Not a word, sir; not a word. You are audaciously wading into my spoolbarn. Puck: She—What does this mean about all that government deriving its authority from the consent of the governed? He—Practically agrees to take the consequences. Chicago Post: "Did you give up anything during Lent?" asked the matron. "I did," answered the maid. "What?" "I gave up my sins." "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 SATISFYING WOMAN."

"What's your trouble?" "I discharged my typewriter girl and learned to do my own letter writing to please my mother." "I'm sorry," said the woman. "And how she insists that I ought to increase 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 a more handsome town, up with two feathers, a decanter stopper and a wad of red necktie sticking out of it.

EASTER.

Night spreads her starry mantle o'er The earth, how sweet with flowers one more. And zephyrs laden with perfume From the south breeze waft its gloom. While angels hovering near the ground, In silence that is most profound Await the coming of the morn. When Christ shall rise by his own power, O, then the stone they roll away, And usher in glad Easter day. Oh! day of days, to all below, That we the risen Lord should know, We see no more the dullest town, Nor dwell we on Gettysburg'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, And into His peace He gives, He sends us forth that others live.

EASTER.

Glads Easter bells are ringing, Surprised choirs are bringing, Fair lilies 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 glory and his name, The story they repeat. The risen Christ is pleading, For us and interceding, Our hearts in love He leads, Into His great mercy sea. The crystal streams are flowing, And the earth is brightening, Millions redeemed are throwing, Their crowns at Jesus' feet. MARY CLINTON. Winer, Nob.

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IT IS EASIER TO GIVE COUNSEL, THAN TO TAKE IT.

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.

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