ance companies have long since conceded

that fraternal insurance has come to

stay and their absence from the lobby

would seem to confirm that view. Most

and surround them with such safeguards

THE ARRITRATION PREATIES.

The outlook for the ratification of the

arbitration treaties by the senate at the

present session is by no means favorable.

The opposition that is being shown to

these agreements, in which some repub-

licans participate, seems to be of a na-

ture to preclude their approval at pres-

ent. The southern senators who have

proposed amendments to the treaties.

financial claims, seem to have secured

the assistance of certain republican sen-

ators who are solicitous in regard to the

prerogatives of the senate. The idea ap-

passing judgment upon the Issue in-

therefore, is that no difference between

this and other governments subject to

That, of course, would mean a prac-

ments had to depend upon the sanction

tive of them, since they would not be

of trifling with the matter on technicali-

has hitherto been a leading advocate

According to statements made on the

with the acquiescence of the senate.

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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed in my presence and sworn before me this first day of January, 1906. M. B. HUNGATE. Notary Public. (Seal)

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There is satisfaction in knowing that in its own time nature will break the corner in eggs.

The senate's idea of an arbitration treaty is a treaty under which nothing can be arbitrated

Shoveling snow is good, healthful exercise, but even at that there can be too much of a good thing.

The house and senate might get together by swapping a statehood bill for a railroad regulation act.

John L. Sullivan's request for a fight his lecture course needs advertising.

German courts seem to be trying to prove to Russia that the two countries are in accord on the subject of Poland.

Since Paris has opened a school of existence, being too common to be popu-

If the lower house of congress insists upon marrying Arizona to New Mexico an indefinite period.

The government weather bureau says this is the worst winter in six years. No railroad power. one will lament if another six years elapse before we see its like again.

What about those direct primary election bills? It is to be hoped the enthuslasm of their authors has not congealed along with the mercury in the ther-

theory that the nation is at war with a

it will all stay theory. Governor Folk's "rules for the government of lobbyists" seem to have been worked to an untimely death. Not an-

other state executive has bid for notoriety by copying them. Japan insists that Russia must be the

the right to exercise the veto power when the Russian plan is offered. Since the announcement from the White House that its two members of

the cabinet will be retained after March debtedness it will be taking an invest-4. Iowa can turn its attention to reach- ment away from the school fund and the ing for more without fear of losing what it has.

City Electrician Michaelson has discovered one fire charged against poor electrical wiring whose origin he is cumulation of idle school moneys not is imperishable. It is a part of the hisready to vouch came in some other way, only cutting off the interest income that But the electric wires furnish such a handy excuse for all sorts of careless. ous school districts to help defray the which will be cherished by our people as ness and recklessness.

semblance and substance that pertains to embezzlement of principal as well as to midwinter night dreams in Canada, interest. where people walk on snowshoes and slumbering under a heavy bed quilt.

TOTAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND AD All the railroad spokesmen go on the necessarily means rate reduction. Is this not a confession that existing rates are so high they cannot be successfully defended against complaints before any

Impartial and disinterested tribunal?

Before Jubilating over that appointment to a federal judgeskip in Arizona. or at any rate before giving up a good better returns. The right to sell, howph in Nebraska, Judge Tucker should walt and see whether Arizona is to be ful safeguards to prevent hasty action secorded statehood, that would abolish sal present federal judgeships within its coundaries. A bird in the hand is usually worth two in the bush.

PASS THE COMMODITY RATE BILL.

ments of state government by an units held only in trust. precedented majority, and they have a right to demand and expect that the pledges made by the party before election will be loyally redeemed. The national standard-bearer, under whom the republicans of Nebraska achieved its greatest triumph, has set the pace which republicans should emulate

Railroad regulation has become the paramount issue in pational legislation, but national regulation alone will not portation rates. The republican legislature will be dereliet in its duty to the producers of Nebraska if it fails to make some reduction in the arbitrary and excessive local railroad tolls that have premade their advent west of the Missouri river.

The maximum rate law enacted in 1893 has remained a dead letter. It was operations were suspended on appeal of the railroads that the rates sought to be established were unreasonable, although, as a matter of fact, those rates were 30 per cent higher than the rates then prevailing in Iowa. Its suspension by the federal circuit court was continued in war. definitely by the supreme court until the volume of traffic in Nebraska should increase materially above the low water mark traffic of the drouth years 1894 and 1805.

