

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Table with 2 columns: Circulation categories and numbers. Total 921,786. Less unsold copies 10,130. Net total sales 911,656. Daily average 28,458.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1904. (Signed) M. B. HUNTER, Notary Public.

Senator Smoot testifies that he is the son of a plural wife. That should settle it.

Bryan charges that President Roosevelt and the republicans "are stealing our thunder." Whose thunder? Parker's?

That reminds us that the extension of the suffrage in Colorado to women was made under assurance that it would "purify" politics.

That bill for a board of control for Nebraska state institutions may be unconstitutional, but, if so, it ought to be made constitutional.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company and the trainmen's union will find their time not wasted if they discover means to avert a threatened strike.

Tom Watson will have to set off a whole lot of red fire in his new magazine if he hopes to overshadow the glare in which Tom Lawson is posing.

Since Mr. Bryan escaped from the White House intact some people in Missouri will look upon Mr. Roosevelt's strenuousness as being greatly exaggerated.

The Smoot hearing has developed the fact that Mormons do not make a practice of sending out wedding invitations after the first ceremony has been performed.

From this distance it would look as if Colorado should not only uncover the false ballots in the boxes, but ascertain who put them in before settling that gubernatorial contest.

The Protestant Episcopal missionary conference will meet next time in Denver. Omaha would be pleased to entertain the conference again whenever the members choose to return.

It is safe to assume that the experience of Vespasian Warner will lead him to have a higher opinion of congressmen than that expressed by his immediate predecessor in the pension office.

Before we forget it, how are the three populists in the Nebraska legislature going to square themselves with Tom Tibbles for casting their votes for United States senator for a rampant Parker democrat?

If Mr. Bristow succeeds in creating as much excitement in Panama transportation matters as he did in Cuban postal affairs he will turn up some good stuff for those who like to read spicy newspaper reports.

Seeing Uncle Sam is doing so much in the way of irrigation experimenting, it is open to question whether the Nebraska legislature is warranted in using any of the money raised by state taxes to duplicate the work of the federal government.

Another new version of the Bible is offered to the public. If this disposition to alter the text of the scriptures is continued it may become necessary for the religious world to refer not only to chapters and verses, but also to editions when citing gospel.

The mayor of Denver ordered all city offices to be closed for two hours Friday to enable the picketers to participate in a rivalist mayor meeting. Denver, and for that matter all Colorado, has sadly needed a prescription of sackcloth and prayer these many days.

Nebraska failed to connect with the Panama canal commission but it has secured a \$12,500 a year clerkship with the isthmian commission, which is, while the lesson that if you cannot get a whole loaf you must take half a loaf, and if you cannot get half a loaf you must take a crumb rather than go hungry.

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The American people generally do not understand how great are the powers of the president of the United States. It is not uncommon to see the statement that the chief executive of this republic possesses powers under the constitution more comprehensive than those of the head of any other nation except the autocrat of Russia, but this conveys a wholly vague and indefinite idea of the extent of his constitutional authority.

In an address before the New York State Bar association Mr. Charles A. Gardner, a lawyer of distinction, presented a comprehensive and highly instructive statement of the constitutional powers of the president and the great advance in their exercise which has been made in recent years. It was said by Mr. Gardner that the president of the United States stands unique in history.

"No such political creation ever existed before, none similar exists today." The one great purpose of the constitution was to remedy the defects of the confederation; the one great defect of the confederation was executive weakness.

The framers of the constitution provided a remedy for this weakness in creating a chief magistrate and not merely a chief executive or presiding officer. It was argued that the president is not only expressly granted all executive sovereignities, but is compelled under oath to execute each and every one of them.

Therefore, in exercising his powers the president is sufficient unto himself, he needs no assistance or authorization from anyone. "Every power granted to him by the constitution is self-executing in efficiency; he may execute it personally, or use all the means of the nation at his command. This automatic initiative of the president is the keystone of our political arch; without it he could do nothing, anywhere, without co-operation of congress or the judiciary, or further authority from the people." Mr. Gardner expressed the opinion that the president has the power to enforce the amendments to the constitution without further legislation by congress, that on his own initiative he can abolish slavery in the Philippines and suppress peonage in the south, and that if southern states abridge the privileges or immunities of foreign negro citizens, the president on his own initiative can prohibit such action, whether congress legislates on the subject or not.

