THEOMAHA DAILY BEE,

E ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building. Bouth Omaha, corner N and Twenty-fourth Sta. Jonaha, The Decision of the Council Bluffs, Council Bluffs, 12 Fearl street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Tribune Bidg.
New York, Rooms 12, 14 and 15, Tribune Bidg.
Washington, 1407 F street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Ed.

All communications relating to news and edi-orial matter should be addressed: To the Editor. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances about be diressed to The Rec Publishing company, maha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to a made payable to the order of the company, THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Tasi-buck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the scual number of full and complete copies of The Bally Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of April, 1994, was as follows: Less deductions for unsold and returned 18,002

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pre-ence this 2d day of May, 1884. (Seal). N. P. FEIL. Notary Public. Chicago papers are painfully silent upon

the progress of the Prendergast insanity ex-

amination. One would hardly expect Coxey to want to go to congress after the treatment he has already had at the hands of that body.

Hascall has no confidence in the workingmen of Omaha for the very good reason that the workingmen of Omaha have no confidence whatever in Hascall.

There is a marked coincidence between the evelonic disturbances of the season and the promised disturbance in political circles. Wind is the greatest factor in both fields.

According to a late census bulletin there are in Nebraska 90,000 more single males than females. Horace Greeley's advice should be made to read: "Go west, young woman! Go west!"

There is absolutely no limit to the free coinage of words in the tariff debate. It is noticed that the advocates of the free coinage of silver are showing the greatest output of words on the tariff bill.

The severe storm which swept Lake Michigan and the subsequent loss of life at Chicago proves that the life saving service at that point is inadequate for such terrible emergencies. The life saving corps at Chicago should be doubled.

A free feed for the members of populist executive committee is no inducement to them to locate their state convention at Hastings. The populists do not all belong to the Industrial armies, although some of the Industrials may profess to be populists.

The Nebraska State university must feel elated over the suit brought against it by a former student for \$25,000 as damages for its failure to confer a baccalaureate degree upon him. An institution whose degrees are valued at that high figure must take a rank with the best colleges in the country.

The outflow of gold to Europe still continues in spite of the assurances of the commercial agencies that the reserve supply in foreign market centers is greater than ever before. Congress may yet have to work more than five hours per day in order to extricate the country from serious financial difficulties.

We are not yet able to understand how the railroads which are being operated by receivers can legally offer free excursions to any body of delegates or attendants upon conventions. They themselves raised this objection to the free transportation of the various Industrial armies. Are they any more justified in extending such favors to people who are able to pay their fares?

The Springfield Republican is claiming for Massachusetts the proud distinction of being pre-eminently the "home of widows." Not that married men die faster in Massachusetts than in other states, but that that state offers the greatest inducements as a residence for married women after their husbands have died. Attain your widowhood wherever you can and then join the mourning sisterhood in Massachusetts.

The great lake storm, according to the reports that have been sent out, gave occasion for the appearance of a number of nineteenth century heroes. The men who risked their lives to rescue shipwrecked sailors doomed to almost certain death deserve as much recognition for their noble deeds as any of the mythic warriors of the olden time who battled for the weak and the oppressed. True heroism is as unselfish in this workaday world as it has ever been in ages past.

The solidarity of the industrial world is once more shown by the coal miners' strike, which by cutting off the supply of coal is gradually forcing idleness upon workers in other branches only remotely connected with that of coal mining. In theory at least, carrying the strike over a sufficiently long period would effectually put a stop to operations in nearly every line of human activity. The dependence of one industry upon another could not have a better illustration.

Members of the house who have had their salaries docked for inexcusable absence from the sessions of that body want to get even with the senators at the other end of the capitol by instructing the secretary of the senate to put in force the same ruling as to absentees which the sergeant-at-arms of the house is enforcing. It is extremely unlikely that the senators will take kindly to a propomition of this kind or admit that the mem lover of the lower house have any control over the secretary of the senate. They will goard with jealous care their privilege of deawing pay whether they work or not. To consent to a system of salary docking mights obliferate all distinctions between membership to the senate and membirship in the

BOILDS.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

In looking for the causes of the prevailing business depression it is important to take into consideration production and consumption. It is a quite general view that for several years preceding the crisis through which the country is now passing the progress of industrial production was too rapid, that the advance in this direction, in order to have been entirely healthy, should have been kept nearer to the rate of increase in population, and that because this was not done there was such an excess of production over the capacity of the country to consume that a readjustment became imperative, so that in any event-that is, whether the longestablished economic policy of the country had been assailed or not-a curtailment of operations in all industrial lines would have been absolutely necessary.

