

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska Douglas County, ss: George B. Tarr, 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 1900, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Circulation count, Category (e.g., Paid, Free, Total), and Amount.

Parties leaving for 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.

The American who can read Chinese and speak the language can make himself useful to his country now as well as ornamental.

From the howls which come up from the fusion column the marchers must have been crowded out into the burrs by the middle-of-the-roads.

Application is being made to the state supreme court by the fusion candidates upon the state ticket for permission to take up unrecanted pledges.

It must be highly gratifying to President McKinley to know that his policy in China has the unqualified endorsement of William Jennings Bryan.

A few minutes sufficed those state house ambassadors to conclude the examination of the Grand Island home after the mid-road convention adjourned.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The Chinese outbreak affords an excuse to the money lenders of Great Britain to advance the rate of interest one per cent.

Shorter hours are being conceded in various parts of the country to employes, but the employers are still permitted to work from sixteen to eighteen hours a day.

Wanderer's Willie Astor has not been heard from in several days and it is fair to presume that his aristocratic seclusion has not been disturbed by the intrusion of any uninvited guests.

The treasurer of the Boer relief fund announces that the Boers will stay in Africa and not come to this country. All that remains in that relief fund certainly would not transport many of them.

Speculation as to who is to-blame for the condition of affairs in China is profitless at present. When the question of what is to be done is settled it will be time enough for solving problems which are past.

Poynter's rain barrel did not catch much water in the Grand Island shower. He needs no fear, however, as there is assurance of plenty in Salt creek to enable him to get up steam in November.

A few soiled copies of the declaration of independence may still be had at reasonable prices by application to the Bryanite organs which claim the exclusive copyright of that immortal instrument for the year 1900.

A Chicago man applied for a marriage license for two years and when the justice before whom the ceremony was to be performed informed him that he must take a life sentence he was dismayed and wanted to back out.

Assurance is given that the race problem in the south will be solved at no distant date by industrial education. The immediate solution of the race problem both north and south is thrift and sobriety. People black or white who are willing to work and keep sober have no problem to wrestle with.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

The wave of patriotism that swept over the country on the outbreak of the late war with Spain has exerted a powerful influence to obliterate sectionalism in this country. Veterans of the union army marched side by side with veterans of the confederate army and the new generation of the south tented and bivouacked with the youth of the north and the west fighting the common enemy.

This exhibition of patriotism by the people in every section has created a false impression and stimulated in the south a deplorable outbreak of glorification over the lost cause. The utterances of General Gordon at the Atlanta reunion of the blue and the gray may reflect the sentiments of the united confederate veterans, but they will shock the sensibilities of the loyal veterans whose devotion to the union and sacrifices for its preservation will forever constitute a glorious chapter of American history.

General Gordon declared that the confederates must continue to teach their children that the cause for which they fought was as righteous as that for which Grant, Sherman and Sheridan and the great hosts that saved the union were battling. To emphasize his position General Gordon asserts that "only the judgment day and God Himself will ever decide who was right," and concludes: "Let us settle it on the basis of that immaculate truth that both sides were fighting for the constitution of their forefathers."

General Gordon and his deluded associates in the war of the rebellion evidently misunderstand the temper of the loyal men of the nation who have treated those who sought to destroy the union and to build a slave oligarchy on its ruins with greater magnanimity than was accorded the survivors of a suppressed rebellion by any nation, ancient or modern.

It is not now and never has been a debatable question who was right in the war against secession and disunion. It has never been a debatable question whether Abraham Lincoln ranked above Jefferson Davis or Ulysses S. Grant above Robert E. Lee. The man who was educated at West Point or Annapolis at the expense of the government and voluntarily took the oaths to defend and protect the United States against enemies within or without, yet in the face of these sacred and solemn obligations raised his sword to strike down that government, should not be exalted, but execrated if not despised.

Admit that both sides in the great conflict believed they were fighting for a righteous cause, but one judgment can be passed on judgment day as to those who in violation of their oaths of fealty deserted the flag and levied war upon the government they were sworn to uphold. To teach the children of the new generation that the confederate leaders were as gallant and noble patriots as those who responded to the call of Lincoln to subdue the rebellion and maintain the union under the constitution would not only be sacrilege, but also sow seeds of disloyalty that would like the fabed dragon's teeth rise up out of earth to tear the nation to pieces.

