

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1900.

The Beers still continue to be a live force in the British capital.

Now look out for a windfall of poems dedicated to the dying century.

Now that Thanksgiving is over there is to be no more "rupture with Turkey."

When the American warship Kentucky steamed into Smyrna the crew found no difficulty in getting dates ashore.

The newspapers still keep talking about Bryan, but who has heard of Colin Harvey and his school of finance of late?

Is there gold enough in this country to do the business? Inquire of the keeper of Uncle Sam's strong box at Washington.

Another actress has lost a \$10,000 necklace and gained \$25,000 worth of free advertising. This time the distressing event occurred at London.

One thing Americans should be thankful for, after Thanksgiving, is that the foot ball season is closed and the slaughter of the innocents has ceased.

New York servant girls are holding commiseration sessions to share one another's woes. The mistresses of the household will meet later to exchange their sad experience.

English papers are beginning to complain of the great cost of carrying on the war in South Africa. The Beers are perfectly willing the English should quit any time they get ready.

Outgoing fusion officials at Lincoln give it out they have had all the office-holding they desire. The voters of Nebraska will see to it that no further sacrifices be required of them.

A French engineer has conceived a plan for a double tunnel under Gibraltar without the aid or consent of the British. It is apprehended that for some time to come the plan will remain on paper.

A Lake Geneva preacher has given it as his opinion that a busy man is justified in fishing on Sunday. If he can only insure the anglers that the fish will bite, next season will witness a great rush to that resort.

A treaty with Nicaragua has been signed which does away with the international difficulties in constructing the big canal. The matter of a hundred million or so of ready cash is all that prevents the digging of the ditch.

Turkey has decided it will not run the risk of having its wings clipped and a few tail feathers pulled out and has therefore promised again to pay the little bill which has been placed in the hands of Uncle Sam for collection.

The assessors are making life a burden for Richard Croker during his stay in England. To one who has fattened off the public it is a new revelation to Croker to pay taxes. His "pull" evidently failed when he crossed the water.

Enterprising Wisconsin and Michigan capitalists have projected the erection of six new paper mills in the neighborhood of Appleton, Wis., but will the price of paper be reduced to publishers or will we have another paper mill trust?

A Chicago man and woman who met for the first time on a lightning express train fell in love before their journey was completed and were married on reaching their destination, all in less than eight hours. Now will New York be good!

The Minnesota legislature will also have the privilege of electing two United States senators this winter, but as the republicans have a majority of ninety on joint ballot, the ratio of prizes in the federal patronage grab-bag will be very much smaller.

INTERNATIONAL AMITY.

The observance of Thanksgiving day by Americans in London and Berlin was marked by the usual expressions of international amity and good will. At the London dinner the speaker of the House of Commons, in proposing the toast to President McKinley, expressed the hope "that the two countries may be bound together forever."

It is to be supposed that all fair-minded and unprejudiced Americans will be pleased with these expressions and assurances of international friendship and will desire the maintenance of the relations they denote. If there are people here who object to our diplomatic representative at London courteously acknowledging a sentiment of good will from a British official, or who think that Americans should not cheer the emperor of Germany, we are quite sure they are not in accord with true American feeling.

In the presidential campaign there was a persistent effort made to create feeling against the administration by charging that it had a secret alliance with England. The reprehensible appeal to prejudice failed to produce the desired effect. It was rejected by the common sense of the country. Such will be the case with all attempts that may be made to create here an unwarranted sentiment of hostility to foreign nations. The United States, as one of the great powers of the world, exercising a more commanding influence than ever before and reaching out for a larger share in the world's trade, has stronger reasons than at any other time in its history for maintaining the most friendly relations and cultivating the most cordial intercourse with the rest of the world.

