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Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. George B. Teschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the circulation of this paper for the week ending May 25, 1892, was as follows:

THE high schools and colleges of Nebraska have begun holding their "conventions," and in the avancements of flowers and white dresses perhaps we shall forget the floods.

PROF. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, the new president of Cornell university, was once a clerk in a village store. It is a proud achievement to have climbed from that humble position to distinction as one of the ripest scholars of his time and to the presidency of a great university before having reached the age of 40.

OMAHA people are not aware of the great fame given this city by the Lingerer art gallery. It is an unconscious tribute not only to the philanthropist who founded and maintains it but to the city in which it is situated. There are few places of intelligence and culture in this country in which Omaha and the gallery are not very favorably associated in mind.

THE "friend of the family" who so generally comes up smiling with a poem a yard long on golden wedding occasions in this country does not seem to have been on hand at the festivities in honor of the fiftieth wedding anniversary of the king and queen of Denmark. There are some compensations, it would seem, for the trials and sorrows of those who sit on thrones.

THE United States consul general at Montreal has received an apology from Colonel Cole of the garrison artillery at that place for the outrages committed by members of his corps in ordering down the American flag on the queen's birthday. It may take many years to convince the ultra-British residents in Canada that the American flag is backed by a vigorously loyal American people, but the lesson will be learned sometime.

PROF. LOUNSBURY of Yale college and Prof. Child of Harvard are agreed that the established spelling of the English language is about the most absurd thing in the world. But they do not suggest any practicable way of getting the English-speaking people of the world together on a better system. There have been many spelling reformers, but the orthography of the language has undergone no important change as a result of their work.

THE Omaha gentlemen who have just returned from a visit to the east, where they inspected school buildings and investigated various matters connected with educational work, are of the opinion that Omaha schools might be much improved by following the eastern example of spending money in directions which make school life attractive and pleasant to pupils. This is undoubtedly true, and although this city cannot yet vie with Boston and Philadelphia in this respect, it would be easy to make our school buildings and grounds much pleasanter than they are at slight expense.

WHEN Nebraska celebrates the semi-centennial anniversary of statehood the precedent of 1892 will justify the change of date from March 1 to September 25, about the time of the harvest festival, which makes it more convenient for popular demonstrations. When the first hundred years of Nebraska's statehood have been reached the centennial celebration will probably be held on Christmas of 1957, or possibly if the weather seems unpropitious the centennial anniversary can be shifted over to the year following. A few months, or a few years even, make no material difference, just so you celebrate.

IRISHMEN in various parts of the world celebrated the 113th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Moore on Friday last in a manner which showed how fondly they cherish the fragrant memory of the sweet singer whom they so proudly claim as their countryman. The patriotism of Moore, like that of the Irish people generally, was of the fervid kind that must find expression, and the poet's best and most endearing songs are those which breathe the spirit of patriotism and the love of freedom which animate every Irish heart. The Scotch admire Burns and regularly celebrate the anniversary of his birth in every community where any considerable number of Scotchmen may be found, but the Irish, giving perhaps to their lack of organizations distinctly their own, do not so generally observe the anniversary of their country's representative singer. This, however, does not signify a lack of appreciation. Thomas Moore's memory will be kept green and his sweet songs will be sung as long as an Irish heart beats in the world.

A COMPOSITE VIEW OF THE FUTURE. The cheapest thing on earth anybody can give is advice. This is a commodity that always can be had in abundance for the mere asking. This is doubtless why the members of the Methodist conference responded so liberally when they were interrogated by the Omaha organ for the feeble minded as to what Omaha should do to become a great, good and prosperous city of 400,000 population by the year of our Lord 1900. Such a question would have been a stunner for any class of men but the visiting persons, who are always equal to any emergency. The composite recipe which the gentlemen of the cloth have left us is decidedly instructive as well as unique.

Some of the suggestions touch upon things temporal. We are reminded that we are first on union depots, churches and short class hotels and long on corner lots and acre property in the suburbs. Others are directed chiefly to things spiritual tinged with matters temporal. Several of the clergymen confidently predict that Omaha will have 400,000 population by the year 1900 if we stop printing Sunday papers, close all the saloons and theaters and do away with dancing and card playing. A minister from New York City, where Dr. Parkhurst is now leading a crusade against rampant vice and wickedness, left with us a precious formula with the three ingredients, prohibition, strict Sunday observance and rooting out of all gambling. How the American Babylon has managed to grow to 1,500,000 population without this prescription will always remain a profound mystery.

