

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

B. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$5.00...

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Rosewater, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of April, 1899, was as follows:

Net total sales, 737,240. Net daily average, 24,574. GEORGE B. ROSEWATER, Notary Public.

It will be in order now for Mark Twain to say whether he had the most fun with the Austrian emperor or with the Austrian Reichstag.

The cannon cracker is commencing his harvest of fingers and hands a little early this season. The crop bids fair to come fully up to the average.

If it required six years to ascertain that the railroads want two years more to rebuild the Sixteenth street viaduct, how long will it take to secure one on Twenty-fourth street?

The new president of Yale university has been promoted from the professorship of political economy. This is a case where the dismal science has not proved so dismal after all.

The gloom which settled over the town when Casey struck out must have been the sunshine of paradise beside the pall caused by Tod Sloan losing fourteen straight races over in England.

An Indiana woman only 20 years old has disposed of her fifth husband by shooting him. If the courts are expeditious she hopes to be on the matrimonial market again without serious delay.

Jerry Simpson says he is glad ex-Senator Peffer has deserted the populist party, as Peffer's peculiarities brought ridicule upon himself, and incidentally upon the party. Jerry is becoming particular since he commenced to wear socks.

It is now proposed to enlist Macabebes in the Philippines to fight the Tagals. If they are as good sprinters as Aguinaldo's followers sporting authorities will be compelled to revise all their records after the two forces have had their first engagement.

Evidence of the near approach of the sailing of the First Nebraska for home is found in the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Colton's successor as collector of the port of Manila. It is altogether likely that within a couple of weeks the men will be homeward bound.

General Manderson is reputed to be diplomatic and generally strokes the cat down the fur. But in his speech at Denver he seems to have thrown diplomacy to the winds and rubbed the Colorado fur the wrong way when he twitted his auditors on their peculiar political notions.

It is a long time since an ex-president of the United States has visited Europe. Not having had an opportunity to entertain an American president since General Grant made his tour of the world, the French republic will properly honor this country by honoring ex-President Harrison.

The world will long remember what the governor of North Carolina said to his southern neighbor. The message sent by an automobile by the mayor of Cleveland to the mayor of New York was certainly not of so moving a nature or a good Tammanyite would have risen from his bed to receive it.

The Cuban soldiers failed to make a rush for the \$3,000,000 donation tendered them by the United States, and their former officers are greatly delighted thereat. They may think it is their turn to laugh, but their poor dupes who are likely to be in sore need of the money in the near future are not likely to reap much pleasure from the transaction.

The United States supreme court has decided that telephone companies have no right to plant poles in city streets by virtue of the congressional legislation of the '90's giving that right to telegraph companies. This means that before a telephone system can be put into any town a special franchise must be secured and a decided impetus may be expected in the franchise granting business.

A GRATIFYING ANNOUNCEMENT.

Citizens of Omaha will be gratified over the announcement that the clearing house embargo has been removed and this city will again be given credit in the weekly clearings exhibits for all the business transacted between local banks. This should effectively put an end to the damaging and defamatory reports that have made it appear to the world that business in Omaha has been on the decline when in fact it has been steadily increasing.

To the investing public and business community the relative rank of the clearing house cities and the comparative increase or decrease when the figures are placed alongside of those for corresponding periods of the previous year not only stamp their importance as financial and commercial centers, but are taken to furnish indisputable evidence of business progress or retrogression. For this reason it is to the interest of everyone concerned in Omaha's welfare that the place it has attained, measured by its banking transactions, be jealously guarded and advantage taken of every opportunity to improve it.

Our commercial rivals are keenly alive to the benefits that accrue from stable clearings exhibits and they alone will refuse to share the satisfaction Omaha will enjoy in having the statistics for this city restored to their old basis.

Incidentally, it may not be out of place to remark that The Bee has been unceasingly exerting itself from the beginning of the clearing house controversy to arouse the bankers to a realization of the necessity of applying a speedy remedy. As The Bee's efforts in this direction were not seconded by any other newspaper, it has a right to regard the achievement of the result as in a large measure due to its vigorous voicing of the popular demand.

