THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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1	27,630	17	27,230
2	27,580	18	27,130
3	27,590	19	27,855
4	27,500	20	27,090
5	27,330	21	27,120
6	27,260	22	26,990
7	27,510	23	27,040
8	27,420	24	27,110
9	27,320	25	27,220
10	27,550	26	26,680
11	27,370	27	26,960
12	27,255	28	27,270
13	27,120	29	27,400
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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of August, A. D. 1900.
M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

All roads lead to Omaha this week.

Make way for his royal highness, King Ak-Sar-Ben VI.

Omaha has done nobly by Galveston. Now let Texas do nobly by its own people.

King Ak-Sar-Ben is the only imperialist before whom the sovereigns of Nebraska bow in reverence.

The weather man is respectfully requested to turn off the water for a week and give the carnival a chance.

While Bryan is expanding his lungs and wagging his jawbone McKinley keeps at work without saying a word.

Colonel Bryan cannot hope to win in the battle of 1900 unless General Distress takes command of his reform army.

Train robberies are becoming entirely too common and a persistent effort should be made to hunt the guilty ones down and punish them.

The coal men evidently believe there is still something left in the Omaha pocketbook now that the iceman is about through for the season.

The proper course for the Pennsylvania coal mine operators to pursue is to submit the differences between themselves and the coal miners to arbitration.

An epidemic of mob rule and lynch law has broken out in Louisiana, without the aid or consent of the governed and in spite of the Declaration of Independence and the constitution.

Nebraska prairies may not look quite so entertaining to eastern visitors, now that the frost is on the pumpkin vine, but seekers for new homes on the farms can see for themselves the result of stirring the fertile soil during the summer months.

General Howard has fought many campaigns for the honor of his country and even when advancing years compelled him to quit the service, where he lost an arm, he is still found fighting for the credit and honor of his country in the political field.

The accidental governor of Utah has made a spectacle of himself in taking snap judgment on the real governor during his absence from the state for a day and appointing a United States senator to fill a vacancy that must be filled by the next legislature.

The Burlington has masticated its Iowa and Missouri branches long enough to enable its digestive apparatus to swallow them without seriously endangering its anatomy. In due time the swallowing process will extend to the B. & M. and its tributaries west of the Missouri.

The World-Herald has been edited for some months past by Lysle I. Abbott, fakir extraordinary and fabricator plenipotentiary of campaign canards. Mr Abbott is located conveniently to the long distance telephone and postoffice chute with a view to supplying all popocratic organs with the same song on the same day.

The reply of the United States to the German proposal regarding China is based upon correct lines. The position that no nation can be asked or expected to deliver its citizens for trial before a tribunal of another country for crimes committed in their own land is absolutely unassailable. While a departure from it might be useful in the present emergency, it would be setting a precedent which might prove troublesome in the future. Various instances of this kind have arisen in our own history, notably the killing of the Italians at New Orleans.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

In his letter of acceptance Mr. Bryan lays special stress on the declaration contained in the Kansas City platform in favor of the election of United States senators by direct popular vote.

That there is a growing and widespread demand for such a change in our method of selecting senators as to give the people an opportunity to make their will effective by direct choice is manifest to all. But the championship of this reform by Bryan and his democratic supporters loses its force when reviewed in connection with the practice and policy of their party.

Mr. Bryan served four years as a member of congress, yet nowhere in his record can be found a single effort to respond to the demand for the popular election of senators. When did he introduce a constitutional amendment vesting the choice of senators in the people or lift his voice on the floor of congress against the present system of senatorial elections?

Every one knows that the great obstacle in the way of the submission of a constitutional amendment for the election of senators by direct vote is found among those members of the senate who know that they would not be their own successors if the wishes of the people were the determining factor. While it is true that some republican senators may be found among this class, the principal opposition to the popular-election plan comes from democratic senators from the southern states.

