

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

Published every morning. Terms of subscription: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$4.00; Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$5.00; Six Months, \$2.50; Three Months, \$1.50; Sunday Bee, One Year, \$3.00; Saturday Bee, One Year, \$3.00; Weekly Bee, One Year, \$3.00.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Tschuck, 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 June, 1939, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include Total, Net daily average, and Net total.

Parties leaving for the summer. Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office, in person or by mail.

Superintendent O'Brien of the state fisheries has given up his fisherman's rig to the new ring that will manage the fisheries as it does all other state institutions.

Colorado people should put a guard around the golden girl which they propose to send to the Paris exposition. Some impetuous foreign nobleman is likely to carry her off.

Ten thousand applications have been filed for commissions in the ten new regiments to be organized for the army. What an attraction shoulder straps have for the American born with a thirst for glory.

The New York Central is said to be a family railroad. A family that can depend upon the dividends of a system capitalized for something like \$300,000,000 will always be able to keep the wolf from its door.

Cablegrams report that several of the women who attended the international woman's congress took tea with the queen. Reports are silent as to what visiting Americans took coffee with the prince of Wales.

The Iowa campaign is beginning to become quite interesting, as well as grotesque. Mrs. Congressman Dooliver and the wives of several other silver-tongued orators are listed to take part in the senatorial races.

One of the necessary qualifications for a position at the tail end of the democratic national ticket next year is a barrel with a bung hole of ample capacity and not too tight. John R. McLean is being urged as one who fills all the requirements.

Ex-Vice President Stevenson in a recent address urged lawyers to take up politics. The advice is a work of supererogation. They are already in politics, and if there is anything they have not taken possession of it is because the object was beyond their reach or nailed down.

Mortgage records of Nebraska counties continue to show a rapid decrease in farm mortgages. If anything, the ratio of cancelled indebtedness to new mortgages is increasing. With such a record at this time of the year what will happen when the growing crop has been converted into money?

According to reports systematically disseminated from Seattle every pack train and every scow returning from the Klondike is loaded with gold nuggets. If all these stories were true, gold would soon be as common as brass. These golden-hued visions are, however, the figment of the fertile imagination of Seattle reporters subsidized to keep up the Klondike excitement.

Mr. Bryan condemns the attorney general of the United States for failing to enforce the federal anti-trust laws, but nobody has ever heard Mr. Bryan condemn the attorney general of Nebraska for refusing to enforce the anti-trust laws in his own state. The attorney general of the United States is a republican and the attorney general of Nebraska is a populist. Hence these steers.

The second quarter of the year 1899 records fewer business failures than during any similar period for twenty-five years. When the increase in number of business concerns over any period back of that time is taken into consideration the percentage of failures is found to be less than during any similar period in the history of the United States. Still there are men who think they are smart enough to be president of this great country who deny there is any prosperity in the land.

WHY WE PARTED COMPANY.

Ever since my withdrawal from the directory of the Greater America Exposition I have been subjected to misrepresentation and abuse. It was first charged that falling to rule the enterprise I was bent on its ruin, when as a matter of fact I had declined successively every honor or position tendered, including that of president, director-general and member of the executive committee. Then it was asserted that I had taken offense at the selection of Con Gallagher as general superintendent of grounds and buildings and falling to unhorse him I had cut the lines and turned my back upon the management with which I had been associated in an advisory capacity. This also is a fiction scarcely worth contradicting.

The motives that impelled my action were founded on the conscientious conviction that the men who undertake an enterprise dependent upon public confidence and public favor must keep faith with the public. When the project of a second exposition was first broached I was loth to give it countenance although it seemed a pity to dismantle the white palaces constructed for the Transmississippi Exposition and to abandon the enchanting lagoon and the picturesque bluff park. Later on, when I sounded President McKinley and members of his cabinet and found greater encouragement than could be anticipated I became convinced that an exposition, thoroughly tropical in its main features, and devoted to the illustration of the civilization of the new possessions in the West India Islands, the Sandwich Islands and the Philippines would attract popular attention in every section of the country and afford a basis for a more successful exposition, if such a thing could be, than that of 1898.