There is a bill in congress for the creation of a department of commerce and industry, with a secretary who shall be a member of the cabinet. The manufacturing interests of the country have for several years, through their national associations, urged that such a department be established and the proposition has earnest supporters in congress. The advocates of a new department contend that it is required to give proper attention to our vast commercial and industrial interests. They also say that it is needed to relieve one or two of the existing departments, particularly the treasury. There are several bureaus in the latter department, it is pointed out, which do not in any way relate to the finances of the government and could much better come under the head of a department of commerce. The same is true of the Department of the Interior. It is contemplated to place the consular service under the control of the new department should it be organized.

When the bill was introduced we expressed the opinion that inasmuch as all interests were being well cared for by the existing departments there seemed to be no necessity for creating another and thereby adding to the expenses of the government. We still think that there is no urgent requirement for a department of commerce and industry, but we are disposed to give very respectful consideration to the judgment of the practical men engaged in manufacturing and commerce who believe that the proposed department would be highly valuable in promoting the great interests they represent. If such a department would, as they affirm, materially aid in the extension of American trade, it should be established. The bill will doubtless be taken up at the coming session and favorable action upon it is regarded as probable.

Not the least interesting feature of the annual report of the secretary of agriculture is that which relates to the growth of forestry work. This, the report says, continues to be thoroughly practical and direct. The relations of the forestry division of the department with practical lumbermen and tree planters have become closer and more useful during the past year than ever before and Secretary Wilson notes a great increase in the demand, both public and private, for the services of the division in all parts of the United States. These demands have not been fully met through lack of resources, thus hindering the progress of practical forestry in the country.

The secretary says: "Public interest in forest matters is just now not only keener and wider than at any time heretofore, but it is growing with a rapidity altogether without precedent. To fail to use this unequalled opportunity for the protection and preservation of our forests would, I believe, be of the nature of a real misfortune." The expediency of promoting this public interest in forestry is so obvious as not to require any argument and liberal pro-

VISION SHOULD BE MADE BY CONGRESS FOR DOING THIS.

The question of protecting and preserving the forests has been agitated for years, with the result of finally arousing a general recognition of its great importance. This should not be permitted to decline, but rather should be further stimulated and whatever additional resources the forestry division of the Agricultural department may require in order to foster this interest it should be given. The secretary makes no specific recommendations in his report, but will doubtless in due time submit to congress the needs of the division.

The government can afford to be as liberal in this matter as are foreign governments that provide for the protection and preservation of forests and every dollar judiciously expended in this way will be many times repaid. The west is peculiarly interested in this subject and the representatives in congress of this section should give it their earnest attention.

SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

The announcement of the retirement of President D. C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins university is awakening general expressions of regret at the close of a career that has contributed so much to the educational development of the United States. Dr. Gilman's presidency of the institution dates from its inception, more than a quarter of a century back, and his management has made the name of Johns Hopkins synonymous everywhere for thorough scholarship and liberal ideas.

The influence of the work of Johns Hopkins university, under the direction of President Gilman, is felt in all our institutions of higher learning, and will be a potent factor for years to come in their growth and development. Adapting from European universities those methods and plans of organization that seemed suitable to our conditions, Johns Hopkins university has combined them with American progressiveness, producing a system stamped with truly American character.

While making use of every legitimate means of bringing the university to the attention of the public, President Gilman made it his practice to avoid educational novelties, too frequently taken up as experiments for the sake of the advertising in it, and to confine himself to building from the ground up. It was not mere numbers or colossal classes that he sought, but rather earnest, conscientious and ambitious students, who could be relied upon to make the most of the advantages at their disposal and who would later carry the light of learning forth to others and spread its rays broadcast throughout the land. For a long time it was the boast of Johns Hopkins that its graduates contributed more members to the teaching staff of American colleges and universities than any three other American institutions, although most of the larger universities were older and better endowed.

The misfortune of Johns Hopkins has been that for more than ten years it has labored under financial difficulties which only the administrative ability of President Gilman has enabled it to weather, yet preventing him from devoting his attention, as he would have liked, to the scientific side of the work and pursuing a policy of educational expansion which would have kept the institution far in the forefront of the university world.