Mr. Gardner declared that the discretion of the president in executing the laws of congress is absolute. He must first decide whether or not a law should be executed at all, and in deciding that he may subordinate laws of congress and decrees of courts to reasons of state. "When in his judgment the highest good of the people forbids him to execute a law, he may refuse to execute it, although congress may direct him to do so. When his judgment pronounces a law constitutional he may execute it, although the courts declare it unconstitutional and forbid him to execute it; and he may refuse to execute a law that the courts declare constitutional and command him to execute. Such exercise of his discretion cannot be revised by any judicial or legislative proceeding; the only remedy is impeachment." This is a view of the powers of the president that will not be generally accepted, yet it is supported by strong arguments and logical reasoning. Mr. Gardner said we have entered on a new era of political development and that this is the age of executive expansion. It is a question whether the people desire expansion of executive power to go beyond the point already reached.

FAVORS RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

The National Board of Trade, which held its annual session in Washington the past week, is commonly supposed to represent and speak for the commercial interests of the country, but it is not always free from the influence of corporations. While it passed a resolution favoring legislation for regulating railway rates and to put an end to unjust discriminations or preferences, it was in the nature of a compromise. After saying that power should be given to the Interstate Commerce commission to revise any rates found to be unreasonable or discriminating, the resolution suggests that the revised rates should not go into effect until the action of the commission shall have been, upon review, confirmed by the circuit court of the United States.

This is not in accord with the recommendation of President Roosevelt or with what the great majority of the shippers of the country desire. The president urged that the revised rate ordered by the commission should go into effect at once and stay in effect unless and until the court of review reverses it. The other plan is of course acceptable to the railroads, which would enjoy the benefit of the unreasonable rate during the time the question was before the courts. The president's recommendation is in the interest of the public and anything different should receive no serious consideration. A rate found to be unreasonable should not be allowed to continue.

FAVORS MORE BATTLESHIPS.

The house committee on naval affairs is reported to be of the opinion that it would be well for the present congress to authorize the construction of three additional battleships, but that the development of the navy should not at this time be carried further. This will involve the discontinuance of the cruisers recommended by the secretary of the navy and the question that arises is whether there are not more essential to be many than additional battleships. It is pointed out, however, that while such cruisers can readily be improvised from swift steamships engaged in the mercantile service the building of battleships requires years.

While there is something in this, yet there are many who think that in view of the present relation between the navy and the expenditures of the government the construction of more battleships can very well be put off, or at any rate that it would not be wise at present to authorize as many as three more of these costly vessels. It is indicated that this will probably be the position of the senate naval committee, of which Senator Hale is chairman. The Maine senator is not a believer in the battleship, holding that experience has shown it to be so extremely vulnerable to torpedo attack as to discredit its efficiency. Moreover, he is not in favor of further large naval expenditures at this time and he may be able to impress his views upon the senate. Public sentiment is not favorable to calling a halt to our naval development, but we think it would not be adverse, under existing conditions, to the exercise of a judicious measure of economy in this direction.

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THE REAL REASON WHY.

At the hearing before the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners in a case involving the validity of the publication of a notice of application for a license to sell liquor in the city of Omaha, G. M. Hitchcock, acting on behalf of the Omaha Evening World-Herald, declared that the Omaha Evening World-Herald has a bona fide circulation in Douglas county exceeding 10,000 daily.

Under the decision of the supreme court of Nebraska, the bona fide circulation of a newspaper consists of actual paying subscribers, served either by carrier delivery or by mail. Now, in order that Mr. Hitchcock's sincerity may be put to a test, we have heretofore offered \$5 for every paying subscriber served by carrier and mail for both the Omaha Evening World-Herald and the Omaha Morning World-Herald combined in excess of the bona fide paid circulation of The Omaha Evening Bee delivered by carrier and served by mail within Douglas county during the month of December, 1904.