Inbued with that conviction I fell in with the movement for a colonial exposition and gave its promoters not only active support but placed at their disposal whatever information I possessed by reason of two years' service in organizing and managing the old exposition.

At every stage up to the month of February repeated assurances were given by the prime movers that the plan outlined by me for a gorgeously tropical show would be carried out in every important particular. This plan contemplated (1) the repair and embellishment of the main buildings with architectural changes to carry out the ideal; (2) the rearrangement of the landscape on tropical lines with an avenue of Cuban or Sandwich Island palm trees and other tropical plants; (3) the purchase of native products of field, orchard and factory of Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, including household articles, implements of war, vehicles, etc.; (4) the purchase of live domestic animals of those countries and at least 500 cages of tropical birds to be distributed inside the buildings and throughout the grounds. Lastly, the importation of representative natives of the various races inhabiting the new possessions in sufficient numbers to make a respectable showing.

This program was endorsed by the Board of Directors and appeared to meet the approval of the executive committee. Its practicability was assured beyond a doubt providing the necessary funds were forthcoming. The failure of congress to grant recognition to the exposition made the carrying out of this program imperative because even with the most cordial good will of the heads of departments at Washington comparatively little could be added to the volume of exhibits without which no exposition can successfully bid for popular favor. In view of the military occupation of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and the unsettled condition, even of Hawaii, it became essential to secure the co-operation of the government as far as the law would permit. Inasmuch as nobody connected with the new exposition was in position to solicit this co-operation I was induced to make a trip to Washington soon after congress adjourned, accompanied by Dr. Miller, who was enabled through my intervention to secure promises of support without which there would have been no possible chance to exhibit anything colonial.

On my return from Washington I began to dawn upon me that the executive committee had secretly committed itself to an entirely different plan. While ostensibly organizing for a Greater America exhibit, with the colonial feature as the chief attraction, they conceived the idea of a cheap John Exposition with a cayenne pepper Midway as the drawing card. The turning point was reached at a meeting of the executive committee with the advisory board. In submitting a detailed estimate of the outlay for carrying out the original plan, covering original cost of buildings and their repair and adornment, cost of materials to be imported, advertising and maintenance up to July 1—aggregating \$250,000—I met with a cold rebuff that convinced me that there was no intention on the part of the dominant power to do anything more than work up concessions for the Midway which were to serve as substitutes for the much vaunted exhibits from the new possessions. The need of a director general had been repeatedly pointed out, but when venturing to present the name of General Sumner, then commander of the Department of the Missouri, for this position I was asked by Director Kitchen: "What are we to do?" To this I retorted: "You'll have enough to do to finance the exposition, make contracts for improvements and generally supervise the receipts and disbursements of the exposition, which needs an executive head who can devote his entire time and energy to the general supervision of affairs on the grounds."

"And what am I to do if there is to be a director general?" exclaimed Dr. Miller, apparently nettled by the idea. "As president of the exposition you will have enough to do to receive and entertain guests, issue commissions, preside at public receptions and do the dignity business generally."

These pointers seemed to conceal the atmosphere all around me and within the next thirty minutes my decision to sever all relations to the enterprise was reached. The rejection of General Sumner was enough to show that I was dealing with men who either had no con-

ception of the magnitude of their task or no conscientious scruples as to their moral obligations to the community in general and patrons of the exposition in particular. I regarded the opportunity to secure the services of a man like General Sumner as most fortunate for the promotion of the work in hand. Besides being a man of high executive ability the general was intimately connected with men ranking high in army circles and in the departments. In urging his selection I certainly could not be truthfully charged with an attempt to subvert any personal or political end. My personal acquaintance with General Sumner covered only a few months and I do not know today with what political party he affiliates. The duplicity of the ruling majority of the executive committee was shown when they asked ten directors to wait on me to induce me to reconsider my resignation and on the very same day packed the Board of Directors with half a dozen dummies, including the steward at Mr. Kitchen's kitchen and the chief floor walker at Mr. Hayden's store, and gave as their excuse the fear that Rosewater would exert a controlling influence in the board.

