THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of June, 1899, was as follows:

1	24,000	16	23,710
2	24,700	17	23,500
3	25,170	18	23,540
4	24,370	19	23,420
5	23,810	20	23,400
6	24,730	21	24,300
7	24,420	22	23,650
8	23,400	23	24,300
9	24,340	24	23,210
10	24,270	25	23,080
11	24,060	26	23,170
12	23,500	27	23,220
13	23,850	28	23,340
14	23,550	29	23,540
15	24,040	30	23,370
Total			714,120
Less unsold and returned copies			20,564
Net total sales			693,556
Net daily average			24,378

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of June, 1899. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Parties Leaving the City for the Summer.

Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office, in person or by mail.

The address will be changed as often as desired.

It takes lawyers to carry on war and it takes soldiers and sailors to make peace.

The clearing house exhibit shows Omaha on the right side of the ledger once more.

The South Dakota Board of Embalmers should see to it that the B. & M. officials who propose to engage in the embalming of the dead have a satisfactory examination.

In getting out without a dye Warden Lelligh of the penitentiary has laid himself liable to the suspicion that he is not a genuine, home-grown-in-the-bone populist.

It goes without saying that Nebraska has an abundance of excellent material for the war portfolio, yet that does not alter the fact that other states have an almighty long pull.

The results actually accomplished at the Peace conference are very similar to the boy's cat-catching experience—when he got the one he was after and three more he would have four.

Dr. Wolf Bigger assures the London press there are many happy marriages among American player folks. He should be competent to judge, for he has been married as often as any of them.

William C. Whitney denies that his trip to Europe has any connection with an effort to induce Admiral Dewey to accept the democratic nomination for the presidency. He is hardly the man to go on any such fool's errand.

John Jenkins again finds himself in the thick of a Salvadorean revolution, and like Consul Osborne at Apia, another eminent Nebraskan, he can be depended upon to uphold the dignity and majesty of Uncle Sam's government.

Elihu Root may profitably improve the few remaining days before entering upon his duties in the war office by constructing a bomb proof. He may expect the yellow journal assaults to commence as soon as he is settled in his new position.

The State Board of Barbers has made a formal demand upon the State Undertakers' association to require its members to quit the practice of shaving corpses. The barbers are doubtless actuated by a desire to defend the rights and interests of the helpless cadaver.

Prof. Lawrence Bruner, the big bug zoologist of the State university, says the so-called kissing bug is a myth, that it is an old insect re-named. The professor gives it a scientific name long enough to soon encompass the utter extinction of the species, yet the pedigree of this particular bug given by the professor is of interest and value.

Real heroes are rare, but when the people find them out they jump at any chance to do them honor. When the boys of the First Nebraska regiment reach home there will be a perfect illustration of hero worship, for there is nothing too good for those valiant troopers whose fighting qualities have given Nebraska a name throughout the civilized world.

People disposed to inveigh against the inaccuracy of American newspaper reports are cited to the record just made by European news agencies, one of which quotes Admiral Dewey as declining to be a republican candidate for the presidency and another says a democratic leader is in Europe seeking to get the admiral to consent to run on the democratic ticket. The only rational deduction to be made from these reports is that Admiral Dewey has no politics, but is simply a plain standard-bearer of the American flag.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. Elihu Root of New York will succeed General Alger as secretary of war. Mr. Root is an eminent lawyer and has long been prominent in the republican politics of the Empire state, where he ranks as great an influence as perhaps any other man. It was desirable that the great state of New York should have representation in the cabinet and in selecting Elihu Root for the War department President McKinley will strengthen the administration in that state and also reassure the country.

Mr. Root has, of course, no knowledge of military affairs, but a man of his ability will speedily familiarize himself at least with the routine work of the department and to whatever extent legal knowledge is required in administering the War department he will not be found wanting. Our greatest war necessity, Edwin M. Stanton, knew nothing of military affairs when he entered upon the duties of the office. He, too, went from a law office into the department, but he soon mastered the details, under conditions immensely more difficult than the present, and made a great record. In fact, soldiers at the head of the War department have been the exception and they were by no means the most capable and efficient secretaries. In European governments the war ministers are as a rule trained military men but it has never been deemed essential, even in time of war, to follow the European example here.