Comparison of the subscription lists of the respective newspapers above named to be made by William Hayden, Emil Brandeis, J. E. Baum, Thomas Kilpatrick and C. M. Wilhelm, of any three of the above named institutions, will certify of the lists to be first made by accredited representatives of the two papers.

RUSSIA'S DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

Is Russia on the verge of revolution? The tendency of events would seem to warrant an affirmative answer to the question. A few weeks ago the president of the Moscow zemstvo wrote to the minister of the interior defending the discussion of reforms by the body of which he is the head. He declared that Russia is in a state of anarchy and that the revolutionary movement is not a simple disturbance by the youth of the country, but it is a movement which reflects the attitude of public opinion, and he expressed the view that it is very dangerous, even terrible, not only for the people, but for the emperor. He urged that the duty of every true Russian subject was to do what he could to prevent the impending calamity. He said: "The Russian nation is being dragged into a revolution which it does not want and which may be prevented by the emperor if he shows confidence in his people. Under existing conditions it is impossible to forbid the people from expressing their sufferings. It is impossible to keep silence when the country is in a dangerous position."

Since this warning the revolutionary movement has been gaining in force and has now assumed most threatening proportions. The strikes of workmen, the influence being exerted by radical agitators, the widespread manifestations of popular discontent, constitute the most serious menace to the domestic peace of Russia which that empire has known in many years. If not in all its history. The reported situation in St. Petersburg two days ago was extremely grave and there was apprehension that a like condition of affairs would follow in other cities. The power of the government for suppressing these disturbances is not to be underestimated, but obviously there is danger of exasperating the people by a too drastic exercise of this power. The Russian government is not in a position to pursue a policy of extreme severity toward the people. Its safe course is that of conciliation, of making such concessions to the popular demands as will placate those who are not in sympathy with the more radical element and yet want reforms.

Whether or not the czar and his advisers will prove equal to the emergency remains to be seen. What has been promised the people is manifestly not altogether satisfactory and besides there is irritating delay in putting the reforms into effect. There is no good reason why some of them could not have been instituted at once, thereby showing an earnest purpose as to which delay has naturally created doubt. The Russian government needs at this time the loyal and patriotic support of all its people. In order to continue the way in which it is engaged and which is making a tremendous drain upon the empire, there must be domestic peace. If the government cannot maintain peace at home it will be compelled to abandon the war to the far east, for with a revolution on its hands it could not reinforce and provision its armies in Manchuria. The situation may well excite the czar and his advisers the profoundest anxiety and solicitude.

WAS THE COMPROMISE A SURRENDER?

To Timothy J. Mahoney, President Civic Federation: The latest manifesto addressed to the public in the name of the Civic Federation by yourself and four members of its executive committee forcibly recalls your own motto: "God hates a coward." Touched on the raw by the editorial comment of The Bee on the valiant speech recently delivered at Chicago by Elmer E. Thomas, you appeal for public sympathy by alleging that "certain persons who have been in certain ways beneficiaries of a corrupt regime are endeavoring to discredit the work of our organization." You furthermore assert that "the compromise with the brewers and saloon keepers, which has been denominated by certain interested parties as 'jug-handle' was made for the elevation of public morals, and scouted the intimation that it would not be carried out by the keepers of resorts in the proscribed district as simply the father of the thought."

Now, did you not shoot straight at the mark instead of indulging in insinuating and cowardly innuendoes? What right have you to stigmatize me as the beneficiary of a corrupt regime? What right have you to insinuate that my prediction that the keepers of tough joints in the Third ward, who were released under your compact with the brewers and saloon keepers, would not keep within the bounds of the law, was inspired by the wish that was the father of the thought?

You may not have known that I had made an appeal to the mayor and chief of police as far back as April, 1901, to require saloons in the proscribed district to wall up their back doors and back windows and side doors and side windows, and to close down altogether after the end of the year.

You may not know, but it is nevertheless a fact, that I have advocated, earnestly but quietly, other police regulations that would have led to the separation of social vice from the liquor traffic and better police government. But you cannot be ignorant of the fact that I openly made the demand for these reforms over my own name in The Bee last November and have personally invoked the power of the governor and urged the police commission to inaugurate these reforms.