Anticipating the marked increase of traffic that has since taken place the railroads adroitly whipsawed the maximum rate law by attacking the constitu tionality of the State Board of Trans portation, which was charged with its enforcement. The supreme court declsion that dealt a deathblow to the Board of Transportation practically killed the maximum rate law. It is now apparent 882,772 to all who have given the subject serious consideration that the enactment of the maximum rate law was a blunder. A commodity rate reduction bill might have been open to the same objections that were raised during the period following the drouth against the maximum rate law, but the producers and consumers would long since have been able to secure relief without the intervention of a State Board of Transportation had the legislature confined itself to the re-

duction of rates on certain commodities. The commodity rate bill which has been recommended to the house contemplates a reduction of 10 per cent in freight rates on the staples and products that constitute four-fifths of all the freight hauled over the railroads in the state, namely, grain, coal, lumber, live stock and other products of the farm and factory that are fabricated and conwith Corbett shows to what desperation sumed in Nebraska. While a 10 per cent reduction still leaves freight rates in Nebraska from 20 to 30 per cent above those in the adjacent states east and south, it will be the entering wedge for future reductions whenever they are

justified Recognizing also that the railroads will 10 per cent reduction, the enactment of the commodity rate reduction bill merits favorable consideration on the principle that a half loaf is better than none. The both will remain territorial spinsters for right of the legislature to decree the proposed reduction cannot be called in question, and the legislature should not shirk its duty for fear of offending the

MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL. If any amendments to the constitution are to be submitted to the people of Nebraska by the present legislature, they should without fail include one extending the field of investment of the trust moneys held for the permanent school During 1904 Geat Britain's naval vision the school moneys can be invested maneuvers will be conducted on the only in federal, state and county securities, and only by a stretch of judicial strong naval power. It is to be hoped interpretation have registered state warrants been made available for school fund holdings. While the school fund resources' have been steadily increasing. the opportunities of investment in securities enumerated by the constitution framers have decreased and were it not for the resort to state warrant purchases nearly \$1.500,000 would be ever now accumulated in the state treasury unless first to make a move in the direction of planted in bonds obtainable only at

peace, but Japan will no doubt reserve prices that yield no adequate returns. The warrant indebtedness of the state though it may be but gradually extinguished, can be regarded as having reached its high water mark. But every time the state reduces its warrant insame will be true as to the redemption by any county in Nebraska of any of its bonds acquired and held for the school fund. The situation unless relieved therefore promises another early acthis state, but also restoring the incent-Midwinter nights' dreams in Nebraska ive to fraudulent manipulation, to farmthis year will have taken oh all the ing out public money for private gain.

The easy remedy has been repeatedly plunge down hill on the toboggan while suggested-namely, the addition of municipal and school district bonds to the list of securities in which this money This year the general agents, special silver service for the battleship Necan be legally invested-subject to theory that regulation of railroad rates proper restrictions harring those that have ever defaulted on their bonded obligations.

Authority ought to be conferred also to permit of the sale, at a price no less than that paid, of the securities now held in the form of United States bonds and bonds of other states so the money may be reinvested in home securities bringing ever, should be hedged about by plenti-

as well as fraud or imposition. The permanent school fund in Ne- rank and file of the fraternities of selfbraska is the heritage of all the children government by clothing their officers government, when, according to the con-

The people of Nebraska have placed on the legislature is more important than their positions. the republican party in absolute control to take the necessary steps to protect of the executive and legislative depart- and perpetuate it for those for whom it seems inexplicable. The old line insur-

THE LINCOLN ANNIVERSARY. Ninety-six years ago. February 12, 1809, Abraham Lincoln was born. The of the fraternal societies are organized world is familiar with the humble birth on broad democratic lines and those that of that great man and the struggle of are not so organized should be. It cerhis early years, which is one of the most tainly is not the province of the legislaremarkable stories in all history. The ture to confer autocratic powers upon world is also familiar with the wonderany organization by special enactment. The only legitimate function of the legful record made by Abraham Lincoln, which has no counterpart in history and islature is to enact laws that will proafford relief from excessive local trans- has never been excelled in the attributes tect the people in their individual rights of statesmanship and patriotism. as are necessary to prevent their exploi-

