

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Just at present the legislative bill files are subject to the policy of expansion. Contractions comes later.

The cards are pretty nearly shuffled enough to commence the game of senatorial draw scheduled for Lincoln this week.

The theatrical trust is again coming in for newspaper discussion. A theatergoer's trust offers the only effective purgative.

Bryan is still indulging himself in statements as to what he would do if elected president. This is harmless amusement.

Exports of the United States during the year 1900 increased \$119,000,000 over the preceding year. No wonder Europe is becoming alarmed over the trade expansion of this country.

Since the powers have walked in, it is not so much a question with China of keeping the door open as of keeping the visitors from carting away the door, hinges and door posts all together.

With a liberal supply of snowfall and moisture, Nebraska will get itself up during the winter for a century record start when the harvest invoice comes to be taken after the crops are all in.

Nebraska's delegates to the live stock convention are expected to bring back the next year's convention for Omaha. This city made a record as a convention city in 1898 and there is no reason why it should sleep on its laurels.

The popocrats certainly have no reason to complain of the partisanship of the present legislature in the matter of contests. Comparison with the last popocratic body reflects no credit upon the triple parties of alleged reform.

New York's new governor, Mr. Odell, is referred to as "a practical politician." A man has to be practical and more or less of a politician to be successful in a campaign for high office in one of the great commonwealths of the United States.

The legislature should examine thoroughly every bill which provides for the creation of any new officials. Unless there is an imperative demand for them there is no excuse for the creation of offices only to consume the substance of the taxpayer.

Kidnaping bills have already made their appearance in the legislatures of Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, New York and Nebraska. They will bob up their heads in every legislature that meets for several years to come and will be more numerous even than Pat Crowe.

French ideas are peculiar in many respects, but in none more so than appears in the interview with Count Castellani. His theory that the law is intended only for the common herd while aristocratic deadbeats are exempt will not find much sympathy in this country.

Republican members of the Illinois legislature are going through the contention for an open or secret ballot in their caucus, but the open ballot has the call. The people of this country, everywhere, want to know where to place responsibility for acts of public servants.

President McKinley forgot to expatiate on the beauties of Washington as a winter resort when he invited the powers to transfer their Chinese indemnity negotiations to the American capital. The advertising agent of the city of Washington has missed a great opportunity here.

New Orleans presents a startling example of the restriction of suffrage in the south. The city of New Orleans formerly cast over 60,000 votes. The educational and tax qualifications have reduced the number to 20,000, yet Louisiana expects to have these 40,000 disfranchised voters counted in making up its congressional representation.

WHAT THE PEOPLE EXPECT.

The republican party in Nebraska is on probation. It has been restored to power through the tidal wave of prosperity and the popular disapproval of exploded theories advocated by Bryan.

It is an open secret that the disasters that have overtaken the republicans of this state within the last few years have been due chiefly to popular disgust with the character of the men who have found their way to the fore and particularly to the appointment of disreputable, dishonest or incompetent men to federal office.

At the very outset of their period of probation the republicans of Nebraska are confronted with a responsibility that cannot be evaded or shirked. During the recent campaign the senatorial issue was kept in the background as much as possible, although it concerns the people more vitally than the election of governors and congressmen who can be called to account every two years at the expiration of their terms.

The people are awakening to the fact that the regeneration of the party is impossible unless the men who are to represent them in the senate at Washington are in position to discharge their duties fearlessly and faithfully in the public interest. To load down the party in its highest places with men dictated by corporate power would prove as suicidal for the future as it has in the past.

The demand of the hour is for higher levels, for far-sighted and experienced leadership that commands the confidence of the people—for leadership that draws the people closer instead of repelling them from it. The future supremacy of the republican party in Nebraska is sure to turn largely upon the character and records of the two men chosen by the pending legislature to be our United States senators.

TREATY UNDER CONSIDERATION.

The Department of State has been officially notified that the British government has the Hay-Pauncefote treaty under consideration, with a view to returning a final answer to this government. It is stated to be a growing belief among senators at Washington that the amendments to the treaty will be accepted by the British government and that this will be done in time to permit action upon the canal bill, if desired, before the adjournment of congress.