The retirement of President Gilman by no means indicates that the lesson of Johns Hopkins is lost or its influence impaired, because it will continue to go forward under his successor, whoever he may be, standing forth as an example for the lesser colleges of what can be accomplished—not by noisy self-laudation, but by careful, sensible work.

OBSTACLE TO CANAL BILL.

The Nicaragua canal bill is the special order in the senate for December 10 and it is the understanding that its supporters will insist upon having it continued as the unfinished business until disposed of. The obstacle in the way of the prompt passage of the measure is the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. If that were out of the way there is no doubt that the canal bill, favored as it is by both parties, would be promptly passed.

Senator Morgan, chairman of the committee which favorably reported the Nicaragua canal bill, has expressed the opinion that the question of fortifying the canal is one of the least important in connection with the entire subject. He said the Hay-Pauncefote treaty does not prohibit the fortification of the canal, neither does the Hepburn bill, now on the senate calendar. The latter provides that fortifications might, if necessary, be placed upon the line of the canal. He doubted the usefulness of fortifications, however, and did not think they would be built. "The question of fortifications along the canal," said the Alabama senator, "is one which has more interest for the countries of Nicaragua and Costa Rica than for the United States. Those countries own the ground and ought to have a right to say just what they want in that direction."

It is understood to be the view of the administration that the question of fortifications is of prime importance and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in effect prohibits them by providing for the complete neutralization of the proposed canal in peace and in war. It is also the understanding that the administration will urge the ratification of the treaty as a necessary preliminary to canal legislation. If this is the position of the administration it is not probable that republican senators will antagonize it, but they have not the two-thirds majority required for the ratification of a treaty and it is questionable whether enough democratic votes can be secured to ratify the Hay-Pauncefote convention, at least in its present form. If amended it is to be doubted whether the British government would agree to the modification.

The treaty is therefore an obstacle to the passage of the Nicaragua canal bill which may prevent action on the measure at the coming session, leaving

IT FOR THE NEXT CONGRESS, WHEN THE REPUBLICANS WILL HAVE THE REQUIRED MAJORITY FOR RATIFYING THE TREATY.

TURKEY CONCILIATORY.

The latest advices from Constantinople state that there was no foundation for the previous report that a rupture of diplomatic relations with the United States had taken place. On the contrary, it is said that the diplomatic representative of the United States is on the very best of terms with the sultan and that the visit of the battleship Kentucky to Smyrna has had no effect upon the relations of the two countries. It has simply caused the Turkish government to take a little livelier interest in the American claim for indemnity, but this will perhaps subside now that the battleship has been ordered to Morocco to support the United States consul in demanding an indemnity from that country. The port, however, still declines to grant an exequatur to Consul Norton at Harport.

There appears to be no probability that anything more serious than a more or less prolonged diplomatic controversy will grow out of the issues with Turkey. The latter will provide for the indemnity in some roundabout way and the consular question will be amicably settled. Turkish diplomatic methods, however, are very irritating.

SEX IN INSURANCE.

A writer upon insurance calls attention to the fact that the old extra on female lives is now quite largely abolished, although not yet by all companies. He mentions a list of twelve of the principal old-line life insurance companies which make no distinction of sex in issuing policies, either as to extra charge or physical condition. Other companies accept risks on women, with a limit on the sum for which the policy will be written, and exclude them from certain plans of cheap insurance, the disposition being to compel them to take out what is known as whole life or endowment contracts. Where the extra payment plan is retained the amount varies from \$2.50 to \$5 per \$1,000, while one company inserts a proviso that in apportioning the surplus "regard may be had to any excess of mortality loss on female lives over the rate experienced on male lives in the same class," and several keep separate account of female members in order to form the groundwork for mortality tables specially applicable to women.