The democracy of the south has always been averse to recognizing the voice of the people, expressed in the ballot box, in the selection of public officials. South Carolina, for example, fearful of trusting the people, chose presidential electors through its legislature clear up to the election of 1860. It is safe to say that if the work of negro disfranchisement had not been carried so far representatives of the southern states at Kansas City would never have acquiesced even in a platform declaration in favor of the direct election of senators, and that if the amendment were submitted for ratification by the various states the solid south, which is the bulwark of democracy, would be recorded almost unanimously against the proposed change.

On the other hand, the only states which have made any progress toward a realization of popular senatorial elections are Nebraska and one or two other republican states that have since copied from it, which permit candidates for the senate to submit their names to the people for an expression of preference for the guidance of the legislatures. The constitution of Nebraska was framed by a republican body and the proposition relating to the choice of United States senators, separately submitted, was ratified at a time when the state was overwhelmingly republican. The legislation to carry it into effect was enacted by a republican legislature and signed by a republican governor long before Bryan ever thought of the question at all.

If the demand for the election of senators by direct vote is to be met it will not be through Bryan and his backers, but through the republican party, whose policies and traditions have always favored the execution of the popular will.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

The election in Cuba a week ago for delegates to the constitutional convention which will meet on the first Monday in November resulted in the choice of a majority of members of the nationalist party, composed mostly of those who were identified with the insurrection against Spain. The three principal political parties in Cuba are the nationalists, the republicans and the union democrats, besides which are several factions. The most numerous party, the nationalists, which will control the constitutional convention, is strongly in favor of forming a government absolutely independent of any outside influence. One of the delegates of this party says: "The convention will not allow itself to be influenced by any representatives of the United States. It will adopt and follow an independent policy throughout, in my opinion, refusing to decide as to the relations which shall hereafter exist between Cuba and the United States." Radicalism is the characteristic trait of the republican party. Its chief object has been the consolidation of the Cuban people against American ideas and in this it has had considerable success. Its representatives will undoubtedly exert much influence upon the framing of a constitution and the formation of an independent government. The democratic union party comprises the conservative element—the business men and property owners, most of whom are apprehensive of independence. They constitute a small minority of the people and have little influence.

The indications are that the constitution will reflect the views and desires of the aggressive and exclusive element—those men who feel that Cuba must be permitted to shape its form of government according to the views and wishes of a majority of its own people, uninfluenced by external opinion or desire. As to the future relations between Cuba and the United States, the prevalent sentiment seems to be that this is not a matter for the determination of the constitutional convention, but should be left to the consideration of a special commission.

Americans generally will be disposed to admit the right of the Cubans to frame their own constitution free from outside pressure, but it will be unfortunate if they shall pursue a course that is not absolutely fair and just to all the people of the island, as it is to be apprehended will be the case. If there is a constitution that discriminates against a part of the people, that seeks to punish those who did not participate in or sympathize with the insurrection, by a denial of equal rights and privileges under the government, the future peace of Cuba cannot be assured. Such a government could not be stable and it is a serious question whether the United States should permit the establishment of a government of that character. A Cuban republic worthy of the recognition and the protection of the United States must give equal rights to the whole Cuban people.

FREEDOM OF TEACHING.

In his inaugural address the new chancellor of Nebraska's State university, Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews, dwells at length on the question of greater freedom among the teaching staff of our colleges and universities. Having in mind, evidently, the controversy over his own position, some three years ago, when at the head of Brown university, he makes a strong plea for absolute non-interference on the part of the governing authorities with the scope and contents of the instruction courses carried on by the teaching staff.

There is much force in what Chancellor Andrews says with reference to the harmlessness of error when tested by the light of practical experience and the liberty to launch new ideas and novel theories being among the first prerequisites to scientific progress. It seems to us, however, that President Andrews' discourse tends to convey an impression, that even he would not hold, that no matter what false doctrines or vicious teachings are disseminated in our educational institutions no permanent harm can come from them.

While it is true that state universities, as compared with those supported by private endowment, are expected to be more liberal and broader in scope, yet irresponsible instructors can always work irreparable injury not only upon the students, but upon the institution itself. If the professor of ethics, for example, should undertake to inculcate atheism we feel sure that Chancellor Andrews would not hesitate to exercise censorship over his lectures. If his professor of astronomy became possessed of the idea that it was his duty to repudiate the accepted theory of the solar system and instruct his pupils that the sun revolves about the earth, his enforced exit from the faculty might be considered justifiable.