Undoubtedly Mr. Root will make a thoroughly capable secretary and it may be confidently predicted that his administration will be free from anything like political favoritism and that everybody subject to his authority will be held to a strict performance of duty and a rigid accountability. It is to be hoped that he will be able to bring about a better feeling among those high in military authority and do away with the jealousies and antagonisms which are necessarily a detriment to the service, besides being a scandal to the army. There has been a great deal of this sort of thing during the last year and the wonder is that the consequences were not more serious. Mr. Root will find opportunity for reform and there is reason to believe he has the courage to institute them.

ARBITRATION AND DISARMAMENT.

The international Peace conference has demonstrated three things. First that the emperor of Russia is perfectly sincere, second that general disarmament is an impossibility at present and third that arbitration is within the range of practical politics. Our readers remember the feelings of incredulity and astonishment with which the czar's proposals were first received, not only by Europe, but also by America—but only were they regarded as visionary but the czar himself was charged with insincerity. These impressions have been dispelled by subsequent events that afford indubitable proof of the czar's honesty of purpose.

The Peace conference has also shown conclusively that at present at least, general or universal disarmament is an impossibility. Conditions are not ripe for it. Suppose the conference decided upon this important step, what would be the result? Universal disarmament would instantly and completely solve the labor problem, millions of soldiers who have no means of support except labor would be thrown upon the world's labor market as active competitors of the army of breadwinners. Their sudden invasion would precipitate such a crisis as has not been known in modern times. It would lower wages, create distress and imperil for a time at least the whole social fabric. The labor organizations of this country vehemently protested against the annexation of the Philippine islands because as they contended, it would seriously affect the labor market in America; but the Asiatic competition would be as nothing compared with the disturbance that would inevitably follow the disarmament of more than a hundred European soldiers that the entire population of the Philippines. The very best the world can hope for or expect at the present time is a "standstill" and even that is covered with serious difficulties. Colonel Hanby moved that the various powers should agree not to increase their military forces for a term of "five years, except their colonial troops." This last condition or exception is an important one; it would benefit Russia immensely. For instance, under this agreement Russia could legitimately increase her troops in the great Asiatic colonies to any extent thus placing the other powers to a great disadvantage. It is therefore not surprising that they did not regard this astute suggestion with favor.

There is one consideration which has an important bearing upon the question of disarmament, viz: the question of neutral goods. As matters now stand an enemy's goods even if not contraband may be seized except under a neutral flag. The term contraband of war is a very broad term and has not yet been explicitly defined; in regard to arms, however, it is already understood. If this privilege or power were surrendered by agreement it would not be necessary to have such a large navy. England seems indisposed to discuss this problem, and until she takes it up there will be but little progress. England's attitude may seem strange from the fact that she has more merchant shipping open to attack; but it must not be forgotten that she has sufficient war ships to defend her shipping. The British navy, equal to any two, can always protect the proportionately greater merchant fleet, and it will be a long time before British shipping is forced under neutral flags.

The Peace conference has emphasized the practicability of arbitration under certain limitations. The American and British delegates have helped to create an arbitration atmosphere, which means a good deal. The only setback was the anomalous position of the delegates officially representing this republic to be advocating arbitration at The Hague while at the same time the government at home has refused to submit to arbitration in the settlement of the claim of Austria for reparation for damages to citizens of Austria-Hungary in the Pennsylvania labor riots. It is a matter of history that the acquittal of the sheriff who caused these Austrians subjects to be shot down in the public highway without just provocation was procured under extraordinary pressure. It was to the interest of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and its state owners that the sheriff should be acquitted. It is very humiliating to the pride of the republic that its state department should be compelled to take shelter behind the refusal of individual states to avoid personal responsibility and at the same time imperil the existence of arbitration for a peaceful settlement of international disputes.