In this connection we venture to express what we believe to be the almost universal feeling, both among union veterans and also among their descendants, that a mistake was made and a dangerous example set by President McKinley when he gave new commissions to former graduates of West Point and Annapolis who had forfeited all honors at the hands of the nation by taking up arms against it in its period of greatest stress. It is a serious question whether the precedent established will not have a demoralizing effect upon the future commanders of our armies and navies.

However much Americans everywhere rejoice over the obliteration of sectional differences, the time will never come when loyalty and disloyalty will be alike revered, or when bravery in a wrong cause will command admiration and commendation equally with courageous devotion in the cause of right and justice. The time will never come when right cannot be discerned from wrong without a special message from heaven, nor will it be necessary to wait the judgment day to ascertain whether or not the men who battled for union and free institutions were in the right.

INDICATIONS ARE THAT COAL IS TO BECOME a very large item in our exports to Europe. Large shipments have recently been made and the demand is said to be steadily increasing. In most of the European markets the demand for coal exceeds the supply. The American consul general at Berlin reports that with all the extraordinary efforts put forth by the German coal-mining syndicates to increase their output and supply the urgent demands of consumers, coal is still not only dear, but scarce and difficult to obtain, and the trade journals which profess to treat the subject exhaustively generally agree that German consumers must accept the fact that they will have to pay high prices for coal and coke for a long time to come.

It is stated that so great is the apprehension regarding the future coal supply that representatives of a number of German boards of trade recently urged upon the coal syndicates to abandon the export coal trade. Consul General Mason states that the syndicate managers have complied partially with this demand and remarks: "These concessions are good so far as they go, but they can at best only serve to mitigate the difficulty, which is based upon the fundamental and stubborn fact that the consumption of coal in Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy and France has outgrown the normal home supply of those countries." Such being the case,

there is every reason to count upon a steadily growing European demand for American coal. There has been a marked increase in the exports of this fuel during the last two or three years, but they are pretty sure to grow in the future at a still more rapid rate than in the past. Another interesting fact reported by our consul is that contracts have recently been made by American firms to deliver large shipments of iron in Hamburg and Amsterdam at prices "somewhat cheaper than German furnace men charge to customers at their very doors."

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO FORESEE THE ultimate cost of the Chinese conflict, but that it will involve an enormous expenditure seems certain and none of the powers, with the exception of the United States, is in a financial condition to stand, without serious effect upon its domestic interests, a very great drain upon its resources.

All the European powers are more or less handicapped financially. Russia, as an example, has already spent more than \$250,000,000 on her Siberian railroad and it will cost her as much more before it is completed. Germany is in the throes of an industrial crisis. France is better off than either Russia or Germany financially, but there are very heavy demands upon her resources and she cannot easily afford a vast expenditure in China, such as would be involved in sending 65,000 men, as is said to be contemplated. Great Britain has expended hundreds of millions in the South African war and the drain goes on, with the probability of continuing for many months yet. Italy is chronically poor, but she is not expected to contribute very largely to the allied forces. Japan is far from rich, but has the advantage of being near the scene of hostilities, so that her participation will be less expensive than that of the other powers.

If the outbreak in China should spread, as appears probable, the allied forces will have to be increased to a very much larger number than now proposed. Instead of 150,000 men it may be found necessary to place in China not less than half a million. This would mean an enormous financial drain upon the powers and there is no telling how long it would continue. If prolonged, it could not fail to have a bad effect upon their home interests, since the money necessary to carry on the distant military operations would be diverted from those practical uses which promote the material progress and add to the wealth of nations. It is therefore quite possible that the Chinese conflict will give a more or less decided check to industrial and commercial progress throughout the world. It has already been very damaging to trade with China, but what has been experienced in this respect may be insignificant in comparison with what is to come.

A Washington dispatch says there is no uneasiness at the treasury regarding the means of equipping a large force for China if it becomes necessary. The money on hand or coming in at the present rate of receipts will not only pay the expense involved in transferring existing regiments to China and carrying on operations there, but would be sufficient to provide for a considerable increase of the army, should there be a demand for an increase.

HIGHER LIFE IN THE WEST. Discussing this subject in the current number of the Independent Charles M. Harger, a Kansas editor, emphasizes the gradual changes being wrought in western communities which are building on the foundation of substantial prosperity a superstructure of intellectual activity that compares most favorably with that of the more densely settled east. The writer deprecates the fact that newspapers too often lay most stress on the material side of life. Citing examples he says that the number of eggs laid by the hens of Nebraska and the corn crop of Kansas are treated in the press, both east and west, to the extent of columns, while the fact that the professors and tutors of the Kansas State university have in the past eight years published 250 books and leading magazine articles of solid worth is overlooked. The rush for the homes and the opening of Indian lands was made the theme of brush and pencil, while the hundreds of schools and colleges in Oklahoma are practically unnoticed.