This belief finds support in the fact that already the amendments are being considered, it having been thought probable that their consideration would be deferred until after adjournment, or to a time so near the close of congress that action on the canal bill could not be taken. It is not to be assumed as a certainty, however, that this means the acceptance of the amendments. Very likely the British foreign office is actuated in the matter by a desire to show every courtesy to this government and not to embarrass the situation by unnecessary delay. At any rate, the prompt consideration of the amended treaty puts a favorable aspect on the matter.

Should the British government accept the treaty at any time within a week of the adjournment of congress, the Nicaragua canal bill will undoubtedly be passed in the senate, it being clear that the Panama route has no chance of receiving serious consideration. It is possible, though not probable, that the canal bill will be passed even if the British government does not accept the amended treaty.

OBSTRUCTING THE ARMY BILL.

But for democratic obstruction the army reorganization bill would now be a law and enlistments to replace the soldiers whose term of service in the Philippines expires within the next six months would be in progress. The delay in passing this measure has made it necessary to postpone the return of troops from Manila, a circumstance very likely to create a good deal of dissatisfaction in the army there.

Of course this obstruction is purely political. In the senate on Friday Mr. Bacon of Georgia opposed the provision of the bill conferring upon the president discretionary authority to increase the army. He made a demagogic speech in which he declared that "the passing of a bill by which the president shall control the size of the army is a march toward empire," and said that the evident purpose of the bill is "to eliminate for all time the volunteer system from the military establishment of the country and to create for all time a great standing army." Senator Platt of Connecticut said that to increase the army to 100,000 could do no harm to the country and could not be considered a menace, while Senator Hoar, who announced that he will vote against the bill because of the use to be made of the troops it provides for, also stated that he did not regard an army of 100,000 as a menace, as that number, in his judgment, was far within the limit of domestic safety to liberty.

No man who can take a rational view of the matter can regard the military force provided for in this measure as a menace to our liberty, nor can any fair-minded man doubt that President McKinley would exercise the authority which it is proposed to give him wisely and conservatively. Only in the event of circumstances making it absolutely necessary for the president to increase

the army to the maximum allowed by the bill would he do it, for undoubtedly no one is more anxious than Mr. McKinley to reduce the military establishment whenever it becomes practicable to do so.

The number of troops provided for in the bill are believed to be absolutely necessary to put down the rebellion in the Philippines. If events shall show that this number is not needed there can be no doubt that the president will call for only the number that shall be required in excess of the minimum force provided for in the reorganization bill.

The American people who can look at this matter in a common sense way and without prejudice have no fear that an army of 100,000 would endanger their liberty, nor have they any apprehension that President McKinley, in whose judgment and patriotism a large majority of his countrymen have so recently renewed the expression of their confidence, would abuse the authority which it is proposed to confer upon him.

NEBRASKA'S IRRIGATION LAW.

In his report on the subject of irrigation in Nebraska, State Engineer Chaney complains of the indifference of the people in the eastern part of the state toward the importance of irrigation as an adjunct to agriculture in the western counties. In this conclusion Mr. Chaney is probably hasty. It is true perhaps that the residents of eastern Nebraska do not take the deep interest in the question felt by those of the section most concerned, but this may be easily explained by the fact that the personal contact is lacking.

When the St. Rayner bill, Nebraska's original irrigation law, was pending in the legislature, the representatives from eastern Nebraska aided very materially in its passage. Later, when experience and investigation had pointed out the imperfections of the St. Rayner law, and the Akers bill was presented to take its place, again the members from eastern Nebraska took an active part in securing its enactment into a well digested law. That there is now some further legislation needed will serve to show again that the dwellers in the eastern section of the state are keenly alive to the welfare and material interest of their brethren living in the less naturally blessed portion comprised in the "subarid region."