A GOOD JUDICIAL TICKET.

The republicans of the Third judicial district have reason to feel gratified over the selection of candidates made by the district convention. Each of the seven members enjoys the reputation of being qualified for judicial duty by education and experience on the bench and all enjoy the respect and esteem of the bar of the district. Five of the seven candidates—Messrs. Keysor, Fawcett, Baker, Dickinson and Sullivan—occupy positions on the bench of the district and their endorsement by the convention was a testimonial to their efficient services and an expression of confidence by the republican party. Judge Estelle has occupied a seat on the district bench during a portion of his term and proved himself a capable and fearless expounder of the law. The nomination of Irving F. Baxter, who has for three successive terms filled the position of county judge, is a merited promotion in recognition of eminent ability and satisfactory public service. As a whole, the judicial ticket will commend itself not merely to republicans, but to all classes of citizens interested in an impartial and fearless administration of justice.

WARFARE, CIVILIZED AND UNCIVILIZED.

When General Sherman was accused of barbarism in burning the city of Atlanta before starting on his historic march to the sea, he exclaimed: "War is a cruelty and cannot be refined." There is doubtless much truth in this declaration. The most humane way to carry on war is to make it short, sharp and decisive. And yet there are methods of warfare against which modern humanity revolts and remonstrates. There is a very sharp line of demarcation between warfare waged by civilized men and warfare waged by savages. The savage carries on war to kill and exterminate; civilized war is carried on to disable the enemy and make him harmless. In civilized warfare killing is merely an incident of fighting but not the object for which fighting is carried on. The savage will use poisoned arrows, scalping knives and weapons that inflict torture for the sake of torture. The savage mutilates the bodies of dead enemies and burns live prisoners at the stake. The civilized soldier discards copper bullets and other poisonous missiles. He does not maltreat prisoners and respects the hospital flag and sanctity of woman captives.

It has been the aim of humanitarians to further ameliorate the barbarities of civilized warfare so as to prevent the needless slaughter of noncombatants and even combatants. For this reason they have condemned as barbarous and inexcusable the use of explosive bullets that inflict horrible wounds which in many cases leave victims cripples where they do not result fatally.

When a Boxer delegate to the Peace conference at The Hague expressed himself as opposed to the use of dumdums except in colonial warfare and war with savages he shocked all people who have humane instincts and take pride in the advance of Christian civilization. It was tantamount to a proclamation more barbarous than that which commanded the Jews who sought to conquer the promised land, not to let a single man, woman or child of the Canaanites survive. The idea of using the most deadly missiles known to war on black, brown and yellow races who are armed with clubs, arrows, muzzle-loaders, bows and spears, because they are an inferior race in point of military training is a confession that the civilization of the twentieth century is no better than that of B. C. 2000. And it is humiliating to note that the proposal to prohibit the use of shells filled with deadly gases and the throwing from balloons of chemicals that would cause conflagration and suffocation was opposed by the delegates of the United States and Great Britain, the two Anglo-Saxon nations that boast the highest civilization among modern nations. Is it possible that their position would be sustained by any considerable number of the people of the United States or of England?

OUR EUROPEAN FRIENDS.

At the banquet given to Admiral Dewey by the American minister to Austria, the admiral said that he found at Manila no more neutral flag than the American. Thereupon Minister Harris declared that "America is eminently friendly to the United States." The statement will be regarded with gratification by the American people, who have felt that among European nations Austria was the least friendly to this country and perhaps the only one whose people still felt resentment toward the United States because of the war with Spain. While the Austrian government observed a strict neutrality during the Spanish-American conflict, there is no question that popular sentiment in the empire was practically unanimous in favor of Spain, which was altogether natural in view of the fact that the queen regent of Spain was an Austrian princess. There is, of course, now no reason why Austria and the United States should not be upon the most friendly terms, since Spain and this country have renewed cordial relations and really feel more friendly toward each other than perhaps ever before.