So with reference to subjects of current research, so far as they are controversial and both sides are properly set without bias before the class, that form of teaching should be respected. Each case, however, should be considered on its merits in connection with all the circumstances, rather than judged on preconceived hard and fast lines, beyond which neither teacher nor governing body should go.

The freedom of teaching, like the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press, must be safeguarded and protected. It is one of the moving factors in the perpetuation of free institutions. But the limitations usually imposed are merely the necessary safeguarding of and abuse of privilege.

THE SENATE AS A BARRIER.

It is a curious phase of the present campaign that men who four years ago vigorously denounced the Chicago platform as a menace to the welfare, the integrity and the honor of the nation, and who are now supporting Bryan and Stevenson, seek to justify themselves on the ground that if those candidates are elected they cannot carry out the domestic policies they stand for because a republican United States senate will not permit them to do so.

These men admit that the doctrines of the Chicago platform, reaffirmed at Kansas City, are wrong and dangerous. They are as strongly opposed now as they were in 1896 to the free coinage of silver. They have no sympathy with the attitude of the Bryanite party toward the courts and in regard to the merit system in the civil service. They disapprove its reactionary and revolutionary tendencies. They do not deny that Mr. Bryan, if elected, would do everything possible to overthrow the gold standard and put the country on a silver basis. But they profess to feel secure against all this by reason of the fact that the senate is a republican body and can tie the hands of a Bryan administration. The question that naturally suggests itself is, Why elect an administration against which a barrier must be maintained?

It is true there is security in a republican senate. It is a barrier against the repeal of the gold standard law and the enactment of a law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It would be a bulwark against any attempt on the part of a Bryan administration to pack the supreme court. It would prevent such an administration from putting into effect the revolutionary and socialistic projects proposed by the Bryanite party. But there is one thing against which the republican senate would not be a barrier, in the event of Bryan's election. That is financial distrust and industrial and commercial depression. Some of the so-called independents who are supporting Bryan on the score of "imperialism" admit that his election would cause panic and of this there is not a reasonable doubt. As soon as it became known that Bryan was to be president there would be a monetary convulsion, business operations would be curtailed, enterprise checked and prosperity halted. The fact of the senate being republican would not avert this, because in the presence of the danger of a Bryan administration paying government obligations in silver as far as it could the financial and business interests of the country would take no chances on the possibility of further legislation to make more secure the gold standard. They would consider the uncertainty of such legislation at the short session, in view of the fact that the free silver element in the senate could probably defeat it by dilatory tactics, and would prepare for the worst. It is needless to point out what this would mean.

Relying upon the republican senate as a safeguard against the dangers of Bryanism is a tribute to the wisdom, the integrity and the patriotism of the party in control of that body, but the power of the senate to avert these dangers has, as we have pointed out, its limitations. It cannot prevent the convulsion which it is certain would follow immediately the election of Bryan and which would have disastrous consequences before there could be any action by congress.

TAKING TANGIBLE SHAPE.

One of the long-felt wants of Omaha is a public hall that will safely accommodate large popular gatherings of not less than 10,000 people and afford an incentive for musical festivals, great political conventions and social entertainments planned on a large scale.

For more than ten years The Bee has urged public-spirited citizens to make an organized effort to raise the funds deemed necessary for such an enterprise. Up to this time, however, the project has received no substantial encouragement.

The time has come when Omaha urgently needs such a building constructed on modern lines, centrally located and accessible from all parts of the city. The first tangible and practicable plan to this end is about to materialize through the efforts of the managers of the musical festival now in progress in this city. The unparalleled success attained by them in their undertaking will, we are assured, enable them to devote from $8,000 to $10,000 surplus as a nucleus for the erection of the proposed auditorium building. With the assurance of a liberal backing by the members of the Commercial club and the general business community the men placing themselves at the helm of this enterprise are beyond doubt on the highway of success.