Largely itself to blame. "It has counted the number of immigrants crossing the Missouri river bridge at Omaha and going through the Indian depot at Kansas City, but has neglected to inquire whether or not the sale of good literature has increased at the town book store."

Going on to enumerate the signs of growth in higher life indications are pointed out that are decidedly encouraging. We are told that the postmaster everywhere throughout the west can see the change in the class of periodicals subscribed for by the patrons of the office and that more high class magazines and early editions of good books are being bought by western people than ever before. The growth of the town and the school libraries has been unprecedented and the books are read, not only by the townspeople, but by thousands on the farm and on the ranch.

The literary club that only a few years ago was a novelty has become a staple institution and few communities possessing a thousand population are without clubs for self-culture and study. Lecture courses by men and women who can speak on their subjects with authority are regular annual recurrences promoted by these clubs or by spontaneous co-operation.

The west has always prided itself on its schools and its churches, and the western youth as a rule makes better use of his opportunities for higher education, realizing the help it will afford in his life work, than the young people of the east, who look upon college life as a pastime. Western colleges and universities compare well with eastern institutions of higher learning, not only for the number of students in attendance, but also for the character of their faculty

ties and the range of their varied instructions. The tendency is plainly forward and upward, and the conclusion of the writer is certainly justified when he says: "The era of business prosperity in the west means a succeeding era of intellectual activity; it means more attention to the higher education and less to subtreesures and flat money; it means more search for culture and less for ways of getting wealth without working; it means less windy political speeches and more substantial accomplishments in original literary work. It means that the prairie states, having acquired a business standing which relieves them from anxiety, will follow the paths blazed by the older commonwealths of the east toward recognition of the things not recorded in the agricultural reports."

MYSTERY OF THE EAST. A contributor to the Boston Transcript recalls a remark of Lord Beaconsfield that "there is more strength in the slumber of the east than in all the activity of the west," and says that it is this awful mystery, the silence of millions, that has struck him most. There is Pekin, a populous and active city, surrounded by densely populated provinces that count their inhabitants by tens of millions. There was a large and important commercial interest, whose business it was to be informed what the people of the interior were doing and thinking. In every treaty port there was the imperial customs service, which had police as well as financial duties. In a thousand places were missionaries supposed to be living in actual touch with the people. There was a widespread and pervasive machinery of common interest, which in any other land would have responded to any impulse given from without.

It would seem that with such conditions it would have been impossible to secretly organize so vast a revolutionary movement as that of the Boxers, yet here was the silence of millions, which when suddenly broken, disclosing the terrible plot, appalled the world. The writer in the Transcript points out that upon two former occasions this ability of the east to hold a secret has been tested. In British India, at the time of the Sepoy rebellion, the native population knew what was to be done and what was expected of every man when the signal should be given. The plot was known throughout great provinces, with a population of millions, to whom a small bribe would have been a fortune and brought independence for the rest of their lives. Yet no one told and the few hints given, remembered after the event, were scoffed away as improbable. Again in the Soudan and Egyptian campaigns it was noticed not once but many times that the natives were possessed of important information before the Europeans learned it. Not a movement of troops was made on either side without finding that the peasantry were prepared for it and had provided against damage. The intelligence bureau of the English army was in tutelage for weeks, doing mere amateur work compared to the exploits of the natives, without apparent organization and without known established means of communicating intelligence. In India and in Egypt the authorities were baffled in their attempt to discover the manner of spreading information and the story is repeated in China.

The east, says this writer, "has a mystery which no westerner has yet begun to solve. Commerce, that active solvent of so general utility, has produced little effect on Asia. The force of war may destroy the existing administration, but will beat for years against the tens of millions who may be hurried to take a part in the contest. When all is done the mystery of the east will remain, unsolved and inscrutable." They are indeed a strange and remarkable people with which the civilized world is in conflict and it is not probable that their character will be greatly changed by the contest, whatever the result to their institutions.