It is a fact that the country made ex traordingly strides in industrial development during the decade from 1880 to 1890, while the advance in 1891 and 1892 was probably greater than in any other two years of our history. The total value of manufactured products in 1890 was in round numbers \$9, 000,000,000, against \$5,000,000,000 in 1880, an increase for the ten years of 74 per cent. The increase of population during the same period was less than 25 per cent. Capital employed in the industries increased in a much higher ratio, having risen from about \$3,000,000,000 in 1880 to over \$6,000,000,000 in 1890, or at the rate of 134 per cent. The fall of prices in the interval is given as one of the explanations of the disparity between the ratio of increase in capital employed and in the annual value of product, the inference being that the increase in the quantity of products much exceeds that of their value. By way of illustrating the distribution of the increase in industrial capital as among the different industries the New York Commercial Bulletin compiled from the census returns the capital employed in eighteen of the larger branches in 1890 and 1880 respectively, showing an average increase of 122 per cent. Commenting upon these facts that paper says: "How far this rate of expansion may be regarded as properly normal may be inferred from the fact that the growth of our manufactures, during the previous decade, was from \$4,232,000,000 in 1870 to \$5,369,000,000 in 1880, or at the rate of 27 per cent, as against an increase of 74 per cent between 1880 and 1890. And yet the increase of population during the former decade was 30 per cent as against only 25 per cent during the latter."

A different showing is made by the census returns regarding the agricultural industries. The yield of the cereal crops in 1890 was 5 per cent less than in 1880 though the crops of 1891 were much larger but it still remains true that for the past thirteen or fourteen years the agricultural industries have not been developing at anything like the rate of the manufacturing, and still agricultural production has more than kept pace with the requirements for home consumption. It is noteworthy that while there was a decrease in the yield of cereals in 1890, as compared with 1880, between the years 1870 and 1880 there was an increase in these cereal crops of nearly 100 per cent. The extraordinary agricultural development of that period shows that by far the larger proportion of the increase in population during the decade was added to the forces of agriculture, whereas during the decade from 1880 to 1890 the larger proportion went to swell the forces in the manufacturing, mining and transportation indus-

Taken altogether these facts present an interesting problem. Have our manufacturing industries been too greatly stimulated. as some claim, and if so what is now the wise and practicable policy with regard to them? Shall all stimulus be withdrawn from these industries, or shall they be put in a position to absolutely control and enjoy the home market? Or shall the policy be such as will reduce the stimulus to development, and in that case how great a reduction will it be expedient to make? What can be done to promote consumption, now at perhaps the lowest point it has reached in twenty years? The obvious answer to the last question is to give full and remunerative employment to all the labor of the country, and this involves the maintenance of all the industries of the country. In order to do this a policy of judicious protection is essential. Under such a policy production need not outrun consumption and the progress made would be substantial and permanent, with the danger of panics and

THE DOCTORS AND THEIR CODE.

depression always remote.

The Bee's criticism of the arbitrary and altogether unreasonable rules adopted by the secretaries of the State Board of Health has called from the chairman of the board of secretaries a defense which only proves the inconsistency of the doctors and establishes the position of The Bee more firmly. The learned secretary asserts that the physician who claims unusual facilities, skill or experience in curing disease is guilty of unprofessional conduct and is therefore to be denied the privilege of practicing his profession in the state of Nebraska. He bases this assertion upon the unwarranted assumption that the medical societies which have evolved the code of medical ethics have rights of discrimination which the publie does not possess. By the public he evidently means the people who made the laws. This position of the board is untenable. New discoveries are being made in medical science every year and the medical profession is every year giving up long cher/shed beliefs. Under the arbitrary rules of the Nebraska Board of Health the physician who discovered and advertised the antiseptic treatment for dressing wounds would be deprived of the right to practice medicine in this state, unless he would sign an agreement to keep his discovery to himself. The surgeon who first announced to the world the discovery of the process of skin grafting would be denounced a charitaan. The man who first used occoaine in surgery would be driven out of the profession unless he refrained from advertising to the world that he had made and was using a wonderful discovery for the alleviation of suffering.