The most pointed and pertinent suggestion came from New Jersey. It has an Old Testament flavor and commands as the most effective promoter of the city's rapid growth a more strict compliance with the Lord's command to Adam and Eve in the garden. This eminent observer says point blank: "The greatest need in your great city is the question of more children in your homes. You have a perfect street car system, but the tendency to small families containing but one child or none at all is not in keeping with a large and permanent growth of a city." There is more truth than poetry in this well meant but blunt suggestion.

It seems to us, however, in the lingo of the bar, decidedly irrelevant, incompetent and immaterial that these 500 Methodist clergymen conceive to be the most effective way to treble Omaha's population by the end of the century. If anybody wanted an option on a corner lot on one of the golden paved thoroughfares of the New Jerusalem we should not hesitate to commend him to the members of the late conference, whose chief occupation is dealing in futures. Their ideas on building great cities do not generally comport with practical experience. They want a city in the clouds peopled by angels and not upon the earth inhabited by men and women with all the defects, passions and vices the human race is heir to.

A SUSCEPTIBLE JURY. The susceptibility of legislators to the blandishments of railroad magnates is well known, and juries have sometimes been suspected of having been influenced by gratitude or expectation in cases where a railroad corporation was concerned; but the jury that acquitted John C. Newton in the federal court at Des Moines and then accepted an elaborate banquet at the hands of the defendant will have to be awarded the palm. Newton, who is vice president and general manager of the Des Moines & Kansas City railroad, was tried before Judge Woolson on the charge of conspiracy to pad the mails for the purpose of defrauding the government. Whatever the merits of the case may have been it is evident that the jury did not regard the defendant as a victim of groundless prosecution, for it took from 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon until 10 o'clock Thursday night to reach a verdict of acquittal. The banquet followed, and it appears that the railroad man and the twelve men who had acquitted him "got together" in fine style. On the following morning Judge Woolson called the jurymen before him, and after giving them a severe lecture discharged them in disgrace, and then he told Mr. Newton that he would order the verdict set aside and try him over again if it were allowable.

It is not assumed that these jurymen were venal nor that they intended anything wrong in allowing the acquitted man to express his gratitude in this way, but the incident shows how easy it is for men of wealth, and particularly those representing great corporate interests, to make themselves solid with people who are simple minded enough to be caught by their gentle allurements. The lesson enforced by Judge Woolson was a wholesome one.

SOME SUGGESTIVE STATISTICS. Statistics now in course of preparation by the census bureau bring to light some interesting and suggestive facts relative to the color, sex and nativity of the population of the various states. Taking the matter of nativity by itself it is curious to note that in the three states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania the white population of native percentage constitute only about one-half, or 50.83 per cent of the total population of those states. In the same group of states only 63.86 per cent of the population can speak the English language, leaving 36.14 per cent who are foreigners in the largest sense of the word. The increase in the number of foreign born persons during the period from 1890 to 1890 was 724,837, and the increase in the native born population was 1,470,985. Probably no other three states in the union will show so large a proportion of increase in foreign population as the ones named, though the figures for New York and Pennsylvania show that the immigrants, though most of them land in New York and are supposed to stop in or near the metropolis in greater numbers than elsewhere, are really filling up Pennsylvania more rapidly than they are the state of New York. New Jersey's increase in foreign born population during the decade was 48.39 per cent, Pennsylvania's 43.87 per cent and New York's 29.69 per cent. The increase in Pennsylvania over New York, considering how rap-

idly New York City and its suburbs are filling up with foreigners, seems difficult to account for. That one-half of the population of this group of states should be of foreign born parentage is suggestive. It seems to emphasize the fact that our remarkable growth is due very largely to the inducements here offered to the people of other lands to come and help develop the resources of the greatest country on earth. This steady influx of foreigners brings some objectionable people, but that element is not large. The majority are law-abiding, inoffensive and thrifty. There are practically no Asiatics among them, and the heavy peasant stock of Europe that makes up the bulk of the foreign element is sure to become identified with the institutions whose advantages it has sought.

SHALL GAMBLING BE LICENSED? An ordinance has been introduced in the city council to license gambling by imposing periodic fines upon keepers of gambling houses and men who make a living out of gambling. This is nothing more nor less than an attempt to nullify the criminal code relating to gambling and make the mayor and the police judge and police force aiders and abettors in the defiant violation of the law, which they are sworn and in duty bound to enforce.