MERIT SYSTEM AT STAKE. "From the viewpoint of civil service reform," says the Philadelphia Ledger, "the country has little to expect from Mr. Bryan. It can hope, however, that Mr. McKinley will oppose the attempts that will surely be made to overthrow the entire merit system." The republican national platform commends the civil service reform policy. The Kansas City platform makes no specific reference to this policy, but in reaffirming the Chicago platform committed the party to the establishment of "a fixed tenure of office and such an administration of the civil service as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness." That means a restoration of the spoils system—the opening of the field of federal patronage to the politicians for rewarding partisans.

Four years ago Mr. Bryan was in full accord with this declaration of the Chicago platform. Undoubtedly he is still in accord with it and if elected president would at once make such a modification of the civil service regulations as would enable him to fill the public offices with his partisans. It is in the power of the president to do this and even if Mr. Bryan were not in sympathy with such a course the pressure upon him from the hungry spoils seekers would be so great that he could not resist it. Gradually the merit system would yield to the persistent assault upon it and there can be no doubt that long before the close of his term as president there would not be a vestige of civil service rules remaining.

A return to the spoils system would mean utter demoralization of the public service. The merit system is the product of a generation of progress. It was instituted against a formidable opposition and it has gone forward steadily until it now covers nearly the entire public service. Its operation has been highly satisfactory. It has conducted to greater efficiency in every department of the government. The standard of official work has been improved and greater fidelity in the performance of duties secured. People in the public service now depend upon their own

Problem of Paramountcy. With the democrats trying to paramount the anti-imperialist issue and the republicans striving to make the financial question the chief factor of the campaign, it would seem that both parties are desirous of avoiding something unpleasant.

Quite a Job on Hand. Milwaukee Sentinel. The report that a Chinese army of 500,000 men has been mobilized makes it clear that the powers have a war of no mean proportions on their hands.

Catch of the Tea Dealers. Chicago Chronicle. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. With careful and patriotic alacrity the tea dealers have taken advantage of the proceedings in China to mark up the price of the cup that cheers but not inebriates. Men needs but little here below, but most of him will take anything in sight.

Coming Crop of Corn. Indianapolis Journal. The corn crop of 1900 promises to exceed the unprecedented yield of last year. The area is 1,200,000 acres, more than last year, and the condition at the close of the growing season, as compared with 85 at the same period last year. It is the most important crop of the country and it is increasing in importance every year. Gold mines are found in every quarter of the world, but there is but one corn belt.

Evidence of Thrift. San Francisco Chronicle. The United States leads the world in the amount of the savings of its people. Official figures represent that the savings banks contain \$3,587,518 depositories whose total deposits amount to \$2,320,366,954. France, Germany and Great Britain have each more depositories, as their people have learned more thoroughly through the pinch of adversity the value of the lesson of saving, but no other country approaches this in the aggregate of the money saved.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. It is evident that Minister Conger's dispatch was not Shenghaid. Thomas Habbington McAuley is making political history in Kansas City. The Chinese horror factories at Che Foo and Shanghai seem to be working overtime. The late Vice President Hobart was interested in 125 different corporations and owned a corpulent fortune of \$2,628,543. Lightning struck a piano in New Jersey, smashing the keys and melting the wires. It wasn't Jersey lightning, but the real stuff.

Talk about hot weather! The temperature in New York last week caused asphalt to run and set fire alarms a-going. Chicago should bestir itself. Theodore Roosevelt's first ancestor came to this country in 1645, more than a century before the ancestors of President McKinley got the "good sense."

The prosecution in the customs fraud cases in Havana has closed and the fiscal says the evidence against Arostegui is irrefutable. But who in the world is Arostegui? Six Chicago bankers have been convicted and four of them sent over the road for hypotheating the funds of other people. Two are struggling desperately for a new trial. Notwithstanding the fact that there are 4,000 lawyers in the city, justice manages to score occasionally.

The contest over the Fayerweather will in the New York courts, started ten years ago, has arrived at a decision sustaining the Fayerweather suit. The estate of the late Fayerweather, who was believed to be an eminent attorney engaged in the case will find means for prolonging the feud. Unless Lord Roberts suspends operations for a day or two and compiles a history of the South African war, for which he has been offered \$500,000, there is danger that the rumors in China will overshadow his fame and fortune and make his history a backnumber. Events are traveling rapidly these century closing days.