The utter inconsistency of the position assumed by the board has been demonstrated by the action of its secretaries. At least one Omaha physician was denied a certificate because he advertised. At the hearing of the case the secretaries produced witnesses to prove that the physician in question was utterly unfit to practice medicine. Some weeks later the same physician, who had praviously been denied the right to practice medicine, came before the board with his attorney-the latter now being on the bench in this district-and after signing a written agreement to cease advertising in the newspapers was granted a certificate enabling him to practice medicine, and he is so practicing in Omaha today. Now, if this physician was unfit to practice medicine the secretaries of the State Board of Health were guilty of not only unprofessional conduct themselves,

permitting an ignorant man to practice upon the credulity of the people. If he was qualified to practice medicine, all the advertising he could crowd upon the dead walls in the city could not make him less a better physician. The secretaries, following the arbitrary rules of the medical code, sat'sfied their own professional scruples by exacting an agreement that the objectionable advertising should cease. They apparently lost sight of the fact that they were selected solely for the purpose of protecting the public from the ignorant and unqualified. They contented themselves with a "vindication" of the code of medical ethics at a risk of an injury to the public. The law was not passed for the defense of the code of medical ethics. It was passed for the protection of the people. The secretaries have lost sight of the people in their zeal for their code. The law now on the statute books should be abolished and its place filled by an enactment designed for the protection of the health of the state. The medical societies may take care of their own code of ethics. There is no call to substitute that code for a law upon the statute books.

PECULIAR NOTIONS ABOUT EDITORS. People who are presumed to be intelligent and fairly well informed exhibit the most lamentable ignorance concerning the make up of a metropolitan newspaper. They do not seem to realize that a paper like The Sunday Bee, or, for that matter, any of the daily editions of The Bee, is the product of scores of writers-editorial, reportorial and specialists-whose complex work is revised and classified by several department heads. They actually imagine or believe that the responsible editor writes every line that appears in the editorial columns and reads every item that may be written by the staff or furnished by contributors and correspondents before it is inserted. This absurd notion is emphasized more particularly when the editor of any leading paper has achieved more than ordinary prominence, or acquired a national reputation. Thus it was that everything that appeared in the New York Tribune during the lifetime of its founder was credited or charged to Horace Greeley. The same thing is true today about Charles A. Dana. Every editorial that appears in the New York Sun is assumed to be from the vitriolic pen of Dana, although the gifted New York editor has been on the other side of the Atlantic for most of two years.

Incidentally this idiotic notion about the omnipresent editor affords an opportunity for parties who hanker after newspaper notoriety to seek controversies with prominent editors through personal letters, either under pretext of airing a grievance or contradicting some statement made by the paper.

A striking instance is furnished in an open letter to E. Rosewater that appeared a few days ago in an obscure sheet on the line of the Elkhorn road. A scrub politician, who holds a position as railroad train dispatcher, ventures to take E. Rosewater to task for an editorial on postal telegraphs which had been published in The Bee. As a matter of fact E. Rosewater was several hundred miles away from Omaha when the editorial was written. For the benefit of the man in quest of notoriety let us state that the editorial on postal telegraphs is sound in its logic and unassailable from any standpoint. Furthermore it is a piece of presumption on the part of an automaton brass pounder, who has never seen a postal telegraph and merely rattles off exploded false figures like a parrot, to address open letters on postal telegraphy to anybody who has made a thorough investigation of the