The change that has of recent years come about in the treatment of women by insurance companies is explained in many ways. Some insist that it is simply the result of the so-called emancipation of woman and her entrance into the various walks of life. Others assert that the scientific data is only recently at hand by which accurate statistics can be compiled essential to sound insurance financing. The growth of women's lodges and fraternal societies and the establishment of fraternal for the exclusive benefit of women have undoubtedly had much to do with opening the doors of the old-line companies to women.

What has probably been more potent in this direction has been the tremendous enlargement of the scope of insurance by which the risk is spread over an immensely larger field. When the number of policies was comparatively small the risk of insuring women had to be distributed among a smaller number, whereas now the proportion of women, although constantly increasing, is still extremely low. The tendency of the time is clearly in the direction of placing women on the same insurance plane as men, taking into account physical conditions, and it will not be surprising if eventually the distinction of sex disappears entirely from insurance.

The United States treasury now contains \$174,108,336 of gold. The holdings have steadily increased during the year and are now larger than at any time in the history of the country. The amount of gold coin in the country has increased over \$400,000,000 during the past four years and in spite of the immense increase in business the republican policy has produced sufficient money to carry on that business and protect the credit of the country without borrowing or resorting to the popper remedy of free coinage of silver.

The many heavy bank defalcations which have come to light recently emphasize the fact that the best thing which can happen to any man having the custody of funds belonging to other individuals or the public is a strict system of checks which render stealing practically impossible. Many a man has been ruined by the temptations which the implicit confidence of others place in his way.

The German agrarians appear to be agitated by the novelty of a German loan negotiated in America, and the explanation that the money was borrowed where it was most cheap and plentiful does not seem to allay the dissatisfaction. The mention of America to a German agrarian operates like a red rag exhibited to a bull.

The Chicago building inspection department is endeavoring to stop the overcrowding of theaters in that city. A more rigid enforcement of the ordinance on that subject in Omaha might prevent a disastrous catastrophe sure to follow the stampeding of an audience hemmed in with blocked aisles.

Emperor William does not appear to be so anxious to embrace Oom Paul as was President Lobet. The German emperor is in sympathy with the South African lion, but his ardor has been chilled by the enthusiastic demonstrations and effusive ovations tendered by his traditional enemies—the French.

Agonillo, the Filipino representative who has been in France ever since this government refused to receive him, announces that the Filipinos will keep up the fight and that they still have plenty of money. When the money on which this patriot has been living in luxury

GIVES OUT HE WILL PROBABLY BE WILLING TO QUIT AND WILL LOSE INTEREST IN THE FATE OF THE DELIBERED INSURRECTIONISTS IN THEIR HOPELESS STRUGGLE.

IOWA REPUBLICANS PROFESS TO THINK IT STRANGE THAT THEIR NEBRASKA BROTHERS ARE STILL CELEBRATING THE RECENT VICTORIES.

They should remember republican majorities have not been so common in Nebraska of late years as they have been on the east bank of the Missouri, but they should be from now on.

Phillips, the young man who showed all the old-timers in Chicago a few tricks on the manipulation of the corn market, cleaned up \$300,000 on the deal and now announces he will take a vacation. The victims will probably keep an eye out for his return.

Lord Roberts has turned over the British command in South Africa to General Kitchener, but the latter cannot take from Roberts the credit of having rescued the British military reputation when it was in grave danger from the Boer.

"Russia is backing the sultan," is the construction put by European observers on the Turkish attitude. If Russia would back him to the point of liquidating his debts the United States might reap substantial benefit from the alliance.

BUILT THAT WAY.

Some people pray every morning: "Give us this day our daily bread," and then grumble all day long because it isn't cake.

PROGRESSIVE DEGENERACY.

When an American girl begins to admire English bull pups, it is an easy matter for her to make up her mind to marry a bankrupt title.

EXPANDING HIP-POCKET PERSONATION.

That civilization sometimes uses a powder cart as a vehicle of progression has long been proverbial. It may also be observed that peaceful diplomatic processes are sometimes mightily facilitated by the opportune appearance of a first-class warship.

CIVILIZATION IN ALASKA.