It is gratifying to note that the Cuban soldiers at Havana appear to be determined not to accept American money and surrender their arms and it will not be surprising if this shall prove to be the general feeling, although it is thought possible that in other provinces, where there is less hostility to Gomez, a portion at least of the Cuban army will take the money and comply with the conditions. It is reported from Santa Clara province that the commands are to be disbanded and the arms surrendered to the alcaides, but the men will accept no money. This apparently is simply a manifestation of Cuban pride. They do not want what they regard as a charity. It is a very senseless pride, of course, but it widely prevails. Evidently these people have no appreciation whatever of the generosity of our government in this matter and take no account of the enormous expenditure it has made in liberating them from Spanish rule.

Yesterday's experience indicates that the United States authorities will not pay out any considerable portion of the \$3,000,000, yet it is possible that after a few days the minds of the Cubans will change under the temptation of glittering piles of gold and silver. How long it is proposed to hold the offer open is not stated, but it is to be presumed that General Brooke will be in no hurry to withdraw it, but will give the Cubans ample time for sober reflection.

Much that was said by Mr. Bryan at the St. Louis dinner in regard to trusts will be generally approved. He showed that he has made a somewhat careful investigation of the character of the monopolistic combinations and his definition of them is in the main accurate. But when he talked of a remedy for the trusts he was vague and indefinite. He said that the trust hides behind the federal constitution when attacked by state legislation and shields itself behind its state charter when attacked in the federal courts, and declared: "No remedy will be complete that is not co-extensive with the federal government. If the extinguishment of the trusts is left to state legislation, the public at large will be victimized as long as a single state will furnish a robbers' roost where the spoils collected in other states can be divided." Mr. Bryan does not agree with the supreme court of the United States that the best protection of the people against trusts would be found in state legislation.

What did he mean by a remedy "co-extensive with the federal government?" He probably had in mind an amendment to the federal constitution giving larger authority to congress to deal with the combinations. It is not a new idea nor is it one that is at all likely to alarm the trusts. If we must wait for an amendment to the constitution of the United States before the monopolistic combinations can be suppressed we may prepare for a long period of trust extortion. An amendment to the constitution must be proposed by two-thirds of both houses of congress and ratified by three-fourths of the states. With the powerful influence that the combinations exert, political and otherwise, it would be almost impossible to get the vote in congress necessary to propose a constitutional amendment intended to break up the trusts and it would be even less possible to secure for such an amendment the ratification of the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. The time may come when this can be done, but in our judgment it is very remote and to propose it as the only remedy for trust monopoly is virtually to say to the trusts that they will be allowed to flourish indefinitely.

The opinion of Mr. Bryan as to the futility of state anti-trust legislation may have a tendency to discourage those who accept his views from attempting such legislation. It must be admitted that not much has been accomplished by the states with such legislation, but none the less we believe the supreme court was correct in its opinion that the power is in the states to protect their people against the trusts and the fact that their efforts to do so have not had more satisfactory results is due in part to de-

fects in their laws and in no small degree to inadequate efforts to enforce them. The problem is difficult, but it is not impossible of solution. The power of congress to deal with it is, it is true, limited, but supplemented by judicious state legislation it will, we have no doubt, be found adequate. If Mr. Bryan's view of the only remedy for trusts be admitted, the fight against them might as well be abandoned.

WHAT OMAHA HAS A RIGHT TO EXPECT. The Greater America Exposition is a fixed fact. Whether this enterprise will fully realize the promises and expectations of its promoters will depend upon circumstances.

Whether carried out as a public or private enterprise, the people of Omaha have a right to insist that it be conducted as not to throw discredit upon the city or detract from the reputation it has gained through the successful exposition of 1898. Whether in active sympathy with the impending exposition or indifferent to its success from the financial standpoint, no citizen of Omaha can remain indifferent to its outcome from the standpoint of public morals and good government.