There has recently been renewed assurance of German friendship. A few days ago Herr von Mumm, the German envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, said that among the responsible officials at Berlin as well as the people at large there is the most cordial sentiment of good will for the American government and people and a sincere purpose to maintain that relation. It is well known, of course, that there is an element of the German people which is not friendly to the commercial interests of the United States, so far as that empire is concerned, but it would be hardly fair to judge the nation by the attitude of the agitators, who are actuated wholly by selfish considerations. But even this element seems to have become somewhat less aggressive in its hostility to America and possibly may in time yield some of its demands for discrimination against American products.

The friendship between France and the United States was never closer than now, the entry of the two republics having been strengthened by the relations into which they were thrown in connection with the Spanish-American war. Unfortunately the sympathy of the French people was largely with Spain in that conflict, but there is no reason to doubt that today in no country in Europe feels more friendly to the United States than France. She has taken every opportunity to manifest a desire for the maintenance of the traditional friendship between that nation and this, even going to the extent of exhibiting some solicitude regarding a possible Anglo-American alliance. It is needless to refer to the cordial relations with England, the only cloud upon which is the attitude of Canada respecting the Alaskan boundary question, which it is hardly conceivable will be permitted by the British government to impair the existing friendship, so vitally important to both nations.

There was never before in our history a time when the United States stood so high and strong in the respect of the world powers as it does at present. Great and small nations alike desire our friendship. Our influence in the world has vastly increased, our financial and commercial power is steadily growing. We shall maintain this position, there can be no doubt, if we adhere to the policy of keeping aloof from European controversies and complications and rejecting all temptations or invitations to alliance with any European power. In order to hold the friendship of all nations we must refuse to combine or cooperate with any, accepting in the future as in the past an attitude of absolute political isolation and independence. Thus we shall keep the respect of the world, maintain our influence and safeguard our peace and security.

CANADA'S CULTURATOR.

If the statesman in regard to the attitude of the Canadian premier, Sir Wilfred Laurier, respecting the Alaskan boundary question is correct, an extremely critical state in the negotiations has been reached. The premier is quoted as saying that there must be arbitration or war. He has no hope of a settlement by compromise, which implies that the Canadian government does not intend to recede from its demands. These the United States has refused to concede and has notified the British government that it has no further proposals to submit.

Sir Wilfred Laurier says that no one wants war and that "we must exhaust every means of removing the difficulty by peaceful methods," yet Canada has taken the very course to render war possible. There is no justification for her demands involving a surrender of territory the American title to which has never before been questioned, while her obstinate opposition to the American proposals looking to a modus vivendi pending a final settlement of the question is distinctly inimical to a peaceful adjustment. As to arbitration, the United States has indicated its willingness to have the question settled in that way, but not in accordance with the conditions proposed by the Canadian government. Our government has declined to place the settlement of this controversy entirely in the hands of European arbitrators, while Canada refuses to allow a citizen of a South American state to pass judgment upon it. This is the difficulty in the way of arbitration and it is doubtful if it can be removed.

Arbitration or war! We cannot think that in any event there will be war, because we believe that the British government would require Canada yield rather than enter into hostilities with the United States over the boundary question. England's "spoiled child" needs some earnest admonition from the mother country.

The United States has not only taken a higher rank as a naval power as the result of the Spanish war, but results have called attention to the fact that in several respects this country is in advance of all other powers in naval construction. One of these is the disposal of the contention of European naval architects that American ships carried too many guns. Another is to challenge attention to the extent to which electrical appliances are used on American ships. In this respect the United States navy is years in advance of any other. That Europeans appreciate the value of this is shown by the official announcement that the new naval attache of the English embassy is to be an electrical expert of the highest class.

A cablegram bearing an Iloilo date gives an account of a pitched battle between seventy American troopers and 400 or 500 natives. It is said to have been a hand-to-hand combat and the result as given in the dispatch was one American killed and one wounded, while more than 100 natives were slain. This correspondent rivals the Chadron enthusiast who described a fight between cowboys and Indians the other day. 'General Otis' blue pencil man must have gone fishing.