According to Governor Brady of Alaska the advent of the white man with the arts of civilization—accomplishments of Sodom and Gomorrah, the governor calls them—already threatens to destroy the native element. The Eskimaux perishes under the ordeal of initiation into the vices of a higher social order.

WISE THING TO DO.

The man who has a fortune to bequeath and who distributes it before his death is at least in the conviction that will be enforced upon thousands who read the harrowing details of domestic wretchedness and mental decay that are daily being dragged out of witnesses in disputed will cases before our courts.

LAMENTATIONS OF A GREEK.

The "get-rich-quick" New York stock broker who has landed in jail protests with grievous walls that his troubles are due to his enemies. As his arrest was caused by a client who wanted her money back, it follows that the broker regards as unkind and hostile any effort to secure money that has been entrusted to his care. The attitude is not exactly novel among swindlers, but it is seldom stated so clearly.

THREE RULES OF LIFE.

Dr. Hale's rules of life are well worth remembering. Here they are:

- 1. Live as much as possible in the open air.
2. Touch elbows with the rank and file.
3. Talk every day with a man who is your superior.

WANTED—SOME PARENTS.

Some parents, remember! Not all parents. Various recent occurrences so abetting as to arouse universal repulsion and horror, seem to indicate that there is a need somewhere else than in the laws of the country or in the moral constitution of society. Such things don't happen all at once. They come from gradual causes and from an increasing carelessness in the ordinary safeguards to decent living.

If morality is the product of evolution, as the scientists say, we seem yet to be a long way from the perfect product. Possibly, if we were to try the evolutionary theory of education of the unfit, we might find a considerable number of parents to be a help in the solution. The Greeks had their convenient way of disposing of useless people, but the Greek way seems to us like the worst sort of savagery. It had an element of modern force, however, and that is the element of state management. How would it do to try that state management for the families of the parents who cannot manage to keep their children at home nights—or, keeping them there, cannot manage to make them happy there? How about the parents who don't even try and who have no more idea of systematic training in morality than they have of the world-wide economic value of the "ounce of prevention"?

The modern method of bringing up children is getting to be increasingly on the theory that "knowledge is power," that the more children can gather of the life of the streets and the life of the world the better. In fact, the belief in knowledge alone is the bane of the day. We have manual training and physical training and athletic training, but the finest training of all—the training of the home—is slighted.

To give boys and girls sound, wholesome bodies is a fine thing; perhaps it is even finer than to give them well-trained brains, but finest of all is to make them of pure heart and clean speech. To implant in a child that instinctive dislike of coarseness and grossness which shall be left the one of the surest to detect the weakness and falsity of evil suggestions, even though masked under the hood of truth—this is a function which belongs first of all to the parent. No other human being can do it.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Minneapolis Times: A London pastor notices people to church by giving them the monstrophene and the stereophon on the side. Once there was a conflict between science and religion, but now they go hand in hand.

San Francisco Call: One of the leading American missionary societies has made a most material reduction in its provision for foreign missionary work. It begins to look as if home for the conversion and improvement of our own pagans.

Brooklyn Eagle: A Methodist minister who joined a gang of tramps at New York in order to study the tramp problem at first hand, found himself in the Cortland jail on Thursday. The judge discharged him, whereupon the farrowed remembrance gave the judge a tract. Probably this minister will not be much nearer the solution of his problem when he gets through, but it is safe to say that he should be a better preacher for his experience.

Indianapolis Journal: In addressing a Methodist assemblage in Boston Bishop Cranston gave his program for the settlement of the Chinese question as follows: "Retire the guns, reform diplomacy, let every guilty leader be punished; let the nations give back what they have stolen; stop the opium trade and restore and protect the emperor." The bishop evidently thinks that with these things accomplished efforts to christianize China could be conducted safely.