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

The authorities of the University of Nebraska have issued a circular inviting the opinions and suggestions of prominent people throughout the state to a plan outlined by them for raising the standard of requirements for admission to its law department, and through that of the requirements for admission to the bar. The present rules upon this subject in that department simply require each applicant to satisfy the faculty that his educational advantages have been such as to warrant his taking up the study of law with reasonable assurance of success. This statement the university authorities feel to be too indefinite. They think that there should be some clear outline of desirable preparatory work which should serve both as a suggestion and a guide to those wishing to enter the bar and as a standard by which to secure greater uniformity of ability within the class room. They intimate further that those who enter the bar from the law department of the university should be recognized as having enjoyed peculiar privileges and opportunities. The proposition thus advanced, although by 'no means clearly presented, appears to have a two-fold aspect-an increase in the requirements for admission to the College of Law and a discrimination in favor of its graduates in the matter of admission to the bar. No one who wishes the character of the

bar of Nebraska to be constantly improved with the course of time will refuse to give hearty approval to the first part of the action proposed. If the state is to lend its support to a law school it should insist upon having a law school of the first rank. Such a school can only be maintained by placing the requirements for entrance upon a high plane. With a good foundation the school can then build a good superstructure. It should not exclude any one who is really entitled to its benefits, but it can exercise a judicious discrimination in saying what qualifications the applicant must have in order to prove that he can profit from them. This, however, now rests entirely with the university authorities. There is nothing to prevent them from setting a higher standard of "a reasonable assurance of success," nor is there anything in such a change that will require more than the moral support of the people throughout the state.

The second part of the proposition, merely hinted at in the circular, to the effect that those who enter the bar from the College of Law should be recognized as having enjoyed peculiar privileges and opportunities, is quite a different thing. What the university authorities doubtless mean is that a diploma issued by them shall be declared by law to entitle the holder to practice at the bar of this state without further evidence of his abilities. The student who has been able to attend the law department of the university is to have an advantage over the student who has with equal faithfulness acquired the same legal learning from other sources. Such discriminations have been made in some states, but the tendency now is plainly in the opposite direction. New York state, which has advanced as far as the furthest in the matter of stringent requirements for admission to the bar makes the college graduate take the same examination as the law office student, and credits him only with the equivalent of a portion of the necessary period of clerical zervice. If the college graduate has superior advantages he will have no trouble but they were guilty of the greater crime of | at all in passing a bar examination; if he

has not a bar examination offers the best way to find it out. The peculiar privileges and opportunities which he has enjoyed will avail him in his practice throughout his whole career. Let him rest satisfied with this. The motto of Nebraska is "Equality before the law." The sentiment applies with special force to the requirements for admission to the bar. Let the standard be elevated by raising it to all alike, not by lowering it to a chosen few.

OUTLOOK FOR ANTI-OPTION.

The agricultural interest of the country, which is understood to be practically unantmous in favor of the proposed anti-option legislation by congress, will learn with satisfaction that the prospect is highly favorable for the passage of the Hatch bill by the house during the current month. Washington correspondents of newspapers that have persistently denounced this measure concede that there is no chance of defeating it in the house. One of these says that there is hardly any one sanguine enough to hope that when the motion is made to take up the bill it can be voted down. The opponents of the measure will ask ample opportunity for debate, hoping thereby to gain strength, but this will be a waste of time if there is good ground for the estimated majority for the bill of 40 or 50. It may be that the opposition has some new arguments to offer of a more convincing nature than have already been presented from that side, but f such should prove to be the case, it is hardly to be expected that they will be so forceful as to win over the ample majority now promised for the measure. The fact that the members of the agricultural committee unfavorable to the proposed legislation decided not to submit a minority report may fairly be taken as indicating the hopelessness of the opposition so far as the house of representatives is concerned. It appears that the opponents of the anti-

option bill are building hope upon the chance that the senate will not be able to act on the measure at this session. They reason that it is too late for that body to do any thing with it, beyond sending it to a committee, and that its actual consideration will have to be postponed until next winter. It is at least possible that they may be disappointed, although the impression is that the present strength of the measure in the senate is less than in the last congress. If this is correct the opposition might find no great difficulty, under the circumstances, in throwing it over to the next session. If this be done it is already intimated that the plan would be to send the anti-option bill to the rear of other measures, the consideration of which could be made to consume the entire time until the expiration of congress on March 4. Calculations of this kind, however, assume a possible apathy or indifference on the part of the friends of the proposed legislation not likely to be realized. If the measure passes the house without a serious contest, as seems probable, its supporters in the senate will not neglect it, and though they may not be able to get action on it at the present session they may be expected to spare no effort to give it a foremost place at the next session.