In several states the anniversary of Lincoln is observed as a legal holiday, tation. This is the case in New York, where to morrow President Roosevelt will deliver valled in this section ever since railroads the principal address before the Repub-Hean club of New York. There is every indication that this will be a memorable occasion and it is certainly one in which the whole American people will feel a hung up in the federal courts and its great deal of interest. A study of the character of Lincoln by Theodore Roosevelt cannot fall to be profoundly interesting to all Americans and indeed to all men who have given attention to the great man who conducted the affairs of the nation during the four years of civil

Appreciation of the great qualities of

Abraham Lincoln, admiration of his character and gratitude for the mighty work he accomplished, grow with the passing years. So long as the republic lives, or so long as free institutions are cherished, the memory of the emancipator of a race and the savior of his country will hold its place in the minds of men and command their affection and reverence. There is an increasing interest from year to year in the study of the character of Lincoln, in the investigation of those elements that were so mixed in hlm as to give him a distinct individuality, more marked and unique than that of any other man who was ever prominent or distinguished in the public life of this nation. Lincoln was a many sided man, but on every side he was a good man. He hated slavery and oppression, and no one ever spoke more powerfully against the wrongs of those equditions, yet he was not radical in his demands for redress. Lincoln would have preserved the union without abolishing slavery if that had been possible, ident Roosevelt very clearly and pointbut when he saw that the sweeping edly shows that the proposed changes in away of the institution of slavery was the treaties would be practically destrucnecessary to the preservation of the government, he did not hesitate. Having given the south fair warning, having and we think that everybody who has told the people engaged in rebellion what given the matter intelligent and unpremust be the inevitable consequence of a judiced consideration must agree with the union, when the appointed time came government has no power to enter into Mr. Lincoln carried out the assurance he such treaties then "it is better not to athad given and emancipated a race. It tempt to make them, rather than to was an act of courage and statesmanship make the attempt in such shape that that won the applause of the world and they shall accomplish literally nothing placed its author among the greatest when made." If it is the judgment of

man as well as a great patriot. He had acter should not be made, let it so dean intuitive perception of the demands clare plainly and unmistakably, instead needs. In both Yale and Harvard the sugof the situation that confronted him and his patriotism spanned the whole country. A southern man by birth he had no itable to the government and must, so Eliot declares the university has a pressdislike of the south, though fully recognizing the wrong and injustice of slavery. He saw that irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery which another great republican statesman had pointed out. He realized that a house divided against itself could not stand and that sooner or later in this republic freedom or slavery must perish. But District of Columbia and urges their while he stood for freedom he was not an extremist. He did not countenance the idea of force, but had faith rather in moral influence and this faith controlled one can incorporate anything in this him until circumstances had demon- state without being subject to any burstrated the wisdom and the necessity of densome conditions whatever-the comfund. Under existing constitutional pro- striking down an institution which was pany need not even maintain an office the bulwark of southern rebellion. When in the state, to say nothing of restricthat became clear to him he acted tions to prevent fictitious capitalization. promptly and decisively.

men of all time.

The statesmanship and patriotism of of Columbia will beat us out in effecting Lincoln were not all of his distinguishing a reform along this line. characteristics. He was an orator who has had few equals among Americans. His second inaugural address was a masmake himself familiar with and the brief and representatives among their conaddress at Gettysburg is unsurpassed in stituents as reminders of official favor our language. In the famous debate cost the taxpayers of the country the with Stephen A. Douglas Mr. Lincoln showed the highest order of ability as a been told, however, by those who ought political controversialist. There is to be to know, that the distribution of garden found in that debate the most convincing seeds constitutes the principal and most evidence of Mr. Lincoln's careful and responsible duty devolving upon the extherough study and intelligent under- ponents of the minority, so that to abolstanding of the principles underlying our ish the seed bumbug would be to leave government. Mr. Lincoln was a most a lot of inciplent statesmen altogether earnest friend of the plain people, always advocating whatever would advance their interests and welfare, but he was not hostile to those who might not he included in this class. There was nothing of the demagogue in this great man. The memory of Abraham Lincoln tory of the republic that grows in value is periodically apportioned to the vari- and in influence from year to year and current expenses of public education in long as the republic stands and free institutions are maintained.

satisfied.