The Transmississippi Exposition may have been entirely above criticism in all respects, but its managers did their best to protect their patrons from imposition and loss. In addition to the safeguards afforded by the police and the exposition guard, the management employed at considerable expense special expert detectives to keep the grounds clear of professional thieves and crooks of every description. One of the first rules adopted by the executive committee of the Transmississippi Exposition ordered the absolute exclusion of all gambling resorts and schemes of questionable honesty. Most tempting proposals for concessions for trapping the ignorant and fleecing dupes were unceremoniously rejected.

The people of Omaha have a right to expect and insist that the same course be pursued on the exposition grounds this year. The community will not tolerate gambling resorts in the guise of Midway concessions, nor will it countenance pool selling on hippodrome grounds in defiance of law, by electric light or by daylight. Whatever games or sport the exposition management may have license on the grounds should be without gambling features.

Every precaution should, moreover, be taken to exclude from the grounds all disreputable characters and criminals who seek victims in crowded public places. Inasmuch as the city police force has been reduced nearly one-third in numbers since last year, the policing will necessarily have to be provided by the exposition and the responsibility for law enforcement will rest upon its management.

A DISQUIETING SITUATION. The negotiations in regard to the Alaskan boundary question, according to advices both from London and Washington, have reached an almost hopeless stage. The Canadian government, it appears, will not recede from or modify its demands and our government is equally firm in adhering to the position it has taken. A portion of the London press approves the attitude of Canada, a leading journal declaring it to be patriotic, while as to the imperial government it is absolutely controlled in the matter by the Canadian government. It is said that the British foreign office was disposed to compromise, but Canada would agree to nothing of the kind and the foreign office yielded. There is little reason to expect any change in the Canadian attitude and it may be regarded as certain that our government will not make the concessions demanded.

Thus the situation has become decidedly disquieting and in view of the reported fact that our government is considering measures of retaliation, very serious. It is announced from Washington that the secretary of state has referred to the secretary of the treasury the arrangement of a plan to protect the interests of the United States, the course said to be in contemplation being to strike at the trade of Canada with the United States. Whether or not such action would induce the Canadian government ultimately to modify its demands respecting Alaska is altogether problematical, but the immediate result would probably be to inaugurate a commercial war between the Dominion and the United States which would necessarily be bad for both countries. There can be no doubt that a retaliatory policy on the part of the United States would be promptly met by a like policy on the part of Canada and this would very likely in a short time assume proportionate disastrous to the trade between the two countries. The United States would be the heavier loser, our annual exports to the Dominion considerably exceeding in value our imports from there. There would be created, also, a feeling of unfriendliness that would very likely become bitter and might have very serious consequences. Canadian influence would be exerted in England against the United States with more or less effect in impairing the cordial relations now subsisting between the two nations.

These dangers may be averted by the application to this issue of a broad and enlightened statesmanship, by a disposition on both sides to make fair and honorable concessions. Unfortunately the spirit manifested by the Canadians does not warrant the hope of anything of this kind from that source. The men in power in the Dominion have not shown either enlightened statesmanship or a spirit of fairness in relation to the questions in controversy between Canada and the United States, but rather that they are actuated by a grasping desire and an unwillingness to give an equivalent for what they ask. A Canadian writer says: "Canada has many of the peculiarities of a spoiled child and ventures upon many manifestations of these peculiarities that would not be attempted but for trust in the protection of the motherland. Many of its public men, and possibly a majority of its people, seem to

lack all sense of proper proportion, when considering the adjustment of international conditions. The impossibility of the successful coercion of 75,000,000 people by 5,000,000 people is not understood. Foolish dreams of bringing the United States to terms by withholding saw logs, nickel and other natural products are indulged in. Our vagaries and our senseless impudence are a source of annoyance to English statesmen, who look at times with ill-concealed disgust upon our actions." It remains to be seen how far the "motherland" will go in supporting the foolish dreams and vagaries of this "spoiled child."