Meanwhile it would seem to be important that the friends of the anti-option bill outside of congress should do something further in its behalf. The farmers of the country, it is true, have heretofore very generally expressed themselves, and there has been no indication of any change of sentiment among them, but no harm would be done if they were to again say to congress that they want this legislation. Certainly the reasons for asking it are just as strong and valid now as at any time in the past, and perhaps even more so, in view of the condition of the market for agricultural products. It need hardly be said that the speculators whose business the proposed legislation would seriously interfere with are not idle or indifferent.

A SINGLE MORAL STANDARD.

Considerable discussion has recently taken place-for the most part an altogether onesided discussion-upon the question of applying a single moral standard to all persons alike, without distinction between the sexes. The texts for these discussions have generally been found in current events to which the attention of the public has been attracted, in the supposed moral to be drawn from the filthy Pollard-Breckinridge breach of promise scandal, in the woman suffrage campaign in New York. in the meeting of the League of Women's Clubs at Philadelphia. Complaint has been made of the rank injustice that discriminates between the different punishments meted out to men and women who are adjudged guilty of the same crime or fault. And all who have expressed themselves upon the subject appear to be in substantial agreement that the employment of different moral standards for the same offense by persons of different sex is wrong and calls for immediate remedy.

Why is it, then, that in the face of so great a unanimity of opinion in this matter a single moral standard has not been adopted? That it has not been adopted by any considerable portion of the human race is the fact upon which these complaints are grounded. Behind this fact there must be some deep seated reason, because the actual practice of mankind through all the ages past is the best proof that some such reason does exist. The varying standards which are applied to human conduct are not always more severe for the man than for the woman. In those offenses against person and property, for example, which are most commonly committed by men and which are ranked as grimes or misdeameanors under the law, the woman offender almost universally escapes with the minimum penalty, whether by compassion of the jury or mercy of the judge. In nearly every case where the woman is arraigned before the courts on criminal charges she is given the benefit of a leniency that a man would have no reason whatever to expect, because she is not regarded as resting under precisely the same responsibility as

On the other hand, in those offenses whose chief punishment consists in ostracism from polite society and in a loss of reputation rather than in the legal pains and penalties, it must be acknowledged that woman is regularly judged by a severer standard than man. This has been observed among savage tribes, it is noticeable among semicivilized barbarians, it is true today among practically all races in every part of the world. A departure from the path of virtue by woman is not viewed as the same fault as a similar lapse in man. The punishment is different because the fault is The fault is different bedifferent. cause it has different effects upon the future welfare of the race. The man's offense is usually attended with no injurious effects except upon himself, while punishment for the woman's offense is apt to be visited upon generations yet unborn, if not to threaten the very continuance of the race. The preservation of the chan, or tribe, or

nation, is the first law with savages, as with civilized man, and anything that operates to endanger that is frowned upon by the most repressive measures. Until it is demonstrated that society suffers the same whether the offender is a man or a woman, the single moral standard must be an ideal, not a reality.

The promoters of the projected interstati

and international exposition at Atlanta have asked for the enterprise the recognition and approval of the government. They do not ask a contribution in money, but want the government to erect a building and make an exhibit. So far as giving approval to the project is concerned, which is necessary in order to induce the South American countries to participate, there is no apparent obfection to it, but it is questionable whether the government should go to any expense in connection with the project. It seems to be the idea of the promoters that the exposition can exert an influence for securing closer commercial relations with the South American countries, but its effect in this direction would be very trifling. The trade between this country and the countries to the south of us cannot be very materially benefited by shows of this kind, in the absence of better transportation facilities and more care on the part of our manufacturers in studying the needs of the southern markets. There is something to be learned on both sides from an international exposition, but this is not of great account unless there are means to turn it to practical advantage. The projected Atlanta exposition should be encouraged, but not at any great cost to the public treasury.

The New York Evening Post remarks upon the fact that no state has followed New York in supplanting the hangman's rope with the electric chair, notwithstanding the fact that the innovation has proved so great a success there. It says that electrocution has been found to work so well that opposition to it has completely disappeared, and nobody would for a mo ment even think of a return to the use of the gallows. The Post thinks this is to be explained solely by the conservatism which stands in the way of a change of any kind, and perhaps in a less degree to the fact that in many states the prisons are located in places which lack the facilities for the application of electricity to this purpose Electrocution is bound to be introduced generally throughout the United States so soon as another crusade is begun against the barbarity of the present method o dealing with capital criminals. The state legislatures that are to meet next year will do well to imitate the example set by Yow York.