Indianapolis Press: The near approach of the Papal conclave at Rome revives the rumor that some American prelates may receive cardinalates, and among those mentioned is Archbishop Ireland. Bishop Ireland is one of the leaders of the Roman church in this country, and his ability as an orator, his liberality of mind and his ardent patriotism have made him especially popular with the American people, both in and out of the Roman communion. Probably more people would rejoice in his elevation to the office of cardinal than in the same action of the Pope toward any other American prelate, and that any honor conferred upon Archbishop Ireland would be worthily bestowed goes without saying.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

When the weather clerk is good he's awful good.

The policy of the open door is an actuality in China just now. Not only the door but the hinges are gone.

Corn King Phillips cleaned up \$300,000 by his own performance on the stock market. Mr. Phillips established his reputation as a squeaker.

The boots and yells of the Minnesota rubbers at Lincoln had one beneficial effect. They overwhelmed the walls of the lost Corn Belt river.

As long as New York fosters families yielding four sets of twins in succession its title of Empire state is beyond the reach of rivals.

The name of Miss Peachy Grubb frequently graces the society columns of the Wellsville (W. Va.) papers. Cream must be scarce in that locality.

The newly discovered goldfields in Indiana give color to the suspicion that considerable political usufruct remained unexpanded when the polls closed.

It is now proposed to reproduce the Dewey arch in terra cotta, but the generous patriots of Gotham object to the cost of the whitewash needed to give the marble effect.

As an example of sublime faith or nerve the contemplated contest of a Philadelphia democrat for a seat in the next house of representatives deserves the honor of a passing paragraph.

When a lawyer as referee cuts a professional broker's bill from \$17,000 to a measly \$300, such as happened in New York recently, it is evident the principles of fraternal regard are an unstudied art in legal circles.

The ability of Buffalo to stand the strain of the Pan-American multitude may be questioned when the keeper of a gaming house squeals because he lost \$2,400 on one session. An infusion of red sporting blood is needed there before the gates open.

A Kansas City judge is drafting an ordinance providing for a whipping-post for wife-beaters. Frequent polities of the cat or a stout club on caloused hides have a tendency of reviving fond recollections of youth, besides giving the victim an impressive dose of his own medicine.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease is scheduled for a performance in the divorce courts. Charley Lease does not object. The trouble goes away back. Mr. Lease operated a drug store in Kansas and Mrs. Lease entertained some strong notions on the subject of temperance. The result is set forth in the bill for divorce.

A great streak of luck has befallen a variety troupe traveling in Michigan. The advance posters were of what is called the "warm" variety and when put on the billboards in Grand Rapids aroused the moral indignation of a Baptist preacher. Next Sunday he preached a sermon attacking the posters, which next day were covered up by order of the mayor. Public curiosity was of course aroused and when the show arrived it "burned 'em away," as they have it in professional circles.

ROOM AT THE TOP.

Cincinnati Tribune: Senator Davis almost reached the top and he started at the foot of a steep, hard ladder to climb. In his life, as in the lives of tens of thousands of other distinguished American men, there is encouragement for ambitious boys.

Baltimore Sun: The senator's career illustrates the large possibilities of American life. Endowed with industry, energy and public spirit, the senator arose from an obscure position to a post of the greatest responsibility and honor, and set an example of character and success which the youth of the country may emulate.

Minneapolis Times: The career of Cushman K. Davis affords a striking illustration of the fact that America is a land of opportunities, when the individual has the inclination and the ability to discover them and improve them. While afforded the advantages of college and university training, Senator Davis began life in very moderate financial circumstances, and without the aid of position or influence. He possessed, that however, which was more than either or both—a brilliant mind, a high ambition and unflagging energy and industry.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Don't make meal of your seed-corn. Bigotry places opinion before truth. Religion is a reality, not a rhapsody. Spirituality is not a matter of spasms. The fruit that ripens earliest rots first. No man is great whose aims are small. The skeptic stands on his head and says: "See me hold up the world."

Innocence may be but ignorance, but virtue wins victory after strife. Some methods of raising money for churches are successful only in raising mammon.