The irritating activity of the Boers, the hot hunt of the native tribes of Kussia and the perilous zeal of the Boxers do not alter by a hair breadth their ceremonies in England. These are maintained without effort or consent of any other nation on earth. One of these royal functions is thus described by the London World: "The queen has recently extended to the gold stick in waiting the privilege of being set down at Buckingham palace at the equestrian entrance, a favor which had heretofore been enjoyed only by the five white staves. This entrance is reached by special tickets, which are issued before any court function by the board of green cloth to the officials who are entitled to them."

COUNTRY VS. CITY BREEDING. Advantages of Rural Life in Developing Intellectual Strength. Boston Herald. Edward Everett Hall in a recent address delivered at the commencement of the Manhattan Teachers' college, asserted that the men who do the thinking, who organize, control and direct affairs, are born and reared for the part, not in the cities, but in the country, or at least in country towns and villages. "This theory, of course, is not a new one. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and William McKinley have been arrayed at one time or another as proof of the superior value of country breeding. But the statistics, after all, are not as definite as they should be to supply the means of a thoroughly satisfactory comparison.

The settling of this question of the early environment of men who attain prominence in a column of the comprehensive inquiry would furnish tables of great general interest. If, for instance, the 100 men most prominent in each of the great American cities in business and intellectual callings were put on record as to their place of birth and early surroundings, the information gained would at least be more convincing than the lists gathered by the writers who have a theory to sustain.

One very good reason why the country should supply the majority of the men who attain prominence is that the rural population, even in these days of rapid concentration in cities, is more than four times as great as the urban population. For instance, if every city in the United States with a population of 50,000 inhabitants is placed in a column, their total population will undoubtedly sum up less than 15,000,000. Against this there are more than 60,000,000 who live in the country and rural towns. This relative ratio between rural and city populations was much greater in its divergence twenty years ago than it is at the present time.

But there are doubtless facts other than that of being in the majority which favor the young hawkeye in the race for the prizes. His unsophisticated ways, which make him a butt of the smart town yokel, who has the lack of a kind of knowledge that is really of little value. Ways of thinking, dominated by the narrow provincialisms of a city, are largely a handicap. But there are many city boys who prove to be winners. Until the statistics are more reliable, comparisons are to little purpose.

THE WORLD GETTING SMALLER. Effect of Increased Speed on Sea and Land. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The continents of the world are gradually getting closer and closer to each other. The new Hamburg-American line, on the Deutschland, which has just landed in New York, made the passage from Plymouth across the Atlantic in five days, fifteen hours and forty-six minutes. This is the fastest time ever made by any steamer in an initial trip across the Atlantic. It is at the rate of 24 1/2 knots an hour. The Deutschland arrived in New York harbor it was greeted with a chorus of steam whistles, bell ringings and flag and handkerchief waving which showed that the world grasped the importance of the record-breaking which that steamer was making. It is within a single lifetime that ocean steam navigation began. The Savannah of 250 tons burden, the first steamer which ever crossed the Atlantic, started from the Georgia port of that name on May 24, 1819, the day of Queen Victoria's birth. Liverpool, and reached the latter in two-and-a-half days. When the Great Western reduced the passage time to ten days, ten hours and fifteen minutes in 1838 there were greater rejoicings in the United States and England than the service of the Deutschland has aroused on either side of the Atlantic. The Cunarder Servia cut down the time to six days, twenty-three hours and fifty minutes in the summer of 1877. The Inman steamer City of New York broke the ocean passage below the six-day mark in the fall of 1880 and since then the time has been steadily shortened, the immediate object now being to bring it below the five-day line.

When Jules Verne's fictitious personage, a quarter of a century ago, went round the world in eighty days, it was thought that this was an impossible feat. It was beaten, however, a few years ago by actual persons. When Russia's Siberian railroad is completed a year or two hence the trip around the globe, by land and ocean travel, can be made in thirty-three days. It took Magellan's men three years to make the circuit, and Drake was about the same length of time on the way. Thus steam is making distance obsolete. It is bridging oceans and continents, uniting the isolated, throwing the near and the remote into relationship and bringing the right hand of the globe into speaking distance of each other.

Now, and Then. In 1896 the chief orator for Bryanarchy declared the money question to overshadow all other questions. It was to be discussed until it was "settled, and settled right" from a 16 to 1 standpoint. The gold standard was to perpetuate the bondage of the plain people and to fill the future with blood crushed out of labor by the diabolical machinations of plutocracy. The advocates of the gold standard were denounced as conspirators against human happiness, invaders and destroyers of the homes of the plain people and of the United States. That was the paramount issue then, with Bryanarchy and it remains paramount with American thinkers today.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT. Boston Transcript. There will be plenty of work to be done by those who are called to be missionaries even if China remains shut to them for a century. Buffalo Express. The election at the recent general conference of the Methodist church of a negro as chief secretary of the Freedmen's Aid commission is to be one of those whose forte lies in working and not in talking and apparently also it would add to his good fame, as it certainly would to the comfort of the rest of the world, if he would confine himself to deeds and let others do the talking.