You declare upon your honor that you directed your attorney to file protests against the renewal of licenses to saloon keepers whose places during the last year had been operated in connection with disreputable music halls and theaters or had been conducted in conjunction with houses or apartments of ill fame. You assert that "the protests were filed accordingly against all applicants who were known by us or our agents to be subject to these objections" and you say that you did not know or care what brewer or saloon keeper would be affected or hurt by such protest.

You vehemently deny that Walter Moise, or anyone representing him, or in his interest, has had anything to do, directly or indirectly, with the Civic Federation, its agents, its officers, members or employees. Now, while I do not wish to impute, even indirectly, deliberate falsehood on your part, or that of your associates, let me call your attention to a few facts:

Among the charges filed before the police board by Elmer E. Thomas against Chief of Police Donahue was the charge that the chief was derelict in his duty for failing to close the Willow Springs saloon, on the corner of Fourteenth and Douglas streets, the story above the said saloon having been occupied for immoral and unlawful purposes, but for reasons nobody has yet explained this disorderly saloon was not among the seventeen against whom protests were filed by Elmer E. Thomas. Was this omission accidental or because the aforesaid saloon is one of the Moise brand?

I do not wish to impute even to Colonel Walter Moise, or his partner, Mr. Hayward, any intentional design to mislead their intimate friends, but information that I deem absolutely reliable credits them with saying that they have contributed many hundreds of dollars to the prosecutions carried on by the Civic Federation. If there had never been any close relation between your special attorney, Mr. Thomas, and the Willow Springs brewing concern it is passing strange that Mr. Thomas should appear in the police court as prosecutor of certain complaints filed by Mr. Dunn, whose employment by Mr. Moise is a matter of common notoriety, and whose methods in filing and withdrawing protests are identical with those of Elmer Thomas. But why do you take exception to the charge that the recent compromise effected by you and your officers with the brewers and saloon keepers was a "jug-handle" affair and surrender? As an attorney you certainly must know that the parties against whom the protests were filed would have been compelled by the courts to close their resorts while the appeals were pending even if the board had overruled them, but the withdrawal of the protests was tantamount to an agreement to let them run another year without molestation.

You claim that if the court had sustained you the same resorts would have been licensed under other names, but suppose you had joined me in making the demand that saloons be banished from the district; would not that have accomplished more than taking the irredeemable promise of the saloon keepers that they would not be licensed under other names? Would not that have been a more effective and permanent solution of the vicious and disorderly classes of both sexes?

You say you instructed your attorney to complain against all saloons that were conducted in conjunction with houses or apartments of ill fame. Did he carry out your instructions? Don't you know that there are from ten to twenty just such resorts running in Omaha against whom your attorney filed no protests? Why did he not do

IS NOT YOUR PURIFICATION CAMPAIGN DEGENERATING INTO A MASQUERADE?

Now, a word with you, Mr. Mahoney. You were prosecuting attorney in Douglas county for four years and were in position to carry out the reforms for which the Civic Federation stands. How did you practice before you preached? During your incumbency there were at least five public gambling houses in full blast in Omaha and policy shops were running unmolested, while South Omaha was like a mining town with all the name implies. An examination of your record, which I have taken the trouble to print in this issue elsewhere, will verify this summary:

Of 110 cases placed for prosecution into your hands, including parties indicted by the grand jury, for violations of the gambling laws, keeping houses of ill fame and other crimes, perpetrated chiefly in the proscribed district of Omaha and in lawless resorts of South Omaha, forty-eight were nolleed and dismissed and only twelve were tried, seven of whom were acquitted and five convicted. One of the five convicted was nolleed and defendant discharged at your request; seven others pleaded guilty and were fined, and forty-three, after lingering in your custody from six months to two years, were carried over to your successor.

A clear comprehension, however, of the character of the offenses and the leniency exhibited toward the offenders can be had only by a careful perusal of the transcript from the criminal docket, which, to say the least, does not justify the assumption that you were as anxious to repress crime and vice when you had the power to do so, as you appear to be now. The same is also true with regard to Special Attorney Thomas. His record as deputy county attorney for two years, ending in 1902, was, if anything, more lax and less commendable than yours. During all that period gamblers and gambling houses were holding high carnival in South Omaha. Saloons were open night and day, Sundays and week days, and vice running riot unmolested.