REVIVING ANCIENT CUSTOMS. At the recent so-called anti-trust dinner given to the representatives of Jeffersonian democracy in the city of St. Louis the toastmaster delivered himself of the following introductory: Fellow Democrats—in the days of the early republics it was the custom to hold great feasts, at which matters of grave import to the nation were discussed. The feasts held by the medieval kings and the early emperors had their significance in more ways than the mere display of opulence and riches. Men were gathered together and seated at festal boards, and the groundwork laid for the reception of arguments at its conclusion. The destinies of nations, policies of parties, the unmaking and the making of men have been accomplished at the dining board. Lately, this custom of political discussions at dinners and banquets has been revived. The custom of public dinners dates back much further than medieval times. The bible contains the stories of feasts where the appointed amused themselves by chipping off the ears and hands of captive monarchs. The same historic book describes a great dinner given at Babylon when the descendant of Nimrod read upon the wall the fate that was to befall him and his people. And the medieval kings and emperors who meditated in great dinners are reported frequently to have dropped under the table in a state of exhilaration that incapacitated them from discussing and fixing the destinies of nations.

It becomes a matter of grave doubt, therefore, whether the revival of the feasts of that ancient kings and emperors revealed in glorious dissipation will commend itself to the rising generation of Americans. While public dinners may afford occasions for hilarious social intercourse, men gathered together, seated at festal boards and gorged with high-priced viands and high-priced liquors are in no condition to discuss intelligently and soberly either the destinies of nations or policies of parties. On the contrary these convivial reunions have repeatedly unnerved the very men whose political fortunes they were intended to promote. Foolish things said in banquet halls cannot be unsaid when the appeal is made from Peter drunk to Peter sober, and the most brilliant after-dinner talker often spoils the most carefully and cunningly laid plans of prudent politicians and crafty statesmen.

The president of the British Institute of Mining Engineers predicts that within fifty years Great Britain will be practically dependent upon the United States for coal, iron and steel, and that the next generations of Britishers will find an alliance with the United States absolutely imperative for the maintenance of the British navy and merchant marine. It is probable that this is an overdrawn picture, yet it presents nothing that should be discouraging to Americans. American resources, when they are fully developed, will make it industrially supreme, and while this country has a practically inexhaustible supply of raw materials the countries of Europe are constantly getting closer to the limit which must check their productive capacities. At the same time we may expect revolutions in mechanical methods, and it is possible that before the coal fields of Great Britain are worked out some system of propelling vessels may be devised in which coal will not be an essential factor.

For the most unique, double back-action political mechanism commended to the present state house machine. When the reform governor attempted to oust the reform superintendent of the Kearney Reform school he announced that the unfitness of the superintendent was so flagrant that he would not allow him to retain office under him a moment longer than necessary. Three months later he commissioned him with a new appointment. When the same governor attempted to appoint a new superintendent of the Beatrice Institute for the Feeble Minded he assured the old superintendent that there was nothing objectionable in his record, but that for personal reasons he desired a change. When the deposed superintendent takes the governor at his word he prefers charges against him, alleging all sorts of disqualifications and misdemeanors. It is plain that the mistake of the Beatrice superintendent was in not being a bad man in the first place.

According to the report of one of the British commercial attaches at Madrid, Spain, notwithstanding the setback given it by its disastrous war with the United States, has still made considerable progress commercially and industrially during the year 1898. One result of the war has been to awaken the Spanish authorities to the necessity of bestowing more care upon its trade relations and to reorganize the ground lost by its separation from its colonies through entrance into other markets. The new south in our own country has become such since the period of reconstruction, and the defeat suffered at the hands of the United States may produce a new Spain.

A paper read before the Conference of Charities and Corrections by the superintendent of the Pontiac, Ill., reformatory presents some interesting figures on the relation of crime and cigarette smoking, particularly among the young. According to his statements 92 per cent of the boys coming to that institution are excessive users of cigarettes. It does not neces-

sarily follow that these boys were all led into criminal careers by the use of cigarettes, since in many cases probably the reverse is true—that they acquired the cigarette habit by virtue of vicious surroundings. There can be no doubt, however, that their use by the young and immature blunts the sensibilities and debases mentally in addition to being injurious physically. Just what percentage in the reformatory were brought there through the stunting and mentally deforming influence of the cigarette is pure speculation, but it is doubtless considerable.