Philadelphia North American. The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, whose sensational feature as a newspaper editor last spring is already almost forgotten, disappointed the big Christian Endeavor convention in London by the platitudinous character of his discourse. The reverend gentleman, like many other well-meaning but unfortunates of those whose forte lies in working and not in talking and apparently also it would add to his good fame, as it certainly would to the comfort of the rest of the world, if he would confine himself to deeds and let others do the talking.

Kansas City Star. The word comes from the Rockford, Ill., that Jacob Schwab, the self-styled messiah, has renounced the faith and will leave the "heaven" at once. This means, probably, that he has played the game for all he can get out of it and that he can find no more followers to work. There have been a lot of such "messiahs" in the world, religious pretenders and impostors, but monstrous and inconceivable fraud Schwab appears to take the lead. His success makes it absolutely impossible to fix any limit to human credulity or to the criminal enterprise of spurious and self-anointed prophets.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES. Philadelphia Press: Jill-That's Miss Brown. She expects to be married. Jack—Of course. She's a woman. Detroit Free Press: "Did you enjoy your honeymoon?" asked the weary widow. "Not half as much as I did my honeymoon," replied the gawk widow twice removed. Chicago Record: "Clergymen feel the heat more than other men." "How do you know?" "They are under professional obligations not to say violent things about it."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "After all," asserted the youthful machine politician, "I believe in 'ring' methods." "Oh, George," she cried, "this is so sudden." Indianapolis Journal: "Penelope, you say too much cutting things about husband-hunting women; you ought to stand by your sex." "Yes, I know; but don't you think the brotherhood of man a much higher law?" Chicago Post: "I suppose you told her that she was the only girl you ever loved." "Well, I should not dream of telling a fool do you take me for, anyway? Do you suppose I want to ruin my reputation for truth and veracity at the very outset?"

Philadelphia North American: "She has been divorced three times," said the Board-walk gossip. "But," remonstrated the Chicago woman who had not caught a divorce, "the conversation," perhaps she did not marry until late in life." Chicago News: "Sir," she said, struggling just the least bit, "do you consider it the part of a lady to read a senseless girl thus?" "Sure!" he replied, "from the very fact that you were defenseless it became my duty to arm you."

Detroit Journal: "You are such a worthless fellow!" she faltered, with quivering lips. "My darling!" protested the youth, vehemently. "For I am only if years old and I love you so dearly I exclaimed, 'Maudie, her eyes filling with hot, blinding tears.' Foster St. Cyr pressed her hand to his throbbing temple and wondered if the intuition of this mere child had indeed discovered his true character."

"AS WE JOURNEY THROUGH LIFE." Denver Post. "As we journey through life let us live by the way." The way? "Glean the bright golden grains of enjoyment as we travel on the shore of eternity's sea. Let the music of laughter, the echoes of song, be struck from our lips as we journey along." Each smile in the face of each threatening care. Let their earth sorrows in brotherhood share.

"As we journey through life let us live by the way." Never bow to despair when the heavens are gray. "Fling a laugh to the clouds when they darken our skies, Light with sunshine the treadsports that spring to our eyes. If a brother should falter, extend him a hand, Help the fallen to rise and the weak one to stand, Breathe the message of hope in the ear of despair, Plunge the sword of good cheer in the bosom of care."

"As we journey through life let us live by the way." For this earth's existence is but for a day—Tomorrow we'll pass o'er the river that flows "Twixt the kingdom of care and the land of repose, Let us slip at the sweetness of life as we pass, Let us swallow with courage the dregs in the glass, In the midst of adversity strive to be gay—" "As we journey through life let us live by the way."

Does Your Head Ache? And do you know that three-fourths of the headaches come from over-taxed eyes? Eye relief in the properly ground and fitted glasses soon cures headaches. Back of your optical, who is an expert, we have a complete plant for the grinding of lenses that enables us to furnish glasses with an exactness obtained only by having the entire work under one's own supervision. As such care is taken in the adjustment of the frames as in the grinding of the glasses. Examination free.

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