When it is borne in mind that the projectors of the Transmississippi Exposition ventured upon that colossal undertaking with but $12,500 of stock subscribed of which only 10 per cent had been paid in there certainly is no insurmountable obstacle in the way of the successful accomplishment of the project contemplated by the managers of the proposed auditorium scheme.

This is a public-spirited community that never yet has failed to respond liberally to any appeal in behalf of an enterprise that promised to stimulate the growth and prosperity of Omaha or to contribute to its metropolitan pretensions.

THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE.

Enough has been disclosed as to the American attitude regarding the latest conditions proposed in connection with the Chinese problem to show that our government is not prepared to support the extraordinary demand of Germany, whatever the other powers may be disposed to do. This is unquestionably the correct position. The proposal of Germany is utterly inadmissible. No nation would submit to it, because to do so would be a practical surrender of its sovereignty. It asks that China shall deliver up to the allies, to be punished by them, those responsible for the outrages at Pekin. It is only necessary to apply this to any of the powers to understand how preposterous such a demand is. Suppose a mob in this country were to kill Chinamen, as has happened, and the Chinese government were to demand that the United States should deliver up those responsible for the outrages to be tried and punished by that government. Can there be any doubt what the answer would be?

Unquestionably the Chinese government will be found willing to give all fair and just reparation that may be asked by the powers, but it should not be required to do that which no other power on earth, able to contend for its sovereign rights, would submit to, and it is gratifying to know that the United States will not be a party to the German proposal to visit upon the Chinese government an indignity of the gravest character.

In Nebraska the popocratic parties prosper on poor crops and poor markets. In the nation the only ray of hope which comes to them is the strike in the anthracite coal regions, and the greater the length of time that it continues and the more bloodshed and rioting grow out of it the more campaign material they will have. Calamity is their cry and calamity is their staple diet. It matters not whether those affected owe their distress to political causes or not, they seize upon the wail of distress as a call for their services and offer democracy as a remedy. The laborer has about as much chance to benefit by democratic ascendancy as the victim does of beating the three-card monte man's alluring game.

The governor of Texas declines to call an extra session of the Texas legislature to provide relief for the destitute people of that state because the constitution of Texas does not authorize such expenditure. If this be true the governor of Texas should call the legislature together for the purpose of amending the constitution of Texas. A rich state that cannot relieve the distress of its own people because it cannot levy taxes or borrow money for such a purpose had better amend its constitution and make it conform to the wants of humanity.

The gang which is following the commissioner of public lands and buildings over the state and extorting money from settlers who desire to lease school lands might need a little looking after, and, incidentally, Commissioner Wolfe might clear his skirts of any connection with them. The administration of this office under popocratic rule has not been above suspicion and clerks in the state house have been involved in several shady deals in times past. The schools are entitled to the income on the highest legitimate bid which any one, either resident or non-resident, is willing to give, but settlers are entitled to protection from sharks and holdups and this the commissioner has power to give, if he desires.

What the fusion papers of Nebraska say about Edgar Howard, the fusion candidate for congress in this district, fills nearly a whole page in the double-ender, but what the fusion state house machine said about Edgar Howard a few months ago, when he was forcibly sidetracked as a candidate for auditor, remains unwritten and unprinted.

Training for the Future.
Boston Transcript.

The world instead of turning to drink, as the total abstainers fear, seems turning to smoke instead.

Couldn't Hold Water.
Indianapolis Journal.

The hide and leather trust has ceased to exist. It earned at the rate of $420,000 a year, while $900,000 was necessary to pay the dividends on its preferred stock.

Will Germany Reciprocate?
Baltimore American.

Now that Germany has borrowed $20,000,000 of this country, it should feel very kindly disposed toward the United States and should wipe out all its laws directed against the introduction of American foodstuffs.

"Locking the Stable."
Springfield Republican.

The latest reports from Pekin have it that the allied generals have agreed that "the looting should cease." This is a magnificent determination—especially in view of the fact that little can be left in the city by this time to loot.

Struck the Right Trail.
New York Tribune.

Despite all the insincere clamor that was raised some time ago over the Porto Rico tariff, that snug little island seems to be finding a pretty good market for its produce and to be on the high road to prosperity greater than it has ever known before.