One of the most unsavory federal officials identified with the combine that has fleeced the Winnebago Indians and contributed to their degradation and demoralization is United States Commissioner Tom Sloan. In spite of the notorious fact that Sloan was mixed up with the grafters in Indian land lease deals and land frauds, and in spite of the notorious fact that he has played into the hands of the mercenary Indian traders through whom Winnebago Indians have been robbed and debauched, this man Sloan has been able to retain his commission and by virtue of his authority has been able to intimidate and overawe the Indians and even white settlers in the neighborhood of the reservation. But all things have their end. A special inspector of the Department of Justice has uncovered some of Sloan's high-handed deals and Commissioner Sloan now proposes to resign from his office. This brings up the question whether a public officer charged with dishonest or disreputable conduct should be allowed to resign when he is found out. Is there any valid reason why such a man should not be dealt with just as any ordinary malefactor, so that an example may be set that will prevent others from following in his footsteps?

Why not try publicity in the distribution of free railroad passes among our lawmakers and their on-burgers? A published list of passes issued would let every one know who was accepting railroad favors and check up on them to see whether they returned the compliment at the expense of the public or not. Perhaps if every passholder knew every other passholder and realized the extent to which the privileges were spread out he would not value the obligation so highly nor feel it so incumbent on himself to respond to all the requisitions of the pass distributor.

Despairing of bringing the pope to an untimely grave, Roman correspondents are now discovering that Archbishop Chapelle is recalcitrant and will not obey orders to resign his extra office. The war in the east has driven the correspondent at Rome to lengths hitherto deemed impossible.

Perhaps that prospective postmaster of Pueblo was surprised to learn that Colorado election methods did not meet with favor in Washington, but it is daily becoming evident that President Roosevelt did not live a number of years, west of the Missouri river for nothing.

A French submarine boat has demonstrated its ability to remain under water fourteen hours and return safely to the surface, but since the signing of the Anglo-French treaty France is not taking so much interest in boats which can cross the channel unmolested.

Russian soldiers will probably be given an opportunity to show that the only reason they do not whip the Japanese is that the latter are better armed, as they will probably make a sanguinary record when they meet the unarmed strikers of St. Petersburg.

All Knuckers Let In. Chicago Tribune. Another great thinker has come to the front with a theory as to the forbidden fruit eaten by Mother Eve. He says it was a crab apple. This lets down all the bars. Anybody may enter into the competition now.

Plea for Home Industries. Chicago Inter Ocean. Talking about the tariff, something might be done in the way of making it just a trifle more difficult to flood the country with Medicine Hat weather. There are times when it crowds out the home product and cripples our local industries.

An Experiment in Jiu Jitsu. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. When a footed approacher you seize him by the center of the arm and press your thumb violently against a nerve in the inner elbow joint. The footed will then probably shoot five bullet holes in you while he shrieks with pain. This is jiu jitsu.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Umanoff has the head that wears the Hecanoff crown. If the people of O'Neill would tell their financial troubles to Andrew Carnegie they might hear something to their advantage. The man who introduces a bill to tax bachelors turns up in the Tennessee legislature. He should get out of the rat and try a new tack.

Dr. Chadwick announces that he will resume the practice of his profession. Mr. Chadwick will not, however, return to his profession for several days. Both Japan and Russia have recently placed big orders for saws in Philadelphia. Evidently both sides are preparing to cut some ice on the Shakkie river.

Now comes Mrs. Lillie Duvreux Binko with the claim that five munched a quince, not an apple. If this higher criticism keeps on it will yet be shown that the whole swallowed a highball, not Jonah. A Chicago man wants a divorce on the ground that he was out of his senses when he took the matrimonial vows. A man who gives himself away furnishes presumptive evidence of his normal condition.