The most sublime piece of audacious faking was the pressure brought upon the republican cabinet and president to come to the rescue of a private speculative enterprise and to place the government transports at their disposal free of charge for bringing from Havana, Honolulu and Manila Midway aerobats, jugglers and high kickers of the gentler sex under color of exhibits for a great colonial exposition. In this I must confess I was used as a catspaw primarily with others who believed that the managers of the exposition were acting in good faith.

I scarcely need to relate that nobody inside or outside of Omaha is more vitally interested in its future prosperity than I am and for that reason I cannot afford to be affiliated with any speculative scheme that is calculated to bring discredit upon the city and has a tendency to demoralize its population without even the redeeming quality of being educational or instructive.

E. ROSEWATER.

WOULD BE A BURDEN.

The declaration recently made by Mr. John Dillon in the House of Commons, that he believed all the West India Islands would soon belong to the United States, has received some approving comment in this country. An eastern paper remarks in reference to it that Mr. Dillon may be mistaken as to the nearness of the change in ownership, but ultimately those islands must become ours. "They are a part of our geographical system and their foreign allegiance is a source of military weakness to us. When we engage in war they become neutral and that neutrality amounts practically to co-operation with our enemy." This simply reflects the expansion spirit, which is likely, as soon as the Philippine trouble is ended, to encourage the people of the British West Indies in the desire they are manifesting to be annexed to this country.

The United States does not want these islands either for military or any other reasons. They would simply be a burden upon us as they are upon Great Britain and certainly no rational American citizen will be willing to add to our responsibilities and burdens. But even if it were desirable that we should annex these islands it is by no means certain that Great Britain would part with them. That power undoubtedly attaches a military value to them that will induce it to retain possession of them, even some additional cost to the national treasury. At all events the United States would make a grave mistake in absorbing these islands and we do not think there is any danger of its doing so at least in the present generation.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

The solitude of Russia in regard to a possible alliance between Great Britain and the United States has been strongly manifested. The matter has been freely discussed by Russian statesmen and newspapers, who have urged that the United States could make no graver mistake than to enter into such an alliance. The Russian ambassador to this country, one of the ablest men in the diplomatic service of his government, has in interviews indicated the solitude with which Russia viewed the apparent tendency toward an Anglo-American alliance and sought to persuade Americans that such a course would be inimical to the friendly relations of the United States with certain powers and especially Russia.

There appears in the current number of the North American Review an article by a prominent Russian journalist which is a forceful plea for a Russo-American understanding. He urges that now that the United States has begun its career as a world-power, "it must cast off the shackles of British tutelage, as was done by the ancestors of the nation when they sought spiritual liberty, and as was gloriously done a second time in the name of national independence. Now for a third time the Americans must assert their independence, if they mean to work out their own salvation and be ready to release their future states from the grip of the English." Herein is seen the animus of the article, disclosing the traditional Russian hostility to England. We are told that the friendship exhibited by the English toward Americans during the Hispano-American war was due to the fact that the English realized the danger they would run in defying the great American republic, with a hostile Europe at their backs to emphasize their isolation—a remarkable conclusion in view of the common understanding that some of the nations of Europe were disposed to intervene and were only prevented from doing so by the friendly attitude of England toward the United States.

The writer asserts that in the Chinese question England has already outwitted the Americans. "The Chinese question," he says, "in its aspect at the present moment, resolves itself into the acknowledgment of the negation by the great powers of the integrity and the independence of this great empire of the far east," and he declares that the independence and integrity of China is a

fundamental principle of Russian policy in Asia. If such is the case most of the civilized world has misjudged Russian policy, which has seemed to most intelligent people outside of Russia to contemplate anything but the independence and integrity of the Chinese empire. It is perhaps true that British diplomacy has aimed at the absorption of China, or its more valuable portions, by England, but British policy has proposed fair treatment for all nations in the commerce of the Chinese empire and this cannot be truthfully said of Russia.