The plea in favor of the proposed ordinance is that gambling, like prostitution, is a natural vice which no law can extirpate and therefore the most practical way of dealing with gambling would be to legalize, regulate and supervise it. The assumption that gambling is an inherent vice on a plane with the social evil is not well founded. The propensity of men and women to amuse themselves with social games in which chance plays a part should not be complained with the vicious disposition of a very small percentage of people who are drawn into gambling dens by the tempting opportunity to win large sums at the gaming table.

But the social evil has never been licensed in Omaha. It is merely tolerated and the fines imposed do not legalize it or in any way nullify the statute or compromise the officers of the law. There never has been an ordinance ever introduced to license disorderly houses and no law-abiding citizen would countenance such an ordinance so long as the laws of this state make the keeping of such resorts a criminal offense.

The effect of the proposed ordinance would certainly be mischievous and demoralizing. It would advertise Omaha abroad as a law-defying community in which gambling dens were licensed in defiance of state laws. The mere fact that no gambler has been sent to the penitentiary since gambling was made a felony affords no excuse for letting down the bars and running riot with open gambling houses, into which hundreds of wage workers would flock to drop the scanty savings and earnings that should be given to their families.

The gambling law is doubtless too severe in its penalties and its weakest spot is the provision that makes the plucked victim equally punishable with the keeper and capper that fleeced him. These defects of the law can and should be amended by the next legislature, but so long as there is a law against gambling the council has no right to nullify or circumvent it. Suppose the ordinance licensing gambling by providing for periodic fines should be enacted, what position would the gambler be placed in who voluntarily pleads guilty? Would the payment of the fine relieve him from the penalty imposed upon gamblers and keepers of gambling houses by law? Would not the payment of the fine be prima facie proof of guilt and would not the county attorney be in duty bound to prosecute all such persons in the criminal courts?

WAGES AND LIVING HERE AND ABROAD. The report of Mr. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, on the wages earned and the cost of living in the United States and various European countries is replete with interesting and instructive facts. These show a far more favorable condition for American labor as a whole than is enjoyed by the labor of any other country. There is not an industry in the United States that does not pay better wages than the like industry in any country of Europe. The employes in the cotton and woolen mills, the glass factories and the iron works of the United States average larger earnings than the workers in similar industries abroad. The workmen of Great Britain come nearest to those of the United States in the annual amount of their incomes, but those of France, Germany and Belgium receive, in the classes of work above noted, only about half the incomes of American employes in those industries. Germany being at the bottom of the list.

As to the cost of living, the workmen of the United States spend more money than those of Europe, having more to spend, and they live much better. Their homes are better provided with conveniences and comforts, they and their families wear better clothing, they invest more money in newspapers and books, and as a whole they make a larger outlay for amusements. Although the average sum spent by the working people of any country for reading matter is not very large, it is interesting to note that the amount thus used in the United States is from two to three times larger than in European countries, a fact that will at once explain the superior intelligence of our workmen. There is not much difference in the average cost per family for food in Great Britain and the United States, but in France and Germany the expenditure for food is considerably less, and it is hardly necessary to say that the comparison holds good as to quality and quantity. The greatest difference is in rents, which are much higher here than in any of the European countries, though in this respect also the American workmen enjoy an advantage in the superior conveniences. A particularly interesting fact disclosed by this report is that the average cost of intoxicating liquors per family in the United States is less than in Great Britain and very little greater than in France and Germany.

Of course, of whole this report, which is the result of most careful and painstaking

investigation, shows that the average condition of the working people of the United States is very much superior to that of the working people of the principal manufacturing countries of Europe, and the difference in favor of the former has undoubtedly been widened since the labor commissioner obtained his facts, since the cost of living in Europe has increased during the past year without a corresponding increase in the earnings of labor.

MEMORIAL DAY. How rapidly the years pass will be the thought of thousands on the recurrence of Memorial Day. It hardly seems a twelvemonth since we last rendered homage at the graves of the nation's dead, yet the time for performing this duty of affection and of patriotism is again at hand, and with an interest as hearty and earnest as in the past a grateful people will again attest their gratitude to the men who died that the nation might live.

It has been well said that there is a fragrance in the flowers placed upon the graves of loved ones which no other flower possesses, and every one who shall tomorrow lay a floral tribute of love upon a soldier's grave will realize that this is true. There is also a special inspiration in this beautiful service to the dead. Its influence is elevating and softening. It awakens the sweetest memories and vitalizes the tenderest emotions. It lifts the mind above mere worldly things and refreshes it with thoughts that have no taint of selfishness. The observance of Memorial day has been invaluable in teaching the meaning and the worth of patriotism. It is a grand fact that the greatest of nations, the outgrowth of all the peoples which have left their mark on human progress, devote one day of the year to honoring its dead who cheerfully and willingly gave up their lives for the preservation of the republic.