Information gathered by Iowa railway managers indicates that Iowa farmers are not holding so much of last year's corn crop as of the 1897 crop at the same time last year. There is estimated to be a surplus of 7,000,000 bushels, however, stored along one line of railway, over half of which is still in the hands of the growers. The prospective increase in acreage for the present year is assigned as the reason for the recent large sales.

Governor Roosevelt in his proclamation convening the special session of the New York legislature expresses the belief that he can count on the help of the corporations in seeing the franchise tax bill put in proper form, instead of counting them, as heretofore, as opponents of every scheme of a more just distribution of the tax burdens. We fear Governor Roosevelt is entirely too credulous.

Not so long ago the iron furnaces were looking for some place where they could sell their product, and many of them, being unable to find it, closed down. Now the puzzle is to produce enough to supply the demand and the consumers of pigiron are at their wits' end, too. Still there are calamity howlers in Omaha who insist the evidences of prosperity are purely local.

The flagship Brooklyn, constructed in an Omaha florist's conservatory and presented to Admiral Schley as a souvenir of his voyage across the continent, has been placed in dry dock on Pike's Peak, where it will rest until judgment day, like Noah's ark did on the crest of Ararat.

Washington Post: "The great mistake of the American commissioners at Manila is in requiring the Filipinos to lay down their arms. What is needed to insure peace is to make them lay down their legs."

The most difficult problem Chicago has tackled since the fire is how a man can collect his property for taxes at \$250 and collect, in case of fire, \$2,500 insurance on the same. Ask the assessors.

A suggestive feature of the statistics of imports from our new dependencies is the return from Hawaii of \$2,412 worth of empty beer kegs, and \$2,327 worth of empty beer kegs. The country will hail with more or less pride the fact that the Kanakas are absorbing American spirits.

There were several Solomons disguised in that Jersey jury which decided that an able-bodied courtierman, James H. who was 74 at the time, carried a chair around with him so he could rest while he worked and took thirty days to shake thirty bushels of corn worth \$7.50, had earned exactly \$5 in five months. His exhausting work was equal to that of the cash man who is equal to penance for "anxiety of mind."

According to his brother, John D. Flower, the late ex-governor, "did not strive to pile up a great fortune for himself. His estate is worth only \$6,000,000." A mere pittance, surely, measured by the New York standard. Still there are several people in this great land who would consider themselves comfortably fluffed with one-sixteenth part of it.

Chicago Times-Herald: "It is suggested that the Philippines be renamed and put upon the map as the Dewey Islands. That name would be doubly appropriate in the rainy season."

Wonders Continued to Speech. St. Louis Republic: "If Tesla's inventive skill could duplicate Tesla's talk, he would simply make all the inventors, from Archimedes down, look like a bent lead quarter with a hole in it."

Still the Shallow Murmur. Baltimore American: "The calamity howlers who three years ago endeavored to persuade the people into believing that money is disgracefully scarce in this country would make little impression on those individuals who find investments somewhat less plentiful than capital."

Increased Postal Revenue. Philadelphia Record: "The industrial revival has had the effect of greatly increasing the postal revenues of the government. It is assured that the receipts will aggregate nearly \$100,000,000 this fiscal year as contrasted with a recent average of less than \$80,000,000. One result of this will be to advance many more post offices than usual to the next higher class, and with the advance will go larger pay to the postmasters. The returns indicate that some 100 fourth-class offices will be lifted to the third class, and as many more from the third to the second class, while a few will pass from the second to the highest class. On the other hand, the number of offices to be reduced in rank will be exceptionally small. Although increased receipts entail an increase in expenditures, it would seem as though such an enlarged business as is now being transacted ought to wipe out the postal deficit."