When a man blushes for hard drinking the effort concentrates itself in the middle of his face.

No man has the right to say: "I have got to live," he must live to say: "I have got to do right."

WELL-POSTED AND COMPETENT

Junia Herald. Whatever may be said of E. Rosewater, the fact remains that he is an intelligent, well-posted and competent man, and if he should be fortunate enough to carry off the senatorial plume Nebraska would certainly not take a back seat in the deliberations of the senate.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES.

Chicago Times-Herald: "My dear, why don't you hit the nail on the head some more?" "I do. Look at my thumb."

Indianapolis Journal: Dolly—you used to say you wanted to marry a man who could give you a good time. Dolly.

Folly Yes—but, Dolly, Dolly, the only men who ever tried to form my mind were awfully homesly.

Chicago Record: "My wife asserts that she saves my life at least once every year." "How's that?" "She won't let me go hunting."

Philadelphia Press: Tess—So the engagement with Jack departed. Jess—Yes, he declares she was simply insupportable. Tess—I should think it was rather a strain on his knees. She's no sylph, certainly.

Brooklyn Life: Katherine—I detest that Mr. Tiffington. Margaret—Why, Katherine? "Oh, he's the kind of man who always calls when you are expecting somebody else who doesn't come."

Pittsburg Chronicle: "Mr. Hornwood proposed to me last night," said Miss Northside to her dearest girl friend, Miss Maghester. "He lost an election, but I suppose," was the latter's comment.

Detroit Free Press: He—And so she's married! Ah, well! I used to have a soft spot in my eye for that young specimen. She—Indeed! Everybody else always supposed it was in your head.

Puck: Mrs. Newlywed—The cook refuses to leave without a recommendation. Mrs. Newlywed—Oh, well, I'll give her one. Mrs. Newlywed—But that would be untruthful.

Chicago Tribune: "I wish I could think of some new and unusual Christmas present to surprise mamma with this year," said the little girl, wringing her fair brow in deep perplexity. "How do you think she'd like a non-in-law, handsome, well-to-do young specimen, falling readily into the only line of thought that seemed to suggest itself."

THE COMING MAN.

Ch. not for great departed. Who framed our country's laws, And not for the bravest-hearted, Who died in history's pages, And not for some living hero, To whom all bend the knee, My muse would raise her song of praise— But for the man to be.

For out of the strife which woman is passing through today, A man that will stand for human Shall yet be born, I say. A man in whose pure spirit No drop of self will remain, A man who is strong to cope with wrong, A man with hope undaunted, A man with God-like power, Shall come when the most wanted, Shall come at the needed hour, He shall silence the din and clamor Of clan disputing with clan, And toll his long life with pure-pride might Shall triumph through the man.

I know he is coming, coming, To help, to guide, to save, Though I hear no martial drumming, And see no gleaming bayonet, But the great soul-travail of woman, And the hold frost thought unfurled, Aye heralds that say he is on the way— The coming man of the world.

Mourn not for vanished ages, With their great heroic men, Who dwell in history's pages, And live in the poet's pen, For the grandest times are before us, And the world is yet to see, The noblest work of this old earth In the men (and women) that are to be.

Protect Your Eyes. They need protection, perhaps, when you walk in the sunlight. If unprotected the heat and glare of the sun makes them smart and burn—often brings on severe headaches. Correct glasses give the protection the eyes need—relieve the eye-strain. We make them to precisely suit the need of your particular case.

J. C. Hutson & Co. Consulting Opticians, 1520 Douglas Street.

MORE FOR YOUR MONEY. It is the quality of our clothing for men and boys that makes it cheap. It is better in materials and workmanship than you'll find at most stores, but it is cut to fit, and it doesn't cost more than the kinds that are cheap only in name. Every wool suit is honestly all wool. Every seam is sewed with silk. \$10.00 to \$30.00. Browning, King & Co., R. S. Wilcox, Manager. Omaha's Only Exclusive Clothiers for Men and Boys.