THE INSURANCE LORBY. For many years the insurance lobby that has besieged our legislators and manipulated insurance logislation was has declared that the financial condition composed of representatives of the old of Nebraska will prevent an appropria-Une life and fire insurance companies. panies have for reasons best known to to Secretary Morton for signalizing his themselves yielded the field to the offi- career at the head of the Navy departcials, general agents, special agents and ment and making memorable his attachsolicitors of the fraternal insurance societies who have taken up much of the presenting the silver service to the time of the legislature in appeals for battleship that bears the name of this legislation said to be designed for the state. protection of more than 100,000 members of the fraternal orders who reside in Nebraska. Per contra, the charge is made from certain quarters that the legisla- the senate on the subject of arbitration tion sought to be engrafted on the statyet to come who are to be educated in with such powers as would practically stifution, the most important legislative success in life.

our public schools and no duty devolving enable them to perpetuate themselves in function—that of originating bills for appropriation of money-is limited to the To the uninitiated the contention

Russian fronmasters say that they cannot have industrial peace until both employers and employes have political power, but a cursory acquaintance with American affairs would show that industrial peace does not necessarily follow political liberty and the ironmasters should be granted leave to amend their Senatorial courtesy received a severe

jolt when Senator Cullom forced an executive session to consider the arbitration treaties, but perhaps some of the bitterness shown in the debate was caused by pique rather than by convic-

With the brotherhoods of engineers and firemen at loggerheads on the New Haven road the firemen must be pleased to know that there are no heavy grades on the road and that engineers are responsible for the consumption of coal.

Penalizing Statehood.

If the senate has its way Oklahoma will enter the union as a 'dry" state. But, with a view to protecting states in that once in, can it be compelled to live up to section against which foreigners have its twenty-one-year prohibition contract?

A Dead Issue. Washington Post The Nebraska legislature has refused to

appropriate \$5,000 for the purchase of a

pears to be that if these treaties, very simple in their form and terms, are apthe state, again demonstrating that the silver question is a dead issue. proved, the executive department of the government being thereby given full au-A Cruel Threat. thority to enter into arbitration the sen-Philadelphia Ledger ate will be deprived of the privilege of A bill prohibiting foot ball and making

the playing of the game a felony has been introduced in the Nebraska legislature. volved and thereby shorn of a right Those who watched the Nebraska team's which it is claimed belongs to it. What feeble efforts last fall rather expected some of the senators appear to desire, something of this sort.

> Colorado Outclassed Cleveland Plain Dealer

arbitration shall be so submitted except That Hungarian election seems to be a pretty serious affair. Ten thousand soldiers have been ordered out to preserve the peace. It may be imagined that no tical nullification, in very many cases, of mule will be permitted to vote in Hungary arbitration agreements between this and after the fashion of the mulish repeater other countries, for if foreign governout in Colorado.

An Amendment in Order. Chicago Record-Herald.

of the United States senate in regard to the arbitration of disputes they would he has heard about the new grip probably decline to wait upon the decisecured by the Standard Oil company that Englishman who' wanted this country to sion of so uncertain a tribunal. In his call itself Usona may be willing to modify letter to Senator Cullom, chairman of it and let the most glorious republic that the committee on foreign relations, Pressun ever shown upon be known as Usoila.

A Country of Opportunity. Chicago Tribune

After all, this is the country of opporacceptable to any foreign government, tunity. Merit does have a chance. Fair competition counts. Rewards in some measure go to the diligent spirit, the true mind, the high character. "You never can continuance of their efforts to destroy the view of the president that if this to be. You never can be sure even that tell" in this county what a boy is going a man has failed until he is dead, and in his death he may be victorious.

College Deficits Growing.

Baltimore American. In spite of the immense donations that have fallen in recent years to the leading American upniversities and colleges, the senate, as a part of the treaty-makthe annual reports of a number of these Abraham Lincoln was a great states ing power, that agreements of this char- institutions indicate that their annual resources are not equal to their developing been under advisement. Harvard had a ties. That course is by no means cred- deficit of \$30,000 for 1903-4 and President far as this country is concerned, prove a ing need for an endowment of \$2,500,000. detriment to the cause of international

arbitration, for which the United States The number of pupils enrolled in the ommon schools of the United States in 1904 President Roosevelt in a special was 16,009.361, or over 20 per cent of the entire population of the country as estimessage to congress has called attention mated by the last census report. These to the lax incorporation laws of the figures, however, relate to public schools. The total enrollment, including evening immediate correction. The incorporaschools, business colleges, kindergartens, tion laws of Nebraska also have a repu-Indian schools, orphan asylums and all public and private institutions for elementation of being so wide open that any ary, secondary and higher education, was 18,187,918 for the year. No other nation can boast of such an enormous total.