Russia is making arrangements to have a lot of battleships built in this country. While Americans cordially dislike war, we cannot afford to let our sentiments interfere with our business interests. Let the war go on. During a season of grand opera at Augusta, Ga., the Herald of that burg reports that the leading vocalists ordered "twelve bottles of beer, six one-half pints and two pints of whiskey." It is supposed these articles were used to stimulate the scene shifters. Glorious songsters would spurn such an atmosphere.

Two sons of Gotham millionaires, a Goelet and a Bradley, started a hot run for a class presidency in Columbia university and just as they were rounding up the votes the president of the class, Jim Flanagan, one of the common herd, jumped to the front and ran off with the prize. That's one of Columbia's ways of tossing the purple.

The Indiana legislature threatens to break up the thriving business of marrying squires who infest the southern border of the state by requiring ten days' notice of marriage. Every fellow who has a profitable graft cordially dislikes the rest of the tribe. As a means of promoting decency and good morals the measure should be passed and applied. One by one our idols fall and muss the carpet. There is Mrs. Maud Gonne McNeill, familiarly known as "the Irish girl," who reported as seeking a divorce from her husband. Those who heard Maud in Omaha preach war to the knife and no surrender will not be very much surprised that she could not be reduced to a peace footing. Although McNeill is something of a warrior herself, having the title of major, she is evidently weary of a steady job on the firing line.

SHORTAGE OF NEW MINISTERS. Smallness of Salaries One of the Reasons Advanced. Philadelphia Press. The Presbyterian ministers of the city recently discussed the problem of the decrease in the number of candidates for the ministry. They reached no conclusions, except the very general ones that the situation is serious and that pastors and church members should do whatever lies in their power to stem this receding tide.

The condition of the ministry appears to confront all churches, on both sides of the water. The recruits for the ministry are everywhere falling off. While there are preachers enough today to man all existing congregations which are able to support pastors, the supply for the next generation is entirely inadequate. Small wonder that religious leaders and ecclesiastical bodies are showing alarm, and that conferences are being quietly held in the educational centers of the country to look into the matter thoroughly. No graver problem is before the churches than that of maintaining an adequate force of properly equipped preachers.

In the face of a decade of steady decrease in the number of students who avow the gospel ministry as their goal, preachers and religious papers and students of social conditions are asking why President Harper of Chicago university has recently made a study of the subject, and he advances six reasons why the young men of today are less inclined to become preachers than the young men of a generation or two past. The influence of the ministry has diminished while that of other professions has increased. The absence of a distinct religious spirit from modern homes causes a loss of purpose to enter the sacred calling on the part of youths whose earlier impressions determine their life work. The uncertainty of the ministerial career, theological and financially, is a powerful deterrent. President Harper declares that churches demand a preaching which would have been acceptable fifty years ago, and which is at variance with present day thought. Ministers who cannot live as ministers should live on beggary salaries that are common, "I should like to propose the statement that the relative loss of influence of the minister is due to the smallness of his salary more than to all other influences combined." The low standard of scholarship required of ministers in certain denominations has injured the dignity of the office in the eyes of educated young men. The drift of college life is antagonistic to the high religious ideals which are requisite in the students for holy orders.

This President Harper sums up the obstacles which hinder men from entering the ministry. All his reasons have force, but the second and sixth come nearest to the secret of the difficulty. If, as he declares, the religious atmosphere of home and college is not conducive to the creation of lofty spiritual aims, then the case is well nigh hopeless. For if young men today were fired, as of old, by an intense conviction of the pre-eminent importance of sacred concerns, none of the hindrances named could keep them out of the pulpit. And, after all, perhaps the pulpit is better vacant than filled by men who have not this consuming spiritual purpose.