Until the recent decision of the supreme court in the Davies county case rudely awakened the people, it was thought Nebraska had a fairly good irrigation law. Even now it is uncertain just to what extent it is affected by the reassertion of the common law doctrine as to riparian rights. On the Nebraska statute books is an archaic statute referring to mills and mill dams, which was passed by the legislature in 1873, when irrigation as it is practiced now was not considered in Nebraska. This law is devised to secure public and mill owner alike their rights, affording protection to each. It does not, even by inference, cover the point brought up in the Crawford case. As authorities differ widely concerning the practical application of the supreme court's decision in this case, there is certain to be an equal diversity of opinion as to the remedy necessary.

Under the Akers law Nebraska is given an irrigation system elaborately planned and arranged in its minutest detail. It was modeled on the California law, modified to meet the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the case in which the California law was tested. This law has worked exceedingly well for irrigation in Nebraska. Under its provisions many miles of canal have been constructed, hundreds of thousands of acres of land have been brought under cultivation and vast sums of money have found profitable investment. Many projected canals are under course of construction and surface indications all point to the successful operation of the law. The legislature will do well to proceed with extreme care in its effort to remedy any defects that may be suggested in connection with the irrigation laws of Nebraska.

NEW CENTURY'S ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

The horoscope cast for the twentieth century have outlined problems whose solution is to be sought in nearly every branch of science, art and industry.

The chemist has told in what directions his researches are to be made; the electrician has indicated the marvels yet to be wrought by the electric fluid; the shipbuilder has pictured the ocean grayhound of the future, and the railroad manager the lightning express of the coming decades.

While the general public will share to a greater or less extent in the progress and advancement made in every department of human activity, viewed from the broad standpoint of economics the questions of greatest moment are those affecting the distribution and consumption of wealth. Up to within the very recent past economists have devoted most of their attention and laid special stress on the study of production. The great question was to create wealth and to increase the reservoir fund from which the necessities and comforts of life are to be drawn. The bugbear of political economists was the Malthusian theory which was to populate the earth with more people than its abundance could provide for, checked only by the operation of famine, pestilence, vice and calamity. The fear of over-population no longer enters into economic studies, and the speculations upon society in the stationary stage have been discarded as idle dreams never to be realized.

The problem of the future in economics is to insure a more equal enjoyment by every person of the fruits of his own toil—to place at his command an ever widening choice of the comforts and conveniences of life in exchange for the output of his own labor. The centralization of great wealth for productive purposes is to be counterbalanced by some effective system for its distribution. Whether this shall take the form of fixed limitations upon the acquisition of colossal fortunes, progressive taxation, enforced benevolence

or expanding the scope of governmental activity, or one or more in combination with other proposed remedies, is to be developed by the actual conditions that shall present.

In a current discussion of this subject it has been pointed out that half a century ago, when the first estimate of our national wealth was made by the census bureau, the aggregate value of private property, excluding slaves, was little more than five billions of dollars, while our population is now but little more than three times as great as then and our wealth is more than fifteen times as great. No one would contend that the average member of society is not far better off, from an economical point of view, than the average of fifty years back, yet there is room for dispute whether all have secured their proportionate share. The increase in the national wealth is likely to be at a still greater rate the coming century should the progress promised in the sciences, arts and industries be achieved. From the material side the nation need have no fears if only the benefits and opportunities are kept freely open to every element of its citizenship.

THE MOST SERIOUS PROBLEM.

Undoubtedly the most serious problem in connection with a settlement with China is commercial. There may be no great difficulty in coming to terms as to an indemnity and in securing from the Chinese government satisfactory assurances for the future protection of foreign interests in that empire. But the rearrangement of commercial treaties is likely to prove a delicate and troublesome matter.

This is shown in an article on China and her foreign trade by Sir Robert Hart, inspector general of Chinese imperial customs, in the North American Review. After a thorough statement of existing conditions, he says that negotiations concerning commercial matters ought not to be in any degree of the nature of dictation, and it ought to proceed slowly and continuously and not only with a perfect knowledge of the facts and circumstances, but with a full and friendly consideration for the other parties' views and necessities. He says that in no country is this more necessary than in China, an empire composed of a score of grand provinces, each a kingdom in itself, with its own system of taxation. "What is good and suitable elsewhere is not necessarily so in China and a negotiator there, to do any matter justice and formulate a workable and useful rule, must put himself in the other's place and see with the other's eyes." Such a procedure is demanded by justice and common sense and would have the advantage of winning the native negotiator's sympathy and enlisting the Chinese government's support.