New York is renewing the contest to re tain possession of the Indian supply warehouse that was ordered removed to Chicago a few months ago. It is basing its fight purely upon the patriotic grounds of saving money to the government in the purchase of supplies, but at the same time is omit ting no effort to bring influence to bear upon the authorities who have control over the matter. It is, of course, at present merely a question between New York and Chicago, but if these two cities cannot be brought to let the officials of the Interior department rest in peace it may be advisable to take the supply warehouse away from both of them and give it to some other city-Omaha for example

The insurance companies have adopted some new methods in dealing with their patrons. Cases have been reported to The Bee where policy holders have suffered small losses. In settling upon the damages th adjuster gives the policy holder the option of taking what is offered or having his policy cancelled. In other cases where trouble is had with policy holders all companies holding concurrent policies cancel their holdings. Such methods are both unjust and unreasonable. Such high-handed methods will do more to encourage small mutual insurance companies than anything else that can be devised. The future of the business in this country depends upon absolute fairness between the companies and their patrons.

Unjust Discrimination.

Fashion is always tender with women o age. It now decrees that they wear a bow of silk and lace where a bald spot might be on their heads. A man is not only not allowed to put rosettes over his bald spots, allowed to put rosettes over his baid spots but is compelled to take off his hat in pub

Unfortunately True. Boston Herald

Let a man accept a public office with the sole determination of making money, no sole determination of making money, no matter by what prostitution of his authority or disregard of law or morals, and the or disregard of law or morals, and the chances that he will succeed are rather better than that he will land in prison. Let his motives be of the highest and his conduct of the purest, and there is a tolerable certainty that he will leave public life poorer than when he entered it.

Wise Women of Our Day.

The 300 miners' wives at Cumberland, Md., who notified the strike leaders that their husbands, while sympathizing with their brethren in Ohlo and Illinois, intended at work in justice to their which notice proved entirely own families—which notice proved entirely effective—have not only voiced the wives' and mothers' side of the sympathy strike question, but have given one more demon-stration of feminine intelligence that may have timely value in the suffrage discus-

Needless Burdens on Fair Shoulders.

Woman suffrage may be well enough as a theoretic principle, and we should very much like to have the assitance of women in the trials and cares of politics, but, bless their dear hearts, we will magnanimously spare them. We are weary of trudging alone to the polls, going to the legislature and to congress, and steering unaided the much buffeted ship of state; but any man who seeks to transfer even a feather's weight of this great burden to the fair, round shoulders of lovely woman is a wretch whom 'twere gross flattery to name a coward. a coward.

A Feminine Napoleon.

Brooklyn is looking around for its female apoleon of finance, who, beginning life as schoolmarm, discounted the pay rolls of achers and finally launched out as a teachers and finally launched out as a heavy lorrower from private parties, paying 9 per cent interest. Her method was study the du one of borrowing from No. 2 to pay No. . Many of her creditors, who are out about \$500,000, say she is a hypnotizer, but it is probable that the 9 per cent had some weight with the lenders. At all events they forget that high interest means bad security, especially when its source is nysterious.

New Departure in Road Improvement.

New Departure in Road Improvement.

New York Tribune.

A novel and extremely interesting experiment is soon to be tried in Ohio. It is a new departure in road improvement, which is claimed by its author to have points of marked superiority over the building of macadamized roads. The plan is to extend the electric railway tracks from cities and towns into the surrounding country, and to construct the roads in such a way that they will be a great saving in horse power wherever such roads are used, since far heavier loads can be drawn on steel tracks with the same force. In two counties of Ohio trial will be made of this system the present year. It need hardly be said that the result will be awaited with much interest not only in Ohio but in other states. The question of road improvement is filling a large place in the public mind nowadays, and anything in the direction of solving it is sure of carnest and respectful attention. Something similar to the Ohio idea was suggested by an English writer years ago, but nothing, we believe, ever came of it.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Washington Post: A Texas evangelist declares that the freedom of the press is the battle cry of infidelity. It is not stated just what unprofessional act this particular

brother has been detected in. Somerville Journal: If a minister wants an increase of salary, it, is generally unwise for him to show his power of keen sarcasm by writing his name with his finger in the dust on the family bible when he is on making a pastoral call.