IN COMMON THINGS. Minor J. Savage. Seek not in dew-drops about thy feet; In air-wet grasses all about thy feet; In birds, in sunshine, childish faces sweet, In stars and mountains summits topped with snows. Go not abroad for happiness. For see! It is a flower that blossoms by thy door. Bring love and justice home, and then no thought I wonder in what dwelling joy may be. Dream not of noble service elsewhere; The simple duty that awaits thy hand is God's voice uttering a divine command; Life's common deers could all that saints have thought. In wonder-working, or some bush aflame, Men look for God, and fancy Him concealed. But in earth's common things He stands revealed. While grass and flowers and stars spell out His name. The paradise men seek, the city bright That gleams beyond the stars for longing eyes, Is only human goodness in the skies. Earth's deers, well done, glow into heaven-light.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

Sorrow is the source of happiness. The work itself is the best wages. Nothing fails like a selfish success. Whatever it is right—where God is. The more a man puts the less freight he hauls. The most unsecured religion is that which is all sound. The nimble nicker does not make the lively church. God never mistakes polish of manner for purity of heart. The string that is not stretched gives forth no strains. The faith that removes mountains always carries a pick. The most hopeless task is that of saving the world with a scowl. That which is stolen by the tongue cannot be restored by taffy. You may have a rubber conscience and still find it hard to erase your sins. If you have God's approval you can worry along without men's indorsement. The more honest a man gets into his money the less happiness he gets out of it. Heaven will be a sad place for some folk; there will be nothing left to kick about.

A man may be up to the latest wrinkle in style and still fall short of the glory of God. It's a poor religion that is always talking about a bigger church and never thinks of a better city.—Chicago Tribune.

SECTARIAL SHOTS AT THE PULPIT. Philadelphia Press: A leader in Lutheranism has fallen in the death of Rev. Dr. Edmund J. Wolf, president of the general synod of America, the most advanced body of Lutherans in the country. He was a ripe scholar, a minister with a high conception of his duty and a force in the religious life of his time. Boston Transcript: The archbishop of Canterbury shows an excellent understanding of American conditions when, absent the proposition attributed to him of establishing a national church of America, "he writes: 'Nothing could be further from my thoughts or wishes. The whole circumstances of the history and character of the constitution of the United States renders such a nation entirely out of the question.' Nothing, indeed, is harder than to remake history.

Chicago Chronicle: Rev. William Kirk Brier, the new pastor of the Fourth Baptist church, comes to us from Nottingham, England, and was called without he and the church ever having seen each other. He says it took a great deal of nerve in the church to call him and possibly betore he gets through he may think it took a good deal of nerve on his part to accept the call. Mr. Brier says he was attracted to Chicago by its reputation for extreme wickedness, from which we may infer that he feels considerable confidence in his powers as a preacher, but we doubt if he has come to any worse community than he left. The middle classes in England may be tolerably clean people, but there is probably as much bestiality among the nobility as there is in the worst sections of Chicago.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES. Geradine—Tom told me I was beautiful. Gwendoline—And you say he lacks imagination.—Cleveland Leader. Mr. Newby—By the way, dearest, did I ever tell you about that beautiful girl who once wanted me for a husband? Mrs. Newby—No, dear; you have never told me a yet that I know of.—Judge. "Well," complained the cranky woman, "I never met a man so hard to accept my husband." "How infinitely men change," remarked Miss J. "It was only a few years ago that he proposed to you."—Philadelphia Press. Mrs. Jenner Lee O'neige—Your husband seems to have a hard enough. Mrs. Selviden—Home—Yes; or he's trying hard to have a rough. He has just been reading the opinion of an eminent medical authority that whiskey is good for pulmonary complaints.—Chicago Tribune.

Howell—Yes, I'm going to be married on Friday. Why, do you think that unlucky? Growell—Certainly. Howell—But when, what is the lucky day to be married on? Growell—It hasn't been invented yet.—Philadelphia Leader. Spirit of Tax Dodger—But I thought I was going to be a millionaire. Oh—Yes, that's your legal residence. And here is where you will live.—New York Sun.

"Negro reformers are complaining that 'cool boys' are not so hard to accept the white race, old, don't they?"—Cleveland Leader. Dr. Down—Well, Mrs. Van der Stuyt, your trouble will soon be cured by a small piece of pie on the end of your back. Mrs. Van der Stuyt—But doctor, how can I wear such an unsightly thing when I am going to the opera tonight?—Cleveland Leader. "I see that the entertainments planned for that young Bullion girl, who is to marry Charlie Allthere, are something really dazzling. Yes, Aunt Jane—she married old Croesus of the beef trust, you know—is going to start the giddy round of giving her niece an automobile shower."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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