With the recurrence of Memorial day we revive the memories not of the great heroes and leaders in the struggle for the maintenance of the union, but of those hundreds of thousands of humbler men whose service to the nation was, according to their opportunities, as noble, heroic and self-sacrificing as those to whose memory we erect statues, and whose names will be household words as long as there is an American republic and people. Our thoughts at this time expand beyond the galaxy of illustrious commanders whose achievements gave imperishable glory to our history and embrace the whole vast army of patriotic heroes who went forth from farm and factory and store, impelled by an enthusiastic love of country. It is of the hardships, the privations, the sacrifices and the bravery of the common soldier that we have most thought on the recurrence of Memorial day. Their names may never be mentioned and there is no record of their personal traits, but we know they were men whom no danger appalled, whose devotion to their country and whose love of the flag were their supreme law. These are the heroes who rise before the "mind's eye" at this time—a spectral host of battle-dread warriors whose equals no other nation has produced. Their monuments are erected in the hearts of the grateful people, where they will stand against all the storms of time and the surging waves of political passion so long as American institutions shall survive.

SOME RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE. To Methodism in this community and to the west generally, the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church has been an inspiration and an encouragement which has already made itself felt. Every member of that church has experienced a personal and entirely justifiable pride in the men who have been legislating for these weeks upon denominational matters. They have won the hearts of the people and have proved to doubting persons that the followers of Wesley are cultured, high minded and sincere. The feeling that this most modern of great religious movements was confined chiefly to illiterate, which prevailed to some extent among even the most intelligent members of some other denominations and among unbelievers, has been entirely dispelled. No man who has heard the eloquent sermons of many of the eminent divines in this conference will doubt the intellectual power of the great body of Methodist clergymen. If western Methodists do not greatly strengthen by the general conference it will be because western Methodists do not appreciate an opportunity. No man of education will hesitate to ally himself with this denomination upon the exploded theory that the itinerant is usually an ignoramus.

The eastern members of the conference have had their ideas wonderfully expanded by this memorable meeting. To many of these men Chicago has hitherto been the frontier of civilization. In their minds Omaha was a faraway village and Nebraska a wilderness in which life must be a constant terror and a series of deprivations. They have learned by a actual observation that Omaha is a thrifty, handsome, promising city of 400,000, and Nebraska one of the most fertile commonwealths of the union with a population exceeding a million souls. Travel broadens men and facts seen with the eye and met face to face every day for a month strengthens convictions. Every far eastern visitor goes home with a better appreciation of the vastness of this country, and a stronger affection for American institutions and American people. He has broken up any narrow minded sectionalism that may have hitherto prevailed and when he talks of this great meeting he will necessarily associate with it the good people of Omaha, the importance of our city and the vastness of this great interior region. The conference has accomplished a great deal for the visitor as well as for Omaha and the west in a material and secular as well as in a sectarian and religious sense.

MOB LAW IN THE SOUTH. Governor Northern of Georgia, moved by recent exhibitions of mob violence in that state, has issued a proclamation that harmonizes well with the resolutions recently adopted by the Methodist conference in this city in relation to the same subject. The governor declares

that he will put a stop to lynching if there is power enough in his hands to do it, and he authorizes the secretary of state to offer a reward of \$200 for the arrest of persons who actively participated in certain recent proceedings of this kind.

The governor's proclamation is a good thing in its way, but it will no more stop the application of lynch law in Georgia than it will arrest the procession of the spheres. Until the public sentiment which approves mob violence is reformed these summary executions at the hands of lawless crowds will continue. An illustration of the prevalence of this sentiment is found in the columns of the Atlanta Constitution, directly following the proclamation of the governor. It is the heading over an article describing an attempted assault upon a young woman, and runs as follows: "Judge Lynch has another case, in which his peculiar method would do good service." Elsewhere in the same paper appears an editorial warmly commending the governor's proclamation, but the words quoted illustrate the fact that the southern press is influenced by the sentiment which makes mob violence popular in the south.