New York World: It is a curious fact that twice in the history of Dr. Talmage and his tabernacles his ho thip has been burned on a Sunday, the fire appearing in both cases about the time of 13th of the month. History does sometimes

repeat itself. This is not excluding the minister from his privileges as a citizen. It is not cutting the churches from the opportunity of organizing in support of the moral side when ar of morality is before public opinion It is only saving that when they mix i current politics and jump to hasty conclu-sions about political administration they lego their higher powers and become as other oliticians. They less much and gain noth

St. Paul Globe: A Chicago clergyman is endeavoring to establish a church where members of the cloth may resort for debate upon the differences that divide the various fellows. They have no disposition to dis cuss their differences with each other. Each regards himself as infallible, and would refuse to be convinced of error by the mos unanswerable of arguments. prise will die a-bornin'.

Kansas City Star: "A free press is th battle cry of infidelity," shouted Judge Per-kins of Texas at the Southern Methodist conference in Memphis yesterday. Don't get excited, judge, smarter men than you have let the heat under their collars consumthem as a flame. A free press, judge, is no battle cry of infidelity, the bete noir of every hide-bound, parrow sighted, hard-hearted, blood-spilling fanation every inquisitor, every applier of a torch t the martyr, every man who has turned th rack, every bigot and very man-hunter since the printing press began its glorious work A free press has made it possible for men like Judge Perkins to sit in Methodist council without being persecuted as a heretic and burned as an unbeliever.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Kelsey contingent has made its straw-Western towns are not particular about the grass if the Commonweal crowd moves

Mme. Duse's visit to this country nex eason threatens the peace of several theatrical tray spots. Thrice within two weeks have floods dev-

astated Stillwater, Minn. Achange of name is in order. A Paris paper pronounces Mr. Corbett

'unique and marvelous." That's about the way he struck Sullivan and Mitchell. A Coxey contingent composed chiefly of Poles is moving from Indiana to Washington to protest against further foreign immigra

The temporal and the spirituous are co bined in the appointment of Rev. C. M Green, a Peoria preacher, as a whisky gauger.

Keen foresight and a generous supply of sand enables the Union Pacific management to point with pardonable pride to a grease When a Commonweal army strikes a feast

of stewed chicken and ice cream it is not surprising that the parting wrenches several tender cords. Miss Pollard threatens to write a book The friendly interest heretofore manifested

welfare is hereby recalled pending good behavior. Bishop Newman of Omaha was one of the

officiating clergymen at the laying of the corner stone of the new Methodist church and college in Rome on the 9th inst. Emperor William has twenty-seven regimental uniforms, no two made by the same firm. The kaiser understands that it re-

quires several tailors to make a man. Geronimo is now a justice of the prace at Fort Marion, Ala. As he has made his mark in other professions there is a reasonable certainty of his producing novel precdents in legal Lo-re.

Bourke Cockran shook his index finger uner an archbishop's nose and relieved him self of a rhetorical bluff. It is nearly two years since Cockran played a similar n Chicago and was subsequently called and laid down his hand. The once heautiful and hewitching Coun-

ess of Beaconstein, transferred from Austria to Chicago, has taken pity on a local poet, Francis Zuri Stone, and will wed him. Poet Stone achieved distinction and poverty singing the praises of catarrh medicine the old phlagm did not respond to his passioned rhymes it is hoped the new flame will cough up readily.

Governor Flower has approved an amend ment to the New York libel law making it a misdemeanor for "any person who will fully states, delivers or transmits by any means whatever to any manager, publisher, reporter or other employe of a publisher of any newspaper, magazine, publication, periodical or serial any statement concerning any person or corporation which if published therein, would be a libel." Th law will have a discouraging effect on maliBLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Truth is never afraid to wait. Watch the man who flatters you.

A lean dog generally growls the most. The troubles we most fear never happen. A long face is not a passport to heaven. Many a doctor probably enjoys good health because he never takes any of his own medi-

The devil is not wasting much powder on preacher whose religion is all in his head.

Some preachers fail because they do not think it worth while to cultivate common sense.

the grave of his wife who made her get up and light the fire every morning of her life. SALVE FOR LONG SERMONS.