But we fully concur in the opinion of the Russian writer that there is no necessity for an Anglo-American alliance and for equally good reasons there is none for a Russo-American understanding. The United States wants nothing of the kind with any European power, beyond what may be essential to the maintenance of international amity. We desire the good will of all nations and this we seem to now have. There is greater respect for this country and a better realization of its power, on the part of European nations, than ever before. Our moral influence is more potent than at any other time in our history. We shall best maintain this position by remaining free from alliances or "understandings" with any European power. We shall conserve our peace, security and welfare by steadfastly adhering, in this respect, to the policy thus far pursued.

A FACTOR IN PROSPERITY.

The price of iron in the United States has about doubled since the beginning of the current year and the visible supply is very small, while the demand is large. A continued scarcity is predicted, so that the price of iron is likely to go higher. There are few who comprehend how great a factor iron is in the prosperity of the country and such will find interesting the statements and conclusions of a writer in one of the magazines, who it is to be inferred is connected with the iron business and who at all events has made a careful study of its relations to commercial prosperity. This writer refers to the advances in pig iron in past years and deduces therefrom the conclusion that the subsequent turn in the tide of prosperity was due to the advances. It was not disturbed finances, he says, or loss of confidence, which turned the tide of prosperity those years. It was the advance of from 100 to 300 per cent in the price of pig iron. The loss of confidence and price-turbulent finances came months afterward and were the effects of the turn in the tide. However curious this theory may seem, it is supported by very plausible reasoning. In the first place, it is to be observed, the consumption of iron is enormous and whatever restricts this consumption limits, to that extent, the growth of the people in wealth and prosperity. Now while there are many articles produced in which the price of iron plays a very small part, the duration of prosperity depends upon the continued growth of the great enterprises, and in most of them the price of iron is the chief factor. "It is the stoppage, one by one," says this writer, "of such as cannot be continued at famine prices for iron, and the discharge of the workmen employed, which brings a premature end to each of our commercial revivals. This end does not come suddenly, nor does it come at the time when the price of iron advances; consequently the general public do not connect the two. The cause and the effect are separated by several months. It is when normal price contracts are exhausted and the people who furnish the capital for these undertakings come to face the question of continuing at famine prices for iron or suspending work until they can resume at reasonable prices, that the fatal blow to prosperity is felt." This may occur when there is no lack of either money or confidence.

Assuming this theory to be sound, the question presents itself as to how long it may be before the advance in the price of iron will bring about a reaction from present prosperity. It is pretty safe to say that such effect will not be experienced this year, but it may come a year hence. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt recently predicted that the activity in the iron trade would probably last a couple of years and this appears reasonable. At all events the theory regarding the relation of the price of iron to prosperity is both curious and interesting.

MILL PRODUCTS ABROAD.

Steadily Growing Demand for American Flour and Meal. Kansas City Star.

The exportation of American breadstuffs to the Orient is steadily increasing. In the last fiscal year the United States shipped 1,750,000 barrels of flour to Asia and the Indies, a quantity sufficient to feed over 1,500,000 people a year at the ordinary American rate of consumption. Most of this flour is consumed by white people residing in the east or by natives of the most progressive sort, who are brought into contact with Europeans and Americans in trade and adopt their customs and tastes. Of course, as long as the consumption of flour in the east is largely limited to such persons there cannot be a vast demand for it, but in the development and modernization of China the use of wheat flour and other American food products will increase and persons whose judgment ought to be of value expect the time to come when the Asiatic demand for this country's staple food products will reach proportions large enough to cut an important figure in the markets.

The wide range of the world's consumption of American flour shows that exporters are missing no opportunity to ship where there is a chance to sell the product. South Africa bought nearly 400,000 barrels of flour from this country in the last twelve-month. South America took over 1,250,000 barrels, the West Indies nearly 1,500,000 barrels, Mexico and Central America 275,000 barrels, British North America 75,000 barrels and Europe, including every country except Russia, nearly 12,500,000 barrels. In the aggregate over 78,000,000 worth of flour was exported last year. In addition \$2,000,000 worth of various preparations of wheat flour for table food was shipped to foreign countries, also \$800,000 worth of biscuit, \$1,700,000 worth of cornmeal and \$1,250,000 worth of oatmeal.