Mobs have now and then taken the law into their own hands in the northern states, but such cases are extremely rare and never receive popular encouragement. In the south, where the machinery of the law can be put into operation as effectively as anywhere else for the punishment of the crime of assault, the exhibitions of mob violence so frequently reported excite little comment. One of the first steps toward the improvement of the state of society there should be the enforcement of law in a regular and orderly way. The great fundamental principle that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law should receive the same respect in the south that it receives in the north, and until it is respected the southern states will suffer from the disadvantages inseparable from such a state of society as is indicated by the prevalence of mob law. The governor of Georgia has shown the right spirit in his courageous proclamation and it is to be hoped that it will have some influence.

MR. HENRY C. ADAMS, statistician of the Interstate Commerce commission, says that the claim of railroad companies that all possible progress is being made in introducing safety appliances is not borne out by the facts. While it is true that little remains to be done so far as locomotives and cars engaged in passenger service are concerned, in the freight service everything remains to be done, and it is in this service that nearly all the casualties to employes happen. Thus out of a total of 1,105,042 cars used in freight service, Mr. Adams states that there are but 87,390 fitted with automatic couplers and but 100,990 equipped with train brakes. Furthermore it appears that the increase in the equipment fitted with safety appliances is not equal to the total increase in equipment. Mr. Adams therefore reaches the natural conclusion that the good intention of railway managers requires the assistance of legislation to make it effective. He thinks it practically impossible for the carriers, unaided by law, to secure the universal use of couplers and brakes of a uniform type. The aid of government is required not so much to coerce reluctant companies as to arbitrate between the advocates of various patents. Several bills have been introduced in congress relating to this matter of railway safety appliances, and the importance of some legislation is undoubtedly appreciated by the people's representatives, but there is reason to apprehend that the influence of the corporations will, for the present, defeat action, and that the slaughter of railway employes will be allowed to go on. President Harrison, in one of his special messages to congress relating to this subject, well said that "it is a reproach to our civilization that any class of American workmen should, in the pursuit of a useful and necessary vocation, be subjected to peril of life and limb as great as that of a soldier in time of war."

THE Distinguishing Mark. New York Herald. The easiest way to distinguish a modern messiah from an ordinary mortal is to count his wives' noses. How to Achieve Success. New York Herald. The Methodist brethren in Omaha have again decided against dancing. The only way to get dancing on the free list is to elect younger men to conference. Suggestive Laurels for Grubb. Philadelphia Times. Now that he has got American pork into Spain if Minister Grubb wants to tickle Boston's heart and at the same time make the Don feel better under the waistcoat, let him secure the admission of beans. The Cloud on Gould's Horizon. Philadelphia Times. A solitary 10 cent piece was all that once stood between Jay Gould and a state of glaring impotency. That dime is a treasured souvenir which the millionaire still carries around in his purse and the only cloud upon the pride which he takes in it is the thought that it has been nestling there so long without earning interest. Raised on Beans. Boston Globe. Boston has been accused of vanity more than once because she has not been eager to declare her pride in her distinguished sons. But the pride is a justifiable one. A crop of great men is the grandest harvest that can be raised on any soil, and for the raising of this kind of harvest Boston has shown herself especially fertile. A Piece of Enterprise. Boston Democrat. At the present time THE OMAHA BEE has its local representative here preparing a long statistical article on Gage county and its resources, that it will soon print, and that will go into the hands of 350,000 people. This is not done for the money that it can pay the public for, but as a piece of newspaper enterprise. It is being prepared by men who live in Boston, and THE BEE pays them for doing the work. Defects of the Public Schools. New York Herald. President Eliot is quoted as saying that there is not a country in northern Europe which has not a better common school system than ours. The criticism is not too severe, probably, if it is leveled at the methods pursued in our common schools. Our system is great only in its universality. It offers something of

education to all, and freely. But much remains to be done before what it offers will be what it should be. The reasons are obvious to every one who observes. We have a pernicious habit of employing untrained and only half-educated teachers. We assume that any girl who has graduated from the grammar schools is fit to teach, and the fact is quite otherwise. Apart from the meagerness of such a girl's learning, her mind is undisciplined, her culture is scarcely begun and she has learned nothing at all of the art of teaching. In this state our wisest school authorities have made strenuous efforts, with only partial success, to set up a higher standard of qualification for teachers.