Sir Robert Hart points out that whoever looks Chinawards must also remember that the country has its own civilization and has been perfectly settled for tens of centuries, that it has an immense trade of its own by the side of which foreign commerce is so far a mere bagatelle, that competition is great and individual profits small and that, "although with a population of 400,000,000 there would seem to be no bounds to the possible demand of consumers, the Chinese are quite able to dispense with foreign commerce and supply all they require for their own consumption." This last statement is especially interesting, since it suggests that the civilized world may be over-estimating the possibilities of future trade with China.

Not only can China, as Sir Robert Hart points out, get on without either import or export and do without foreign intercourse, but it is a fact that the sanguine expectations when treaties first regulated intercourse, have never been realized, that while trade has looked for it is yet far from what was given in the treaties, and the reason for this is not opposition to foreign commerce on the part of the Chinese government, but because the Chinese people did not require it. Are those people likely to require very much more of the products of other countries in the future than in the past? Sir Robert Hart says that trade will continue to grow, but he evidently does not think there will be any such expansion in the near future as is commonly expected to follow settlement between China and the powers, and it is possible that the civilized nations are over-estimating the future of trade with the Chinese empire.

The striking difference in the treatment of the old soldiers in this country and Germany is brought out by recent debate in the German Reichstag. The measure under discussion was to grant a pension the equivalent of \$25 per year in our money to all the veterans of the German war unable to support themselves. There never was a time in this country when any disabled veteran received so small a sum as the one proposed. Foreign nations have often wondered at the number of men who responded to the call for volunteers in this country when they were needed. Here they might find one of the reasons. The people of the United States are always ready to fight for their country if fighting men are needed because they believe they have a government worth fighting for and because they know that it cares for its soldiers better than any country in the world.

A present-day novelist by the name of Smith, who distinguishes himself from the other Smiths by calling himself F. Hopkinson Smith, has declared that Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is the most vicious book that ever appeared, and characterizes it further as "an appalling, awful and criminal mistake" that precipitated the war between the north and the south. The new Mr. Smith would do well to read history instead of novels and familiarize himself with the causes of the conflict that freed the negro. If the first made sure of what he was talking he would know that slavery produced both the book by Mrs. Stowe and the war that followed, and that the

war would have followed whether the book had been produced or not. What made "Uncle Tom's Cabin" the noteworthy factor it has been was its timeliness. An untimely book, no matter how high it ranks from a literary standpoint, could never have carried the influence exerted by Mrs. Stowe's production.

Senator Chandler, who will retire from his seat in the upper house of congress to make way for his recently elected successor, began the work of rebuilding the navy when he was secretary of the navy under President Arthur, and this work has been continued by his successors, irrespective of political complexion of the administration. Were it not for the efforts made by Senator Chandler to strengthen the naval force of the United States the brilliant victories of Dewey and Schley might not have been possible. Senator Chandler's exit from public life is to be ascribed to the opposition of the railroads of his state, which he has antagonized in season and out. But he will leave a mark upon the pages of our national history as one of the most prominent figures contributed by the Granite state.

Fear is expressed that the abolishment of the canteen will operate as a damper on enlistment at the recruiting office. The absence of the canteen, however, will not prevent the soldiers from getting liquor, although they may be forced to pay more for it and take a poorer grade. It would be more natural for the recruit to demand more pay to make up the difference in prices between the canteen and the outside resort.

The present year should not close without building a railroad which will give Omaha more direct access to the southern portion of South Dakota, which in the matter of time and convenience is more distant from this city than other sections several times as far removed geographically. The territory is right at Omaha's doors and with proper methods of communication this city could practically monopolize its trade.

New Jersey profited last year to the extent of over \$2,000,000 in taxes from corporations which received their charters in that state. As long as the corporations pay practically all the revenue which the state requires for governmental purposes no likelihood exists that it will abolish the law which offers a premium for foreign corporations to come to that state.

John Chinaman may have his hands up while the powers are holding a gun to his head, but a broad suspicion lurks that concealed somewhere in his flowing raiment is a trick which he will spring at the opportune time.