One of the most interesting questions before the school board is that perennial conundrum—does marriage disqualify a schoolmarm for the proper performance of the duties of a teacher? In this subject there is material for an open public discussion, for much may be said on either side of the question. We think all members of the board will doubtless try to discharge its duties conscientiously.

Mark Twain has given such a strong hold upon the people of the Fatherland that offenders, be they black or tan, are coming from the beaten beach. Members will take this dark deed as an evidence of a decaying civilization, but it may transpire that it was simply due to the ingenuity of some of Judge Day and officers elected to enforce the laws.

A Nonsensical "If."

Somerville Journal.

If the time the average man is 30, he has enough money for him to lay down to support him for the rest of his life it he could collect it.

Popularity of Rubbering.

Philadelphia Times.

As a bid for President reduce "rubber" to its original meaning could well be depended with, but some people won't buy or get rid of it to save their necks.

Tips for Summer Comfort.

Philadelphia North American.

In order to keep cool, keep your temper. Keep cool, keep as few clothes on you as custom and the police will permit, and, above all, keep alcohol out of your stomach.

The People Know Him.

Springfield Republican.

The Dewey mansion fund has barely got above $15,000, and $250,000 was the sum wanted. The failure seems to be due to the fact that the people have a better opinion of Admiral Dewey than the promoters of the fund have.

Recognition of Merit.

Chicago News.

American superiority in every art is becoming recognized the world around. A somewhat embarrassing indication of the high appreciation awarded American skill is given in a dispatch from Sweden, which states that Swedish banknotes are being extensively counterfeited and that "the execution of the commercial seems to prove that the plates were made in America."

A Continuous Performance.

Boston Transcript.

Another bout is reported in Kentucky with a mortality list of five. In his "New Gospel of Peace," Richard Grant White said that the principal business of the Fathers was to have children. When the Pilgrims died they held a wake over him, and at this wake they killed another Pilgrim, and thus did they have orgies continually. Something similar might be said of the Kentuckian and his feud.

Gathering Strength for the Future.

Philadelphia Record.

Admiral Dewey is laying up the necessary store of strength and energy to withstand the welcome which the American people intend to accord him when he shall have reached these shores. He is taking his own time about getting back, and now thinks he will arrive some time in October. Perhaps the Manila hero instinctively believes that the longer he shall delay his coming the less ruinous will be the greeting of his fellow citizens. But the admiral will be disabused of that idea as soon as he shall step upon his native shore.

Spread of Temperance.

Minneapolis Times.

Excessive drinking is being slowly stamped out by other agencies than religion. Society has part of the work, the church another, but among the more potent new factors is the attitude of large employers toward intemperate men. Railroad companies will no longer have them, and that means more than 1,000,000 men compelled to abstain from intemperance. Large manufacturers are falling in line and the siege is being tightened about the liquor. He will soon have disappeared from honorable and profitable employments and his departure will cause no regret.

Needless Worry Over a Name.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The question of a name for the horseless carriage seems to be as vexed as the world-old question of naming the baby. If the horseless vehicle is the success it seems likely to be, of within ten or fifteen years, it shall have superseded, for all purposes but those of private pleasure, the carriage drawn by horses, the term which refers to its manner of propulsion will drop naturally into disuse. We shall speak of the bus, the truck, the dray, the victoria, the coupe precisely as we do now, and no one will ask to what we mean, because it will be taken for granted that we mean that description of vehicle which is most generally in use.

BUYING HEAT AND COLD.

Present Development as a Forecast of the Future.

New York Sun.

History doesn't go back to the time when man did not understand how to produce artificial warmth to withstand the effects of cold. It is only within a few years, however, that he has begun to develop the art of supplying cold to mitigate or nullify the effects of heat.