Room for a Few More.
Brooklyn Eagle.

A native of Guam has applied for naturalization papers. Let them come. We have naturalized Turks, Italians, Slavs, Huns, Czechs, Zulus, Japs and Tennesseeans, and why not a—well, now that you've got him, what are you going to call him?

Uncle Sam in a New Role.
Philadelphia Times.

Another indication of the change which has come about in the financial relations of the United States and Europe within the last few years is the placing of a German loan of 80,000,000 marks in New York. This is the more significant as it follows closely upon a considerable allotment to this country of a recent British loan. It is not very long since the United States borrowed from London and Berlin. Now the conditions are reversed and London and Berlin borrow from New York.

Pressing Issue of Financial Integrity.
Philadelphia Ledger.

The opposition to imperialism and to trusts, both which are unrepublican and un-American, has, no doubt, alienated the votes of some loyal republicans, but serious as these evils are they have not the seriousness of the evil of free and unlimited silver coinage, of debased, dishonest money, of a dollar worth less intrinsically than half its ostensible value. Besides, the evils of imperialism and trusts can wait their day of purgation. But, as Mr. Bryan has declared that if he should be elected he will do all that he can do to remove or destroy the single gold standard and substitute for it the silver standard, the financial issue is the paramount issue. It is, in fact, so much more urgent, so much more important, as to not only demand and hold the first place, but to demand that there shall be none second to it. It is the one vital, immediate issue of the campaign, and every democrat and every republican who voted against Bryan and Bryanism in 1896 should, in good conscience, wisdom and patriotism, vote against them in 1900.

SOUTH OMAHA'S GROWTH.

Bustling Suburb the Wonder of the Census Collection.
Chicago Times-Herald.

In all seriousness we ask William Jennings Bryan to transfer his contemplation of "the appalling growth of combinations in restraint of trade" and fix his binoculars on the census returns from South Omaha. They can be condensed into one agate line:

	Population. 1900.	Increase. 1890.	per cent.
South Omaha, Neb.	26,091	8,062	222.51

But behind these cold figures stalks the statement that this enormous gain is due largely to the expansion of the packing industry and to the opening of the great Armour plant, which began with a force of 1,200 men. Every other big packing house has doubled its capacity in the last ten years, and the stockyards business has grown in proportion. Other enterprises, notably the railroads, are employing more men. The live stock business has grown to enormous proportions throughout Nebraska in four years and high prices have attracted more buyers and more commission houses. Uptown business houses have multiplied.

Moreover, we are told that the "appalling growth" of South Omaha by reason of the location there of "combinations in restraint of trade" is substantial and legitimate.

We invite Mr. Bryan to visit South Omaha before the "industrial despotism" he talks so much about "completes its deadly work."

OUTLOOK IN NEBRASKA.

Candidate Dietrich's Predictions as to the Outcome of the Campaign.
Chicago Times-Herald.

C. H. Dietrich, the republican candidate for governor of Nebraska, who characterizes the supporters of Bryan as "false prophets and forminsters," was in Chicago yesterday and brought most cheering news of the progress of his campaign. He says that if the election were held today the republicans would surely win on the state and legislative tickets, and, though the state is still doubtful on the national ticket, the chances favor McKinley and Roosevelt.

Only the fact that Nebraska is Mr. Bryan's home state prevents a perfect landslide from the fusion ticket. Mr. Dietrich says that everywhere he has spoken, and he has canvassed the state more thoroughly than it was ever canvassed before, the disposition of the voters is to rescue the state from the bad company in which it was found in the last electoral college. The people in Nebraska have no intention to be again counted with the solid south, the arid states and the silver mines against the great industrial, progressive, prosperous, hopeful communities that constitute the backbone of the republic and gave McKinley his majority in 1896.

Mr. Dietrich says that the people of Nebraska have weighed the predictions of disaster made by Mr. Bryan with the actual conditions under McKinley and can no longer be hoodwinked by any of the prophecies of evil the former may conjure up to aid in his personal advancement.