VALUE OF A NAME.

Its Sound Has Much to Do with the Possessor's Success in Life.

Kansas City Journal. If Nebraska is not careful the District Once in the days of the empire there was French officer who had done such meritorious service in subordinate ranks that his superior recommended him to Napoleon for promotion. The young officer labored floor of congress, the little packages of landish name. His parents had made terplece that every American should garden seeds distributed by senators absurd patronymic even more so by adding at his baptism a ridiculous cognomen. When Napoleon heard this name pronounced he straightway refused to grant the promotion asked. The reason he gave for his refusal little sum of \$200,000 a year. We have was that he did not believe anybody afflicted with such a name could become great or hold a high position with dignity. expressed a doubt whether he himself could ever have risen to be first consul and emperor if he bad had the misfortune to be salled by a name that sounded ridiculous. Napoleon was familiar with the history of ils own and of ancient times, and he found such in his reading to warrant him in believing that a preposterous name was a serious handicap to success in a civil or military career. Authors, inventors and Latest statistics of South Carolina's quiet and studious scientists have occasiondispensary system make the total value ally done fairly well regardless of their of liquors sold during the last year to names, but it is a fact, as Napoleon sugdispensary patrons \$3.374.786, with a gested that popular statesmen, warriors net profit to the state of \$603,998. Now and heroes have usually had dignified. sonorous. fine-sounding and rather the people who used to advocate a govnames. This has been more or less true of erument monopoly in the liquor traffic. all nations. The Hebrew nomenclature is with the idea that it would be a move full of long and difficult names, but the for temperance by eliminating the most Elustrious Biblical characters, from stimulus of private profit and thus re-Adam to Muccabeus, have had names which slip smoothly from the tongue. The ducing the extent of the business, do same thing is noticed in Greek and Roman not know whether to be pleased or dishistory, as is illustrated by Hercules, Perleles, Alexander, Caesar, Cicero, Augustus; and in more modern European history by Leo, Charles, Edward, William, Cromwell Now that the legislature of Nebraska Napoleon, etc. American history furnishes no exception. Washington, Lincoln, Grant, had fine-sounding names.

tion of \$5,000 for the purchase of a Although we might naturally expect that Russia and Japan would afford many exagents and solicitors of the old line com- brasks, the opportunity presents itself centions to this general rule, nevertheless we would look in vain for them in this present hero-making epoch. Nothing is more unpronounceable in foreign tongues than typical Russian and Japanese names ment to Nebraska by purchasing and but the Oriental war is not bringiny any of them to glory. The Stinkywitzes, the Ohu luowskiyskies and the Kimi-illa-mia-illi-is have been kept in the background, and in their stead have appeared men with names so short, simple and forceful in sound that It may be necessary to arbitrate the they could be used for a battleery or a differences between the president and watchword, Togo, Nogi, Stoessyl, Kouropatkin. Kuroki and Oyama are now the popular and newly made heroes in Russia treaties. The chief difficulty seems to and Japan. So, in spite of the many varieute books is calculated to deprive the be that the senste feels itself the cham- ties of people and their countless linguistic pion of the legislative branch of the instified in believing that the sound of a name has much to do with the possessor's

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

February is considered a short menth, out it is mighty long on weather. This is one season of the year when the

sweet harmony. Chicago now reads its title clear as a winter resort. A polar bear was frozen to death in Lincoln park.

ice man and the coal man pull together in

It is asserted that "20 per cent of the telephone girls in New York City marry

every year." Hello, hello! Line buny! Let's not be too harsh with Johann Hoch. He is not the first man whom sympathy for the bereaved carried beyond the bounds of discretion.

Cleveland must have a fine article in stock when a young blood cheerfully pays \$500 for a stelen smack. Perhaps the young blood has more money than taste. A downeaster who discovered a \$100 gov

ernment bond between the leaves of the family Bible is convinced that frequent examinations of the good book is good for the soul. Chicago's Bluebeard admits he annexed

at various times a round dozen of widows, but vehemently denies altering their status. They are still widows, though not very still. The Baltimore American last week moved

into its new sixteen-story building reared out of the ruins of the fire of last year. The building, site and plant represent an investment of \$1,000,000.

With Bat Masterson attached to the peace preserving force of Gotham, the target practice of the finest will be boosted his gun and can spare a few.

of winter weather are not as sorely opfavored mortals suffer. A woman in being celebrated on earth. Georgia thoughtlessly opened her mouth during a southern bliggard and had the shut it.