Ever since the invention of refrigerating machinery made possible the transportation of frozen meat across the oceans the question has often been asked whether the refrigerment of the processes for producing low temperatures would not make it possible to supply artificial cold to the dwellings of hot countries. The application in the houses of those parts of the temperate zones that are subject to periods of excessive heat would be an enormous boon, and a greater blessing could scarcely be bestowed upon tropical regions. One essential for the full development of the resources of the tropics is the active presence of people accustomed to temperate climates. Whenever the application of artificial cold to houses in the tropics shall become a practical success, one of the greatest impediments to the naturalization in warm countries of the Englishspeaking peoples and other northern races will, in a large measure, be removed.

Within twelve years much progress has been made in the art of producing cold. New appliances for refrigeration and new methods of applying it have been discovered. Refrigeration has been considerably cheapened. Meat is carried in a frozen condition 12,000 miles and then sold at a lower rate than that at which it is locally produced. The development of cold storage has led to the refrigeration of large buildings, some of them with a capacity of 1,000,000 cubic feet or more. Electricity is widely used as an economical motive power for the refrigerating machines, both on ships and on shore, and it is claimed by those interested that the large reductions recently achieved in the cost of liquefying air have placed this new refrigerant upon a commercial basis. Plans are now actually devising for cooling dwellings and hospitals by means of liquid air.

Twelve years ago Mr. Francis Galton expressed the belief that the time was approaching when the cooling of sleeping rooms at least would be a common luxury in hot countries. He thought it practicable to accomplish that, even with the more expensive methods of refrigeration then in use. The discoveries and inventions since made seem to have simplified the problem. Refrigerators, perfectly adapted for the cooling of living rooms, are known and the details of their application for this purpose are now being worked out.

In this age of wonders it will scarcely surprise any person if the present generation is yet able to purchase cold when cold is desirable, just as it has always bought heat when heat was wanted.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

A half sermon may be a whole failure.

Success makes men, and men make success.

There is nothing more unreasonable than prejudice.

The strongest argument against infidelity is your fidelity.

If you cannot do what you like learn to like what you do.

Conscience is the reverence of all the ministers of the life.

It takes less time to slide down a ladder than it does to climb up.

He who would learn to work for men must learn to wait on God.

When we put the brake on our ambitions it's a sure sign we are going down hill.

The music goes on the inside of a man before you can talk to him about inside things.

A smile could be seen under a church night gown as evidence of living christianity.

Doubt is to have a set of intellectuality that a drifting vessel is of great navigators.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Gen. Ir Manila General Otis is known among the soldiers as "Old Well in Blank."

Colonel M. J. O'Brien, the new president of the Southern Express company, started life as a driver of one of the wagons of the Adams Express company.

Nikola Tesla's new laboratory on Pike's Peak is a long wooden structure with a big veranda. Tesla has withdrawn of late more and more from his friends and is becoming quite a recluse.

It is announced that schools have been established for sleeping car porters. They are not cash schools, as might be expected, but schools for drilling the porters in the art of making up berths.

Ex-Governor Sayre of Texas is a wonderful story teller, but either from carelessness or design makes many grammatical errors in his construction. He wears a creamy-white duck collar, shows a wide-open shirt front, a black coat and looks western in the true sense of the word.

Lieutenant James C. Cresap, U. S. N., was a middy on the old Constitution under Dewey. He says the latter when he found two of the under officers practicing would make them do ten hours "extra guard" together, a process which never failed to make them friends again.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City proposes a cheap method of permitting rent at fairs for the poor by sweeping clean a block of smooth asphalt pavement, prohibiting traffic over the cleaned space during certain hours and letting the barrel organs and the sandwichmen do the rest.

Kansas City occasionally takes a spurt to catch up with the procession. Store window washing and sidewalk sweeping are not permitted there after 9 a. m., and drivers of auto vaguns are required to gather up what earth they spill on paved streets. Good signs of robust municipal health, these.

The report that the editors of "Joe Chandler's Just Book," compiled from Mr. Chandler's witty sayings by an enterprising back woodsman of defective spelling, has been suppressed by the London publishers in deference to the ambassador's protest, seems to have been but half the truth. It appears that Mr. Chandler simply bought up the whole edition.