Assertion and Contradiction. Cincinnati Commercial. President Eliot of Harvard is nothing if not eccentric. His latest dodge is an attack on our common school system, which he declares is inferior to that in any country in the north of Europe. President Eliot's statement is contradicted by School Commissioner Strauss of New York City, who emphatically remarks that our grammar school system is superior to that of Germany, and the school system of Germany is the best in Europe. RELIGIOUS. A new religious sect has been established in Virginia by a negro named Nathaniel Brown, who he calls the "No Meat Eaters." The African Methodist Episcopal church is the first to grant a permission to women to take a general conference. The lady is the wife of Bishop S. T. Jones. There is no missionary in Afghanistan, with over 6,000,000 people. Annam with 5,000,000, has only Roman Catholic missionaries. India has one missionary to 275,000 people; Persia, one to 300,000; Tibet, one to 2,000,000. The annual contributions to foreign missions of the evangelical church are as follows: European societies, \$3,553,349; native contributions, \$785,315; American societies, \$4,189,022; total contributions, \$8,527,686; total, \$11,387,349. The Rev. Dr. Conwell of Philadelphia had a law practice yielding a revenue of \$20,000 a year before he entered the ministry. So generous is he that he cannot receive any gift from church or friends without bestowing it, or feeling tempted to bestow it on some one else. Impertinence deserves rebuke, and one man got it handsomely. Revamping an old saying, he remarked that if you were so unlucky as to have a stupid son he would certainly make him a parson. A clergyman who heard him replied: "You think different from your father, then."

A bill was lately introduced into one of our state legislatures granting permission that the bishop of the diocese might be buried in the crypt of his cathedral. One of the members, who did not admire the bishop greatly, moved an amendment to the bill that it take effect immediately on its passage. In spite of his 83 years and his serious occupations, the pope still writes poetry. His last effort in this line was a Latin hymn, which was set to music by Maestro Mustafá and sung in the Sistine chapel. The pope has subscribed 10,000 francs toward the international museum to be erected to Dante at Ravenna. Rev. Samuel Wells Powell, an authority in biblical history, died recently in Massachusetts. He served with credit in the marine corps during the civil war, then studied theology, graduated at Harvard, and afterwards devoted himself to the study of languages, seventeen of which he is said to have mastered. He was also devoted to forestry interests. The Episcopal church in England has 43 bishops and 24,990 other clergymen; in the United States, 61 bishops and 3,800 clergymen; in Ireland, 13 bishops and 1,387 other clergymen, and in Canada, 24 bishops and 1,330 other clergymen; in Asia, 12 bishops and 719 other clergymen; in Africa, 12 bishops and 350 other clergymen; in Australia, 21 bishops and 360 other clergymen, and in Scotland, 17 bishops and 250 other clergymen; in scattered dioceses 13 bishops and 129 clergymen—a grand total of 189 bishops and 32,729 other clergymen.

The Christian Union having intimated that the Jewish Sabbath is gloomy and ascetic, the Jewish Messenger remarks, "If the general editors of our contemporary world visit a typical Jewish household on a Sabbath, they would meet with an atmosphere and associations just the reverse of ascetic. Labor is forbidden, it is true, and business is prohibited, but the day is devoted to worthy recreation, charity. The ideal Jewish Sabbath is a day of delight, not of gloom. It is historically unjust to make the Jewish Sabbath responsible for Puritanical austerity."

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN. A fact is as strong as the throne of God. There is nothing more cowardly than being afraid of the truth. Singing "Nearer My God to Thee," will never carry us a single inch toward heaven. The Tip-Tilted Nose. Washington Star. Her lips are like red, her eyes are bright. Her cheeks are like the rose. Her graceful nose is ivory white. She has a turn-up nose. A turn-up nose is pretty white. But a turn-up nose is a turn-up nose. And it steers that proboscis. The most engaging feature. Indeed I do, on a rainy day? The reason's simply this: "This never in the way when I attempt to snore."

Boston Transcript. It is perfectly safe to compliment a woman upon her chiselled features, but she would hardly like to be told that her head was turned. Philadelphia Ledger. A journal in the interests of sane lectures and workers in cork is projected. This should interest readers of light literature. Emma Gazette. No, anxious mother, the son that stood still Joshua's command was not having his hair cut.

BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World. Honoring the Brave Dead--- Our corner window dressed in memory of our boys in blue who gave up their lives, has drawn immense crowds, and our attractions for this week will bring you out faster yet. First is a cut of 30 to 45 per cent on a number of suits that now go at \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10, \$12.50 and \$15. Next \$15 to \$25 spring overcoats at \$12. Then boys' knee pant suits \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5, and long pants at \$5, \$6 and up. Ladies' and children's blouse waists at half price. Straw hats just in. Browning, King & Co. To give our employes their evenings, we close at 9:30 p. m., except Saturdays, at 12 p. m.