BUILDING CATHEDRALS. Is Religion in America to Take on

New Enterprise? Chicago Chronicle Is it possible that religion in America is

to take on a new expression, or, rather, is a medieval idea to be revived? Are cathedrals to be a feature of the coming time, as they were in the middle ages? There are some strong evidences that such is the case. The elaborate Protestant Episcopal cathe

dral in New York City indicates the revival of the time "when art was still religion" and the magnificent structure, the great Cathedral of St. John the Divine, now rising on the crest of Morningside Heights, overlooking the Hudson, will probably equal, if not surpass, in artistic beauty and impressive character the finest cathedrais of the old world.

Cathedrals are not made, they grow; and while their growth at the present time may be more rapid than in medieval times, still it is growth and not the mere piling up of stone upon stone. It took centuries for the cathedrals of Europe to come to completion and it is thought fifty years may elapse before the splendid structure of St. John the Divine can in any wise be called complete,

Boston also has in mind the building of cathedral that deserves the name, and it is probable that other cities in America will be inspired by the same sentiment and wish to give expression to religious devotien by the erection of a building of surpassing magnificence that at once shall

cathedrals of the middle ages: "Men in those days had convictions; now they have only opinions." He declared it impossible is arm-full, b'gosh.—Chicago Record-Hertald. only opinions." He declared it impossible gestion of raising the tuition fees has Has a change come about of late and is the cathedral to be an index of a new power in religion?_

The pride of America has been in its splendid schools and its libraries. Intel ectual development has been at a premium. Barring the first two centuries religion has gradually given place to the acquisition of knowledge. Is there now to be a reaction in favor of religion? In spite of many superficial appearances to the contrary, there are evidences that the next great absorbing interest will be in spiritual and religious matters; that setence, the higher criticism and logical thought, instead of leading away permanently from religion, are to be the very means of establishing religion on a firmer basis than ever and that the beginning of this change is already at hand.

Heine may be right, after all. The cathefluctuating opinions.

CATHOLICS AND DIVORCE.

Question of Religious Professions and Legal Practice. Boston Transcript.

Can Catholic lawyers and judges consis tently with their religious professions serve o secure the annulment of valid marriages an interesting question. It was recently prepounded to Monsignor Canon Moyes theologian to the Catholic archbishop of Westminster, London. He was asked whether a Catholic lawyer can with a safe onscience take part in his professional caeacity in divorce cases, and whether i Critholic judge can conscientiously administer a law contrary to the teachings of the Catholic church.

Canon Moyes answers by saying that there are authentic decisions in which such action on the part of lawyer and judge is forbidden implicitly or indirectly. He says postolic see declaring that Christian mar riage is a sacrament, and that the bond nce validly contracted becomes indissoluble, and that the civil power is therefore incompetent to dissolve it. Any affirmation that the bond of marriage is dissolved, or any authorization that the parties may marry again is, if referring to the bond it self or to remarriage itself, therefore sinful and immoral. It follows from the ordinary principles of Cathofic teaching that no Catholic, whether judge or lawyer, car help in procuring or effecting a divorce thus inderstood. There are, however, specia freumstances in which participation in the work of the divorce court need not imply o-operation in the evil of divorce in the sense described.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN.

The faithful are never fuses

You can only well honor once. Piety does not turn a man into putty, No man elimbs to heaven by tall talk. The worst sins are the ones we don't do

A dreamy religion never disturbs the devil. The heart does not have to be palsied to

e at peace The world will not be saved by stained

giass saints. The virtue of a religion does not depend n its vagaries.

He seldem thinks of the future who walks with the Father. One man's hypocrisy does not excuse an

other's indolene It is easy to preach contentment when you have all the cake. A little friendliness is worth a whole lot

f financial assistance. Every real scepter of power comes from some suffering in the past The best way to bury your sorrow is to

dig up another's happine A man has no business with religion who has no religion in his business. Your heart cannot be warm

when it is ley to your neighbor. Some people weep vinegar and then complain about their bread being sour.