The cannon sent from Manila for the Maine monument fund by Admiral Dewey has been won by the village of Three Oaks, Mich. The committee decided the guess should be given to the town which robbed the largest number in proportion to its population for the fund and Three Oaks, with a population of 1,800, subscribed $1,326, which per capita is the ahead of any other place in the country.

Mississippi is one of the states having a general election this year for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor and attorney general. The terms of these officials is four years, but the salaries paid them are somewhat meagre. The governor receives $1,500 a year, the secretary of state is paid $1,800, the other officials get $1,500, except the lieutenant governor, who is paid by the day, and only when the legislature is in session at Jackson. Under the existing ballot laws of Mississippi a democratic nomination there is equivalent to an election.

BRITISH POSTOFFICE SAVINGS.

Their Value to the People Clearly Demonstrated.

San Francisco Call.

One of the features of the operation of postal savings banks in Great Britain brought out by the discussion of the subject due to the recent laying of the foundation stone of the great edifice in West Kensington is the effect which the opportunity for saving has in promoting thrift among all classes of people. This has been, in fact, the most notable result of such banks in the United Kingdom, and the evidence of it is striking.

According to the statements given by the postmaster general, the duke of Norfolk, in his address at the ceremony, the growth of the institution has been remarkable. At the end of the first ten years there were 1,500,000 depositors, with a balance of £15,000,000 to their credit. At the end of twenty years the figures had doubled, and now, after thirty-seven years, there were nearly 6,000,000 depositors, with a balance of £221,000,000. The number of offices at which deposits could be made or withdrawn was upward of 11,000. As an illustration of the strong hold which the institution had gained upon the population, the duke said, one out of every five persons in the United Kingdom is now a depositor. It had been calculated that about four-fifths of the depositors belonged to the working classes.

Such a tremendous increase of business done by the postal bank would seem to imply a loss of business to private bankers, or to trustee savings banks. There has, however, been little or no such loss. The London Mail, in commenting on the subject, says: "This increase of possible business appears to represent, in large measure at least, a real development of habits of thrift among the people, and not a mere transfer of amounts from the agency of deposit to another. Some of the older trustee savings banks have been closed, it is true, but those which survive are another than they ever were, and the total sum deposited in trustee banks exceeds by several millions the amount which they held when the postoffice system was established in 1861."

A further evidence that the postal banks do not seriously cripple or interfere with private banks is found in the fact that in Scotland, where there are large facilities given for popular thrift, there is but one depositor in the postal bank out of every fourteen persons in the population, while in England and Wales, where the facilities for saving through private banks are less than in Scotland, there is one depositor for every five inhabitants.

Considered from every point of view, the postal savings banks appear to fill an actual need of a people. Where there is an opportunity to save, habits of thrift will grow, but where no such opportunities are provided, there will always be waste and want. A long fight will be required to bring about the establishment of such banks here, and yet in no country on the globe are they more needed. We have wide areas of territory where there are no savings banks at all, and where none are likely to be founded by private parties. In such districts the temptations to the wage-earner to spend his wages are many, but the opportunities for saving are few. The administration which establishes postal banks will confer an immense benefit upon millions of people.

SKETCHES SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Tribune. The closing paragraph of the will of William Penn, the Quaker who died recently in San Rafael, Cal., leaving an estate of $30,000, reads thus: "And I bidde the special request that no one be permitted and that not the slightest sign of the decease of my estate be expended upon or in any chapel or church or upon the erection of any so-called monument of the dead, or any remembrance of any sort, for the vanity of the world when I especially abhore, as well insulted and unrepentable mankind, because during my lifetime I found that both the rich and women preachers did not know about what they were talking.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Rumbling in church is the subject of discussion in Elizabeth and this city seems not alone to be heard in the outbreak of religious papers in the United States. Various remedies are suggested. One poet man tells the minister to use a hand saltern and take that along at the offertory. It is claimed the rumpers will stay awake rather than be fined by unsatisfied pew for general distribution. The appeal to vanity succeeds when that to the loftiest concerns of the soul utterly fails. But why do that when a church? A thermometer of that kind might throw some interior light upon the subject more illuminating than the flashlight of a camera.

DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Judge Blurry—Darling, hear my prayer. Edith—I can, pray for all you're worth, Edgar. I hear papa coming downstairs.

Philadelphia Record. Black—Why does the daddy take after? Did he ever beat you? Mrs. Black—Not exactly that, but when I come home late of an evening.

Puck. Newlywed—Why, I never thought of saving a cent until I got married. Bachelor—Just do you now?

Newlywed—Oh, I'm indeed. I'm practically shaving down every 2 cents that I used to.

Ohio State Journal. "They were engaged, right," she said, as she turned from the photographs, "and he was long, even with when we are married." "Yes," said the other, simply responded but never to be picked up the bit and took the conversation.

Chicago Post. "Marry me," he pleaded. "And you will marry me?" "I'll be a bit unfortunate," she replied, "if I don't. Let me have time to think." "No, no," he answered. "You have had too much talent to be cast for a thinking part."

Indianapolis Journal. "Do you think women should propose?" asked the timid young man. "No, don't," returned the cynical old bachelor. "It is dangerous enough for a man as it is."

Philadelphia Record. "A married woman's life," remarked Mrs. Chesterton, musingly, "is not all sunshine, Ethel." "No," returned Ethelyn, sadly, "the greater part of it is rain."

Washington Star. "Pa," said the boy visitor, "my schoolmate Lizzie graduating day after day about the way things are going." "What makes him?" "He says it's patriotism. But between you and me, I think it's ratification."

Detroit Free Press. "Ma, I've got to go home with my pa; excuse the without anybody accusing me of deception?" "Whatever Jack and I make an error the whole neighborhood turns out and calls us up on the 'phone.'"

Detroit Free Press. "I don't say I entirely must from lack of early education," said the gentleman from Kalamazoo, "but as to early morals, I want to state that as very strongly. I went to night school."

Detroit Free Press. "When we were first married we called me 'his little kitten,'" recalled Mrs. Snicker, "and now he calls me a cat." "But you must remember," replied the unfeeling one, "that even little kittens grow up to be cats in a comparatively short space of time."

THE MISSOURI.

Clement Moore, in the Century.

I.

Between low banks of rugged clay
The rapid river takes its way.

Its heavy, tawny waters flow
As if their cruel they did not know;

Swirl of to-days, spread out in lakes,
Where many shoals shall sluggish wake,

They know why the tumbling tides
Blow down their yearly willow rafts;

Their dwindle, till the dust blows round
Where fishes swam and reed wave drowned;

Then flood the bottoms miles awide,
Farms, barn and house their sandbeds grey;

But yet, far back, the hills remain
Which all their wanderings restrain.

II.

O mighty river, we may see
Our new democracy in thee.

We States are they, by cliffs beset
With cradles on each parapet.

We Thames, of placid, even tide,
With grass lawns edging either side.

But strong and turbid and peripheral
By frequent widths and eddy vassal—

At times an overwhelming foil
Of levee destruction—yet through all

Large wealth bestowing—grain and wood
Upgrowing where once swept the flood.

And so we know, what'er the turn,
God's hills will hold thee to Its course.

Rich Man,
Poor Man,
Beggar Man,
Thief.
Doctor,
Lawyer,
Merchant,
Ch'ef.

Any one of you at this time of the year in Omaha want some cool, light weight fabric for every day or Sunday wear, that will make life a pleasure. Take yesterday, for instance, how pleasant one of our $2.50 linen crash suits would have felt. Or a pair of our $1.50 duck pants. Or one of those light weight cassimere or cheviot suits we are selling at $3.75, $4, $5, $7.50 and $10. This is just half price for these suits—every one sold for just double. Drop in and see what values you can find here—it will pay you.

Browning, King & Co.