Think of the Precedent.

If the Sultan can make a costly presents to the German emperor, he ought to be able to pay debts in this country.

What Pluck and Energy Can Do.

The success of the late Philip D. Armour as a business man proves once more what an American boy with pluck and energy may do. The man who succeeds is the one who goes after success and does not wait for it to come to him.

One Source of Satisfaction.

It is the best of satisfaction to know that our troops in China are taking no part in the disgraceful robbery of the people of that unfortunate empire. We can leave that sort of warfare to be waged by European agents of Christianity and enlightenment.

A Warning Admonition.

Railroad legislation in favor of congressional enactment permitting pooling is not as active as it was. And no wonder; consolidation is much better and far more effective to the same end. At the present rate of merging the railroad companies in this country, it is not long before there will be no call whatever for a pooling act before many months have passed.

Smoothness of John Chinaman.

For ways that are dark and tricky that are vain the heathen Chinese continues to be peculiar. The expedient of paying out "bribe" bank notes as indemnity to the foreign devils will excite the envious admiration of accidental financiers who have never done anything more brilliant than selling an occasional gold brick to the rural population or starting a "get-rich-quick" scheme in Wall street. The subtle oriental is deficient in some things, but he is abreast of the procession when it comes to getting the best end of a monetary transaction.

Yankee Push in Spain.

Even sleepy Spain is shaking off her age-long slumbers and is opening electric lines for local traffic. It is significant that Americans are supplying rolling stock and materials for the new roads. As Alfred Harmsworth says, Americans are far in advance of all other peoples in the mastery of that miraculous force, electricity, and in the practical development of electrical inventions and appliances of almost every kind imaginable. But what would Don Quixote and Sancho Panza or Cervantes himself have said could they have seen a Yankee trolley car rolling over the plains of La Mancha?

Workshops and Workmen.

It is more to the profit of the employer to have dull ignorant, unhealthy and discontented than clean, intelligent, able-bodied and contented workers? Is it more to his interest to erect shops in which everything is ignored that might be desired by intelligent, progressive men, than to have shops so planned and fitted that they will be attractive to only the best class of employees? The most productive and skillful workers will seek shops which are clean, warm, ventilated and well lighted, which have the best sanitary arrangements and facilities—which are conducive to comfort and cleanliness—where it is thought worth while to instruct in the best methods of manufacturing and designing, where machines and tools are provided which assist in doing the best grade of work with the least manual exertion, and where a management prevails which not only expects men to be interested in doing good work and in reducing costs, but also shows some interest in cultivating a spirit of suggestion and criticism, and in giving rewards for improvements. Works planned in which the above items were looked upon as worthy of a place in the factory acts or trade union restrictions.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

The wheels of the church machine are not always for its wheel. The man who is but a fighead will not cut much figure. The love of man dies as the love of money grows in the church. There is a great difference between a stiff will and a hard heart. As faith without works is dead faith, so works without faith are dead works. A boiling indignation against sin is no good if it stops short of making steam to do good work.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Boston's heaviest individual taxpayer is Joshua M. Sears and his contribution this year foots up \$64,671.95.

Thomas Babington McAuley is fabricating judicial history on the Kansas City bench. As a winking impressario he leads the late Judge Gordon by "steep lapp."

A Chicago man who weighs 450 pounds has concluded to invoke heroic remedies for the purpose of checking his expansion. He proposes attending midwinter bargain sales.

The move for a corps of corn doctors for the Philippine army should command the hearty support of corn belt representatives. Acher's tropical luxuriance await the harvesters.

It took a South Carolina man twenty-seven years to bring his conscience up to the point of parting with \$200 out of which he defrauded the government. Better late than never.

The literary application of the theories of Jesus can be better made from the inside of Christian organization. The contention that the churches of today do not entertain more than a nominal belief in such application is clearly a wrong one. No past century has ever seen such an honest and concerted attempt to practice Christianity forward and practical Christianity as has the present one. The Young Men's Christian association and the Salvation Army alone demonstrate this. There is not lacking sympathy and help to one who follows uncompromisingly the law of love. But there is a difference between theory and method, between principle and procedure. We need not assume that it is un-Christian-like to ride on the railway because Christ never did so, or unapostolic to carry a watch because Paul had perforce to trust to a sun dial.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Brooklyn Life: She—There isn't one man in a million who would be so mean to his wife as children are to their mothers. He—Now that's what I admire in you, dear; you have such a head for figures!