It is evident that the American millers are displaying a great deal of enterprise in seeking foreign markets, yet there is still a wide margin for further growth, for more than \$100,000,000 worth of wheat went abroad, a large part of which might be ground in this country and shipped in the form of flour, if it were not for the discriminations in railroad rates, which make it cheaper for the foreigners to buy wheat than flour.

price of silver by curtailing production. The raising of the price of silver was one of the announced purposes of the combine when it was made, and it has enough refined metal on hand to more than make up for loss of business if the price can be raised a few cents per ounce. Auditor Cornell thinks that we ought to stop and find out something about the new insurance law before it is enforced. Suppose every officer in the state should want to find out something about every other law before it is enforced, would we ever have any law enforced until after it was passed upon by the supreme court, which under ordinary precedent would be about five years after the new laws had been put on the statute books? In the meantime our legislature would be almost certain to repeal or amend the laws enacted by its predecessor and still hung up in the courts. Would not the inevitable outcome be confusion and general disregard of all law?

Warm Feet Tensely Put. Chicago Record.

Let it be understood that if Cuban and Philippine weather was annexed it was done without the consent of the governed.

Hard Nut to Crack. Indianapolis Journal.

Horace Greeley once said that "what this country needs is a good licking." Few will now agree with Mr. Greeley; but, if it were true, who would now undertake the job?

Meanness of Modern Vehicles. New York Tribune.

An open car on a hot day, with at least one more passenger on every bench than there is room for and the cross spaces jammed to the last possible limit, is just about the meanest thing that the ingenious selfishness of man has ever devised.

Stands to Win Either Way. New York Tribune.

One rumor is that a Filipino General Luna, whom another killed off not long ago. Concerning both the judicious will follow Talleyrand's example, when reports that the king of England was and was not dead were simultaneously bruited. That is, they will be any day now. It is alive, the Tanga chief has an opportunity of reading a large number of uncomplimentary obituaries of himself, while if dead he is beyond the sting of their reproaches. He thus in a certain sense stands to win in either event.

The Oyster on the Beach. San Francisco Call.

There is a touch of humor in the situation about the Samoan kingship that reminds one of the oyster in the fable. Of that famous bivalve it is related that it was discovered on a sea beach by two wayfarers. One of them stooped and picked it up, but the other claimed it by reason of the fact that he saw it first. The dispute was settled by the bivalve, which happened to pass that way. He calmly opened the bivalve, swallowed the juicy morsel inside, and, parting the shells, gave one to each of the disputants. The island kingship is the oyster on the beach, the ownership of which the two commissioners are disputing. It is settled by swallowing, giving Malleo Tanus and Matafaa a shell each.

Cleanliness in Barber Shops. International Journal of Surgery.

There is not the slightest doubt that the average barber shop is a means of disseminating many affections which a little attention to aseptics could easily prevent. Many forms of alopecia are due to parasitic organisms which are probably acquired most frequently through the unclean intervention of the barber. Some ready method of disinfecting his tools of trade should be devised and his use thoroughly enforced. The towels should invariably be boiled after use instead of the perfumery dampening and ironing which is commonly employed. If such measures were taken and insisted on, under suitable penalty, trichophytosis and kindred ailments would become rare indeed, and our dermatologists would miss one of the most annoying and persistent affections which they are now compelled to treat.

Heroes in Civil Life. Chicago Chronicle.

BLASTS FROM RAMS' HORN.

The softer the bed, the easier it is to smother in it. A kind heart and a helping hand will render a homely face. Many men are fit for heaven, but it is their own and not God's heaven. The sermon the devil likes best to hear is that preached for his own funeral. Even the soft tire of a bicycle will cut a groove in the heart when it rides across God's law.

Yielding to inclination rather than submitting to limitations accounts for the narrowness of many lives. Solomon said: "A living dog is better than a dead lion." Of course, that depends altogether on the quality of the dog.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

A Pennsylvania man's wife, suing for divorce, charges him with extravagance and a desire to embezzle the hearts of successful business because he had diamonds set in his teeth. Greater New York is doing some queer things, not altogether consistent with the popular idea of greatness. Her last municipal exploit is to cut down her firemen to two meals a day.