EXIT OF THE DRAUGHT HORSE. Coming of the Automobiles Insures a Rest for the Weary. Philadelphia Record: "The substitution of electric motors for horses in street car service had accomplished nothing more beneficial than the removal of thousands of horses from the streets and from stables in the congested districts of cities where the heat and discomfort would have been worth all that the change cost, but the introduction of the new motor power has done much more than this for the public benefit. Poor people who are compelled to live in the slums are now able to ride out to the country on Sundays, holidays and hot summer evenings at a small expense and the trolley system has made it possible for whole armies of workmen and their families to migrate to the suburbs, where they may live in neat houses and have pure air, pure water and many other luxuries which they cannot obtain in the cities at any price. When we add these advantages to those before mentioned we can truly say that the change from horses to electric motors in street car service has been worth far more than the cost of the installation of the operating plants."

The first practical electric street railway was laid down in Richmond, Va., only about twelve years ago. In 1823 about 2,000 miles of electric railway were built, making about 15,000 miles altogether. The capital stock of all of the electric railways in the country is not far short of \$1,000,000,000 and the total liabilities of the roads exceed \$1,500,000,000. It is stated that 2,600,000,000 passengers were carried in the electric cars in 1898 and calculations have been made showing that the loss of life to passengers is only one to every 23,000,000 carried. Other figures show that since 1893 the number of horses in the country has fallen off 2,500,000 as a result of the substitution of electric motors for horses on street car lines. The value of ordinary horses has declined so greatly that it no longer pays to raise them and bands of wild horses are now roaming through some regions of the west, having been abandoned by their owners a few years ago.

BLASTS FROM RAMS' HORN.

Adversity is often a blessing. Friendship is worth more than its gifts. Theology may change, but the gospel does not. Often we don't like to be alone for fear of meeting our worst enemy. Delight in our neighbor's inferiority does us more harm than any act of his. Little men measure themselves by each other, great men by the golden rule. Some preachers aim to make plain things mysterious instead of making mysterious things plain. God will not trust the church with souls that is not honest in its stewardship of His money. True religion may find its dining table in the church, but its workshop will be in the world. Don't hide in the cellar of complaint and talk as though the sun had gone out of business. The question of the real estate of your soul is more profitable than the price of city lots. Trouble is like a mudhole: it's easy enough to get in, but takes all one's power to get out. The evil conditions within us give us more unhappiness than the evil conditions outside of us. Many good people prefer to take all the risks themselves, rather than let the church catch any disease from the root of all evil.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Poet Laureate Austin ought to have his license revoked. George Fear is calmly waiting the festive dollar in Iowa, and Albert Watts is similarly occupied in Indiana. Speaking about flying machines, American inventors might secure valuable tips by studying the Filipinos. An American also is said to be growing in favor in Cuba. "Johnny, Give Up Your Gun" is not one of them. The heirs of Adam have at last come into their own—at least the heirs residing at Joliet, Ill., and they will divide \$70,000. The majority will huddle as usual. The great mistake of the American commissioners at Manila is in requiring the Filipinos to lay down their arms. What is needed to insure peace is to make them lay down their legs.

Chicago Post: "What makes you so sure she will accept you when you propose?" "Well, rather. You know she's an only child, and she's had me all evening that her father had always wanted a son."

Philadelphia North American: "Aren't you ashamed of yourself to come home at this hour in such a condition?" "Let's 'talk' it up," he explained, apologetically. "I 'thou' I oughter 'a' sumpin' ter show fer 'er time I wasted."

Chicago News: "Advertising is a great thing." "Any special proof?" "Yes, the Widow Fabney advertised her horse for sale, and the widower who came to look at it fell in love with her."

Detroit Journal: "But I am a poor girl!" protested the American, sobbing. "This grace struggle is a serious problem." "We'll arrange a plan of easy payments," he now exclaimed, "and enter in his arms and kissing away her tears."

Detroit Free Press: "Why does Miss Lettice go to New York?" "When everybody knows she is 40?" "Perhaps she is trying to take advantage of the speculative instinct in men."

Washington Star: "The gradual accumulation of wealth in a few hands," said the rich young man, "is a serious problem." "True," replied the poor girl, "but in individual cases danger may be at least partially eliminated by securing the proper assistance in disposing of what accumulations. These are, you know, some fields of human endeavor in which woman is pre-eminent."