Indianapolis Press: "The question as to whether a man marries for love or for money," said the Corfield Philosopher, "ain't so important in the long run as whether he has married his last wife."

Pittsburg Chronicle: "Agulnield is said to be really dead," remarked the Observant Boarder. "I don't believe a word of it," replied the Crown-Eyed Boarder. "If Aggie were dead Senator Pettigrew would introduce a motion to adjourn the senate at that point and admit to draft resolutions of condolence."

Philadelphia Press: McJigger—Old Lushley's daughter has inherited one of his bad habits. "Thingumbob—Gracious! You don't mean to say she drinks?" "Yes, she does," said McJigger. "Not as bad as that. But when you Goodman, her fiancé proposed to her she said, 'Don't care if I do.'"

Baltimore American: Henrietta of Calcutta says—My mother never was an admirer of sitting on the steps and talking with me a late hour at night. He could not be so earnestly, "he would be glad he was dead."

The heavy man of the Kansas City Star unfolds a pathetic tale on the cares and responsibilities of wealth, and how the burden of millions overwhelms and crushes strong men. The chances are a miller's one the writer would joyfully shoulder the load in a minute if he had a chance, not for the emoluments, of course, but merely to get the "feel" of being smothered in wealth.

NO DANGER OF CROWDING.

A Forecast of the Density of Population 100 Years Hence. Boston Transcript.

For a statistician of such conceded skill and cleverness, Mr. Robert P. Porter ventures upon predictions of what the population of this country will be 100 years hence very guardedly and modestly. We are prepared to admit almost any figures that he might fix as the national total, but he does not take advantage of this weakness, judging the future by the present. He thinks that in some of the country ought to be a population of at least 300,000,000, "but no one can prophesy this with any hope that it will be approximately correct." Unfortunately bearing upon the ratio of increase are the conditions of the last century, and these conditions may become intensified, or others now unsuspected may arise that would queer any hard and fast mathematical calculations that could be made at the present time.

But taking 300,000,000 as a hypothetical basis, what new benefits, responsibilities or dangers are likely to be the result of this increase? The figures are vast. We have to turn to China to find such another body of a single nation and under a single government. Will the comparative congestion reduce us to the social and industrial condition of that country? The number will be about four times the present population. Will our resources be equal to this increased demand? Perhaps the anxious question that arises in the thoughts of many. That is one of the least of our apprehensions for the future. At the present time the population of this country, including Alaska, is a little over twenty to the square mile. A hundred years hence on the basis assumed it would be a trifle over eighty to the square mile. But already in some of the more prosperous countries of Europe the population is several times that and yet the people, if not as prosperous as in this country, are much more prosperous than when the ratio was much smaller.

We have vast unutilized and undeveloped areas. Some of the more enthusiastic champions of the enterprise of reclaiming our arid lands make the claim that thereby a territory would be opened large and fruitful enough to support as large a population as that now inhabiting the United States. This would go a long way toward taking care of the larger responsibility. But that does not account for all the new land that could be made available in the states themselves and in the territories. The least thing about the discovery of gold in the north is the demonstration of unsuspected agricultural possibilities in that region, just as we found in California that its fruits and grains were worth more than its gold mines.

But after all our real ark of safety rests in the progressive development of our agricultural possibilities. With the ending of the last century we had made a very hopeful beginning along that line, but it was only a beginning. We believe those possibilities extend far beyond our present conceptions, so much so that when this country shall have 3,000,000,000 they will be as well fed, as well housed, as well clothed and have today. Civilization provides for itself as it advances. The limit may be reached some day, but not for many, many centuries to come.

HERRON'S APOSTOLIC SECT.

An Iowa Professor's New Departure on Old Lines. New York Press.