Much of life's sorrow is but grieving over he chips when God is carving character .-Chicago Tribune.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT

Success Magazine: Few people know that other days of the week than the first are several notches. But has twenty-seven on being observed as Sunday by some nation or other. The Greeks observe Monday, the People in this section of the banana belt Persians Tuesday, the Assyrians Wedneswho complain of the persistent attentions day, the Egyptians Thursday, the Turks Friday, the Jews Saturday and the Chris silver service for the battleship named for pressed as they imagine. Think how less tians Sunday. Thus a perpetual Sabbath is

Chicago Chronicle: Rev. Dr. Clyde W. Votaw, in lecturing recently in the divinity cavity frozen stiff, so that she could not school of the University of Chicago, commented on the fact that Christ sanctioned divorce, at least for one cause, but the professor failed to comment upon the most remarkable feature in the teachings of Christ and the requirements of the Levitical law on this subject. That is, that the husband only could get a divorce for any cause Christ told for what a man might "put away" his wife, but He was slient as to a wife putting away her husband. occasion a woman was brought before Him who had broken the rule, but neither He nor her accusers inquired what had become of the man.

Springfield Republican: Perhaps the most urious religious movement of the day is the proposal emanating from the dean of Canterbury cathedral, endorsed by several hundred of the Anglican clergy and now laid before the archbishop of Canterbury, concerning the future definition of Christianity. These petitioners take the position that everything should be regarded as heterodox by the Church of England which did not receive the sanction of the Christian church before the year 600 A. D. According to these clergymen, the last 1,300 years have been thrown away in the development of church doctrine. And yet the last 1.300 years have seen not a little theological discussion.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

The Young Woman (surprised and indig-nant)—How dared you kiss me, sir! Penitent Young Man—Why, you said you'd like to see me do it. The Young Woman—But you knew as well as I did that I said it with an exclamation point at the end.—Chicago Tribune.

be a tribute to art and to religion.

What does it all mean? Does it signify that religion again is to become the dominant force it was 600 years ago? Heine once said, as he looked on one of the cathedrals of the middle area. "Mean of the cathedrals of the middle area." "Cleveland Leader."

The Briton-Well, 'ugging is 'armless,

The Patient's Wife—Now, George, new doctor says I mustn't talk to you. The Patient—Just one word, my dear. The Patient's Wife—What is it? The Patient—Promise me that if I well we shall employ him as our far physician.—Philadelphia, Press.

Irene—Weren't you surprised to hear that Lucy Wellalong is going to marry that delicate young Mr. Weeker? I heard he tried to get his life insured not long ago and got turned down.

Maybelle—No. I wasn't surprised. Poor, dear Lucy will take risks that no life insurance company will touch—Chicago Tribune.

You think you want to marry my daugh-"I am willing to go a little further than that, sir. I know I want to marry your daughter."
"Then you think you can support her?"
"I know I can support her."
"You seem like a very positive young

dral may signify conviction, instead of "I trust, sir, that I am sufficiently positive to overcome your negative."
"Take her, my boy, she's yours."—Cleve-land Plata Dealer.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

Housekeeper. Saint Valentine's day! And 'midst eld rec-That rush to my heart with an echoing remember once more the old hopes and When you were a girl, dear, and I was when I sent you a rose on that February

morning And with it a passionate, rhyme-halting

And met your repreaches and well-acted scorning
By whispering: "Sweet, 'tis Saint Valentine's day." And the sky was so blue, and the sun-shine so yellow. And the soft southern wind blew so shrilly and sweet. shrilly and sweet.
And each they bird sang so loud to its
fellow.
While the snowdrops and crocuses
bloomed at your feet.
Small wonder our hearts broke to tremulous beating.
As we learned in the wonderful, oldfashloned way.
What the earth, and the sky, and the air
were repeating
In mystical cadence of Valentine's Day.

And now that the crazy-sweet babble and of golden-haired children have rung in And brought us the hope of a tender here-To link to the thought of those far-away pears—
Once more in the words of the happy boylover.

I veil deeper meaning in whimstal way:
A meaning your heart will be quick to
discover—
By whispering: "Sweet, its Saint Val-

By whispering: "Sweet, 'tis Saint Val-entine's Day:"

Glasses worn promptly at the first

will save you valuable time, money, and more serious eve trouble. Think how delicate the eye, of the work it must do, of the pleasure it gives, then-at the first sign of trouble see us. The cost is so slight and the relief given so great that a pair of perfect tting, comfortable, handsome glasses is a good

sign of eye trouble may save your sight-

nvestment-not an expense. Prices \$1.00 up depending on individual require-ents, selection of frames and mountings. Lenses he best crystal: work-reasehip and finish the best that skilled men and up-to-date apparatus and methods can produce.

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