We share in Mr. Dietrich's faith in the common sense and common sympathies of the people of Nebraska. There is no reason why the misfortune of Bryan's residence in that state should bind its voters to his financial vagaries and antagonism to every national interest.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Love only can lighten labor's load.

A long prayer may rise from little piety.

The worst things are always corruptions of the best.

The better days will come only as you do your best today.

The value of a painful piety depends on who had the pain.

The church without a prayer meeting is a body without a heart.

The more intensive your faith the more extensive your influence.

Too many preachers are thinking more of salary than of service.

He who groans most in prayer frequently loans the Lord least in charity.

Tapering off a bad habit is but spinning out a rope to hold you till the next siege of the temptation.

The spirit of the meeting is not greatly helped by the people who say: "I will be with you in spirit."

The raven who failed to return to the ark is a picture of many Christians who, being saved, never look back to say so.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Buffalo Express: A preacher who had his feet in the window of a train on the New York Central the other day had one of them struck by lightning. The rebuke was a just one.

Washington Post: It is said by those who profess to be well informed in the premises that there are too many preachers, more than enough to supply the demand. If that be true, there is a serious fault somewhere, for the theological schools, under denominational control, should not have been permitted to launch young men into a profession where they were not wanted and where starvation would face them.

Louisville Courier-Journal: An Associated Press dispatch, describing the looting of Pekin, says that "the missionaries complain because the Sacred City has not been looted. They urge that the royal family and other highly-placed Chinese personages, who were behind all the trouble, should be made to suffer more than those who blindly followed them." Evidently our next shipment of missionaries to China should be to work on the missionaries already there.

Leslie's Weekly: A federation of churches in Pittsburg and vicinity has taken up the subject of funeral reform and makes a number of valuable recommendations to that end. Among other things the federation advises that display of all kinds should be avoided, and that floral offerings, if used at all, should be simple and inexpensive. Personal references to the deceased at the funeral should be omitted. Services at the grave are declared to be unnecessary, and in no case should the persons who attend them be expected to stand with uncovered heads. The admission of curious people to view the dead before the funeral is specially deprecated. Finally, a discontinuance of the custom of wearing mourning is strongly recommended as being "scarcely in harmony with the hope of the gospel." These suggested reforms are clearly in the interest of good sense and refined feeling.

Portland Oregonian: The trusting believer, if he thinks as well as trusts, looks at the Galveston horror and wonders how it happens, if there is a just God, that he permits such undeserved losses and suffering to fall upon his children. We may suppose that evil men received in this catastrophe no more punishment than would requite their deeds; but the blow fell equally on the saintly and the depraved, the hardened sinner and the innocent babe, on the abandoned in their hour of carousal and on the self-sacrificing at their posts of duty. Loving families were broken up, faithful wives snatched from the husband, a side, dutiful parents removed from the children to whom they were necessary, and God-fearing men and devout women were called to pass through torture of mind and body such that the humane are fain to turn from it in very weariness of sympathy and grief. How can God, if he loves his children, suffer these things to be? What purpose of justice or benevolence can be advanced through such strokes of misery and desolation upon those whose lives are exemplary and whose hearts are right?

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The Chinese puzzle continues to live up to its name.

Some stories from Texas should be salted before taken. Residents of the cotton belt are expert yarn spinners.

A man named Shoure has settled down at Rayne, Neb. That combination, stirring Nebraska soil, points the way to fortune.

New York is not as stingy as it has been painted. Over $200,000 has been raised there for the Galveston sufferers and the good work continues.

It is admitted on all sides that August was a hot month—so hot, in fact, that it burned about $10,000,000 of the surplus of fire insurance companies.

The assertion that the coal strike is confined to Pennsylvania is erroneous. It strikes every householder in the winter belt for an extra 50 cents or more a ton.

The outcome of the campaign in China is as certain as the result of the campaign in the United States. Civilization and progress are bound to win.

An eastern clergyman is delivering a series of learned discourses on "Hell and Hell Fires," doubtless with a view to preparing his hearers for their future state.

The ruling of a Washington court that a quiet game of poker in a private residence is a violation of law is calculated to imperil the pleasures and prerogatives of congressmen.