Prof. Herron's new Apostolic Sect, founded to do "what Jesus would do," is not another one of the multitude of lesser sects, such, for example, as the "Free" Methodists and the numerous isolated congregations or religious communities which exist in such profusion of originality in the sparser sections of the country.

It is noticeable that a large proportion of these evolving followings draw adherents from the Methodist denomination. This is only natural. Wesleyism, in its beginning, was an attempt to return to the methods of the apostles. Free Methodism was a later protest, implying a preference for the organization of the earlier church of Christ's founding. This idea has always been present in the church which employed the itinerancy as Pauline. The great sect of the Wesleys, however, has grown with the times. Its body politic has shifted in conformance to national needs; its methods have altered with the developed forms of city and country life. In its progress it has eliminated the itinerancy, and such a protest as existed against this action materialized in efforts to retain the idea in a new form. Prof. Herron's "Apostolic" is only the old conference of the circuit riders in new shape. It is a retrogression in methods, and methods do not retrogress, inasmuch as they are a reflection of civilization, which advances.

The literal application of the theories of Jesus can be better made from the inside of Christian organization. The contention that the churches of today do not entertain more than a nominal belief in such application is clearly a wrong one. No past century has ever seen such an honest and concerted attempt to practice Christianity forward and practical Christianity as has the present one. The Young Men's Christian association and the Salvation Army alone demonstrate this. There is not lacking sympathy and help to one who follows uncompromisingly the law of love. But there is a difference between theory and method, between principle and procedure. We need not assume that it is un-Christian-like to ride on the railway because Christ never did so, or unapostolic to carry a watch because Paul had perforce to trust to a sun dial.

THE EVENING WIND.

William Cullen Bryant. Spirit that breathest through my lattice; Curl the soft waves, bright with stars; That coolst the twilight of the sultry day; Gently flows thy freshness round my brow; Thou hast been out upon the deep at play; Riding all day the wild waves lit now; Roughening their crests, and scattering high their spray; And swelling the white sail, I welcome thee To the scorched land, thou wanderer of the sea.

Nor I alone—a thousand bosoms round Inhale thee in the fulness of delight; And languid forms rise up, and pulses bound; Livelier at coming of the wind of night; And languishing to hear thy welcome sound; Lies the vast inland, stretched beyond the sight; Go forth into the gathering shade; go forth; God's blessing breathe upon the fatiguing earth.

Go, rock the little wood bird in his nest; Curl the soft waves, bright with stars; and rise; The wide old wood, from his majestic rock; Summ'ring, from his nest, his num'rous broods; The strange deep harmonies that haunt his breath; Pleasant shall be thy way where meekly bows; The shutting flower, and darkling waters pass; And where the overshadowing branches sweep the grass.

Stoop o'er the place of graves and softly tread; The slithering herbage by the gleaming stone; That thou who near the churchyard gloom; And idly in the dreeping gloom, allowest that of grave souls that passed away; Like thy pure breath, unto the vast unknown; Sent forth from heaven among the sons of men; And gone into the boundless heaven again; The faint old man shall lean his silver head; He'll feel thee; thou shalt kiss the child asleep; And dry the moistened curls that over-arched; His temples, while his breathing grows more deep; And they who stand about the sick man's bed; Shall lay to listen to thy distant sweep; And softly part his curtains to allow Thy visit, grateful to his little crew.

Go, but the circles of eternal change; Which the life of nature, shall restore; With sounds and scents from all thy happy range; These to thy birthplace of the deep once more; Swell colors in the sea air, sweet and strange; Sit thou at the homelick martner of the shore; And, listening to thy murmur, he shall learn; He hears the rustling leaf and running stream.

GOLDEN ROD OIL COMPANY.

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Well No. 1 now down in oil in the Kern River District with 25 feet in depth of oil sand saturated with crude petroleum. This well is now being cleaned out and prepared for pumping.

Well No. 2 has derrick up. Our drilling rig is there. Contract with drillers is made and the work is now under way.

The railroad touches this land and we have a private switch for loading direct from our tanks. The directors offer a small block of treasury stock at a very attractive figure to meet the expense of this well. For Illustrated Prospectus, Maps and full information send postal to:

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