When the lights are burning low, And the evening shadows fall, Then I hear sweet voices calling, Calling softly on my prayer, And this message they are bringing: "Night is falling through the air, Claim its hour by time for prayer, When the lights are burning low."

When the lights are burning low, Comes my love with accents tender; Sweetest homage he doth render, And for blessing asks no number. On his head my prayers upgo, And I hear the voices singing: "Christ himself was such as he, And for ever his guide shall be, When the lights are burning low."

When the lights are burning low, And the evening shadows fall, We shall be beyond recalling, Where the gentle breeze blow, And the voices shall be saying: "God is guiding now their feet, We shall make the way complete, While the lights are burning low."

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SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Post: The other ministers need not despair. There will be heresy trials enough to go around if they will patiently wait their turn. Chicago Times-Herald: A New Jersey preacher has described the pulpit as becoming a hotel keeper. He said that he is reported in New York. Why should his critics permit their anger to go into the streets for want of listeners inside the church? Kansas City Star: It will be a surprise to many people to learn that the Russian orthodox church is strong enough in the United States to muster a convention of seventy delegates. Religions of all kinds flourish in the United States without government aid. Detroit Journal: A Denver, Colo., church organization, which is without a building to worship in, has had a building burned, has leased a gold mine and will run it for the money that is in it until enough of profit is made to erect a new building. The experiment will be watched with interest. Here in Detroit we have churches, or at least pastors, that are more or less in politics through frequent discussion in the pulpits of political affairs, but their devotion has not been made for the church mine with course, to be run on the golden rule principle, and as some churches admit only consecrated Christians to their choir, so the Denver church should allow only miners who are also Christians and members of the church to attend. Moreover, it levels its stairs, steps and shafts. Moreover, it must start a small revolution in the business by not working Sunday.

DOMESTIC IDEALS. Chicago Record: "Smith, do you believe that wives would vote as their husbands decide?" "I haven't decided. Well, that shows how little you know about men."

Ohio State Journal: Accepted Sultana. "She is a telephone girl—Oh, mercy me! Let's 'talk' it up." "Let's 'talk' it up."

Detroit Free Press: "I love to make visits in the morning." "Do you the other women are busy cleaning house, and it is so funny to see them try to act glad to see me."

Chicago Post: "What makes you so sure she will accept you when you propose?" "Well, rather. You know she's an only child, and she's had me all evening that her father had always wanted a son."

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Chicago News: "Advertising is a great thing." "Any special proof?" "Yes, the Widow Fabney advertised her horse for sale, and the widower who came to look at it fell in love with her."

Detroit Journal: "But I am a poor girl!" protested the American, sobbing. "This grace struggle is a serious problem." "We'll arrange a plan of easy payments," he now exclaimed, "and enter in his arms and kissing away her tears."

Detroit Free Press: "Why does Miss Lettice go to New York?" "When everybody knows she is 40?" "Perhaps she is trying to take advantage of the speculative instinct in men."

Washington Star: "The gradual accumulation of wealth in a few hands," said the rich young man, "is a serious problem." "True," replied the poor girl, "but in individual cases danger may be at least partially eliminated by securing the proper assistance in disposing of what accumulations. These are, you know, some fields of human endeavor in which woman is pre-eminent."

When the lights are burning low, And the evening shadows fall, Then I hear sweet voices calling, Calling softly on my prayer, And this message they are bringing: "Night is falling through the air, Claim its hour by time for prayer, When the lights are burning low."

When the lights are burning low, Comes my love with accents tender; Sweetest homage he doth render, And for blessing asks no number. On his head my prayers upgo, And I hear the voices singing: "Christ himself was such as he, And for ever his guide shall be, When the lights are burning low."

When the lights are burning low, And the evening shadows fall, We shall be beyond recalling, Where the gentle breeze blow, And the voices shall be saying: "God is guiding now their feet, We shall make the way complete, While the lights are burning low."

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