Lucky Baldwin, the noted San Franciscan, thinks there is no place like home. He is recouping his fortune by squatting on abandoned claims and dishing up forked lightning to the thirsty between jumps.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Chicago Record: "He worships her!"

"Ah!

"Yes. I've seen him get up and give her his seat in a street car!"

Philadelphia Bulletin: "They have been engaged for eight years and are still in love.

"How wise of them not to end it all by getting married."

Detroit Free Press: Jiggs—It's rather odd about my wife.

Diggs—How do you mean?

Jiggs—Why, she says she is bound to have the last word, and yet she always gives it to me.

Philadelphia Press: Tess—Yes, she refused him, but it almost broke her heart.

Jess—Really?

Tess—Yes, when she discovered that it hadn't broke his.

Chicago News: "Does your sweetheart call you pet names, Billy?"

"Yes; she calls me 'pal.'"

Brooklyn Life: Clark—I wonder how a man feels when he finds himself hopelessly bankrupt.

Clerk—Say, didn't your wife ever insist upon having the dressmaker in to make her fall clothes right after getting home from the seashore?

Indianapolis Journal: "Hadn't we better burn all our love letters, Ethel?"

"Oh, no, Herbert; maybe after we've been married awhile we'll get dull some evening and want something funny to read."

Detroit Journal: After they had eloped a mile or two, the heroine faltered.

"Irresolution arrests thy footsteps!" cried the hero, accusingly.

"No, my shoe pinches my corns!" protested the distraught maiden.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I understand that the steak fell in love with the potato masher."

"Well, he certainly was hard hit."

Chicago Record: "I hope you help ma all you can about the house," said May.

"Yes, when she's busy," answered Nan. "I keep out of her way."

Chicago Post: "I think that I'll be married on my birthday," said Miss Tommey.

"What!" exclaimed Miss Frocks, holding up her hands in consternation, "and lose one entire set of presents!"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "It seems to me, Jane, that the baby has an unusually large head. Good deal like mine, isn't it?"

"Yes, but there is nothing in that."

THE OLD MEETING HOUSE.

N. A. Sherman in Springfield Republican

Through memory's magic I behold
The meeting house, a structure old,
Well streaked with weather stains and mold
Despite its guard of firs;
While just beyond the rustic mill
Stretched wide a ragged, briery hill,
Alive with warble, song and thrill
Of rival worshipers.

Though varied pastimes lured the boy
A season, each to pall and cloy,
It was a more abiding joy
When dawned the morning fair
That ushered in a day of rest
To don his suit of Sunday best
And drive with eager, youthful zest
Unto the house of prayer.

There country folk in groups and bands
From hillside farms and valley lands
Stood 'round and joined in shaking hands
And common alms reviewed;
There neighbor greeted neighbor fair;
The humblest brother had a share
None wounded him with haughty stare
Or salutation rude.

Ere invocation down they file
Through vestibule and narrow aisle,
Their garments mirroring every style
Seen there for many a year;
The sexes part, each take their way
Alone; the unconverted say
That sheep and goats on Sabbath day
Are separated here.

Then music! bass and tenor beat
The time with heavy thumping feet
To strains that sounded wondrous sweet
When set to solemn rhymes;
Again I hear the viol's chord;
Again, Forever with the Lord;
And Boylston that I so abhorred
Ring out like belfry chimes.

The sermon follows, more of good
And doctrine than we understood,
Yet strangely fancied mental food
Was better served too strong
For our digestion; with a zest
We listened, pondered, nor confessed
That simple homilies were best,
And liked them rather long.

There men with eager interest heard
The wise persuasion, threatening word,
Of lofty faith and creed absurd,
With broad or narrow scope;
The Wesleyan's exhortation wild,
Stern Calvinism undefiled,
And Murray's theologics mild
Of universal hope.

Around the spot what memories throng
Of earnest prayer and discourse long
And soul uplifting sacred song;
Ah! many a dream in sooth,
And cherished hope would I forego
To hear once more their accents flow,
And feel the spirit's fervent glow
With buoyancy of youth.

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