The proposed figure of an American girl, representing \$100,000 in gold, which is to be a feature of the Paris show, is but a type of the many gone before. But the last one is to return undiminished in value. Statisticians will doubtless note the fact that the "trolley dead rate" has been increased by the beheading of twenty of the ringleaders of the mob who had been hanged some trolley cars in Corea the other day.

Admiral Sampson says that the best training for a naval life is "hard work from the very start." This was his own lot, for his father was a day laborer, who sawed wood from house to house near Palmyra, N. Y., and the son began life by splitting and piling the wood his father saved. Admiral Saker is gaining a new record as a maker of epigrams. Every speech he makes has in it some pithy bit of wisdom worth remembering. Thus, when a crowd of enthusiastic girls at Wallingford tried to kiss him he said: "I am very glad to kiss you, but I think too much of you."

The sultan of Morocco is said to have refused to permit an American comic opera singer to enter his harem. Perhaps the sultan's taste is perverted. Possibly the age of the applicant was visible to the naked eye, but the sultan, of his course, has no beyond question. The peace of the harem is preserved. Ex-Governor William J. Stone of Missouri had his wrath aroused by a St. Louis reporter who fired several pointed questions at him. Sweet William drew a knife and made a dive at the inferior department of the reporter, but failed to land. With that admirable imperturbability characteristic of his profession the news hunter wiped the deadly tool and, whittling his pencil, bid the raging Stone goodbye.

Roderick Dhu Smith, Klondike pilgrim, announces that Arctic weather provokes hair on the hands of the balding man. He has been glistened before the footlights. One winter insures a crop. Roderick does not theorize on the subject, leaving bald heads to speculate on cause and effect. Doubtless a temperature of 50 below tempests the heat which makes men generate and the same report a chance to sprout. On to the Klondike, ye hairless! What is gold compared with a new crop of vibrant curls?

WORSHIPERS OF THE DOLLARS.

Criticism of a Britisher Who Worked the American Public. New York Journal.

Returning to England with his lean pockets bulging with American greenbacks, Ian MacLaren attests his British loyalty by describing us of the United States as "mercenary to a repulsive degree." How sad and yet how true! Instead of retiring to cultivate the higher instincts so charitably illustrated by Ian MacLaren's expression of appreciation, the coarse-minded and mercenary American continues at work, enriching the world with the fruits of his labor, preferring the useful to the ornamental, the practical to the ideal. The few who are passing out there rusting out, and quite unconcerned as to the extent of their may be passing on him by critics of the limited perceptions of the Scotch story writer. If it is said that in an industrial age the American should prefer to be a captain of industry rather than a critic, or a censor of others who work, the question is not without its compensations. While the feverish energy of American endeavor has led the world up to a condition of well-being never known before, our devotion to practical pursuits has not harmed or impeded our progress in higher things. When we turn from the mercenary though not repulsive aspects of trade, commerce and industry generally to contemplate the higher interests of learning, of philanthropy, of culture, we do not find these interests suffering. On the contrary, from all sides the life we hear the same report of growth and gain and progress and rich and ripe results—all much helped and furthered by the munificence of those mercenary Americans whom our British censor finds "repulsive," but whose gifts for education, for religion, for art, for charity and other public purposes are lavished with a bounty which the history of the world has never known in any former age or other nation. If the American people are to be put on trial as worshipers of the dollar we guess that they will be able to stand the test.

LIQUID AIR AS A FORCE.

RECLAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Times-Herald: St. Joseph, Mo., preacher announces that instead of exchanging pulpits with some other preacher this summer he is going to give the members of his congregation cause to rejoice by remaining with them and holding services as usual. It has not been decided as yet whether he is a cruel joker or the victim of a gross misapprehension.

Boston Globe: An acute impatient on a recent hot Sunday, declared that "the grumbling and rage over heat in church largely spring from original sin. As a matter of fact, a church, especially if of brick or stone construction, is generally the coolest place in town." The congregation nodded, but it was not the nod of consent.