Tid-Bits; Woman leads the world, She used smokeless powder for ages before m ever thought of adopting it.

Galveston News: The first joint discussion was doubtless held over a bone.

Texas Siftings: It is a well known if rather paradoxical fact that cut diamond rates are higher than the original price. Buffalo Courier: "That takes a big wait off my mind," ejaculated the traveling man when he found he was in time to catch a train he thought he had missed.

Harper's Bazar: "What place is this?" Harper's Bazar: "What place is this," asked the society woman as the coachman stopped before her own house. "This, madam," said the footman, "is your home!" "Ah, indeed!" said the lady. "I'm here so little that I had quite forgoiten it."

Kate Field's Washington: Goodman-There's a terrible amount of drinking at Van Soke-No wonder. The sight of so much water is enough to make anyone want a little whisky.

Puck: Senior Partner-Keep a watch on De Ledger's accounts this Junior Partner-Eh? Is he playing the Sentor Partner-Worse! He has moved to the suburbs and is going to raise his own vegetables.

Chicago Record: The Advanced Young

Woman (in the year 2000 A. D.)—Hector, I love you; will you be mine?
He—Ah—excuse me—this is so sudden.
Much as I respect your many admirable traits I cannot marry you—
The Advanced Young Woman—Oh, I beg you to— He (firmly)—But I will be a brother to

Buffalo Courier: She-Why is it they speak of a man as a "strong" candidate? He doesn't have to lift anything, does he? He-Er-not exactly; but his friends all He-Er-not exactly; but expect him to carry the day.

Atlanta Constitution: A man was being tried for hog stealing in a southwest Georgia justice court. He had an accomplice in the theft, to whom the judge said: "You knew this fellow stole that hog?" "I dld, your honor." "And yet, you helped him eat it?" "I did, your honor; but he was a sickly man, an' if he'd ha' eat that whole hog he'd ha' died certain!"

RESIGNATION

Good by," said the politician, It is time to forbear in the worry and care Of a hurrying life like mine. So here is my resignation,

Of fortune my cup is full;" But they found it had—it's a fact most A string to insure a pull.

The Gospel of Discontent. Kansas City Star.

What a kettle of fish is stewing these days! Here are the troops marching up and down the west keeping train thieves out of the Union Pacific cars in Washington and Oregon, here are nearly 500 car. out of the Union Pacific cars in Washington and Oregon, here are nearly 500 car stcalers on the government reservation at Leavenworth and a lot of hired men in Kansas running over the state trying to get others to quit work and live on the interest of their debts. Everywhere the doctrine that the user has more rights than the owner of property is preached, and law is coming to mean a prejudice against the successful man and a protection for the failures.

RAINY DAY IN A GARRET.

Nixon Waterman in Chicago Mail. We could not play at tennis, le cercle croquet, could not venture out of doors that rainy summer day; t yet by me unheeded was the shadows in the skies. the skies, but sunny weather in the smile of Veda's eyes. Within the roomy attic such folly games we Why should I at the patter of the rain drops be dismayed?

And in our joy I often thought if she would only share it, I'd have my life one rainy day with Veda The years a score have hurried by since that glad afternoon.
Which she and I so gayly passed with heart and heart in tune;
The sunny locks that lay across her brow are streaked with gray.

But love is just as young and glad within our hearts today. Sometimes the clouds have crossed our paths and hidden all the blue. Yet all the while affection's sun was shining A yoke is light and easy with two steadfast hearts to share it, And love can make life's rainy days de-

BROWNING, KING

The largest makers and sollers of fine clothes on earth,

Your money's worth or your money bac'c,

Novelties in Suits. Something different from what you get else-



where-exclusive styles. That's the kind of goods we are showing in suits for men and boys. They are cut in the latest styleright up-to-date with a varied assortment of colors and designs large enough to satisfy every taste. It seems as though we have told this often enough to have everybody know it. Most people do, but there are some people who think that our highclass clothing is high priced.

'Taint so. We only ask \$2.50 for a Boy's handsome suit, and for \$8.50 you get an up-to-date Man's suit Higher priced ones are low priced, compared with what you used to pay.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

S. W. Cor. Fifteenth and Douglas Streets.