New York Tribune: The spirit of investigation so prevalent in the churches today has driven out of active ministerial life many clergymen who find themselves unable any longer to accept the popular theology of their denomination. It is the habit of some critics of the baser sort to denounce these men as infidels. But, in point of fact, they are most loyal believers in the fundamentals of Christianity. Their only offense is that they have tried to think out their creed for themselves, rather than accept it blindly and ignorantly as it comes down the stream of tradition. Now, Christian theology is a complex thing, involving innumerable questions of historical fact, as to which honest men may and do differ. But the pastor of a church generally finds himself in hot water if he antagonizes in any point the popular theory of his church. He believes that ultimately, the church will come around to his way of thinking; but in the meanwhile, to avoid an unseemly squabble that might break up the parish, he quietly withdraws. This tendency of many clergy to secularize themselves is one of the most serious problems of present-day Christianity.

DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Indianapolis Journal: Dealer—Here is a hammy ham for the cook for two. The Lady—Have you none small enough for two?

Chicago Record: "Look at poor Mrs. Jones dragging that heavy house around 'That's all right. Listen to Mr. Jones. He's putting the baby to sleep."

Philadelphia North American: She—I wouldn't marry you if you were worth your weight in gold. He—But suppose I tell you I am at the top of the world? She—My own! You have conquered me!

Chicago Post: "Long before I met you I had heard of your family," said the count. "Yes," replied the beautiful girl coolly. "I believe papa is quoted in Bradstreet's."

Detroit Free Press: "I know the secret of your birth," hissed Reginald J. Porter, after Miss Clytie T. Magnus had rejected his advances. "Indeed you do not," she replied, emphatically. "I cut the birth page out of the family Bible years ago."

Boston Transcript: Emma—Charley asked me to marry him last evening, and I had to refuse him, the dear fellow. "Eh—How did it happen?" she asked. "Emma—Of course I like Charley, but as to marrying him—how do you think it would be asked?"

Chicago Tribune: "But what will your people say?" she murmured, with downcast eyes. "I am not only poor, but my family is unknown. I haven't even," she added pensively, "a coat-of-arms, you know." "The shadow settles over us," whispered the dashing young man. "And as for arms—well, I am prepared to use them."

WHAT MATTERS IT!

Denver News.

What matters it, if joy or grief Should fall into our portion? It happens in only brief. As fleeting is misfortune. At any time the self-same fate Attends us at the verge before us. 'Tis but a little while to wait, 'Till shadow settles over us. 'Tis just as well to wear a smile And all life's tempests weather. Untroubled, in a little while We'll all be dead together.

What matters it? A few days more. The chapter may be ended; Across oblivion's soundless shore Our dreams will all be blended. How'er we seek to mend our lot, In spite of our endeavor, We'll all be dead and are forgot. Forever and forever. 'Tis just as well to be content. Nor seek to break the tether That binds us. When the years are spent, We'll all be dead together.

What matters it? For when we go New men will take our place. Aid in a million years or so. And come new needs and races. And come new needs and races. The earth dies, dropping downward. From out the void the sunbline New worlds will hasten onward. A moment in eternity. Our life is but a feather Blown from us. Through the long to-be, We'll all be dead together.

What matters it? For at the best Soon ceases joy or sorrow; Or to a brighter morrow. 'Tis but the stopping of the breath And ended is the story. We journey through the gates of death To dreamless sleep or glory. So what's the use of sighs and tears? The fates await us whether From out the void the sunbline New worlds will hasten onward. We'll all be dead together.

Advertisement for Crown King's Pumpkins. Isn't necessarily a dullard. It may have a sense of humor, which is the saving grace of the human race. But the merriest boy is likely to be the hardest on his clothes and it is with regard for his tendency to wear out whatever he puts on that we put special thought and care into making his clothes so that they will stand the inevitable wear and tear. Don't be misled into the belief that because we make fine and durable garments for the children that our prices are higher than they should be. No better clothing is made than we turn out in our own factory. Nothing more stylish in cut, nothing more reasonable in price.