THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.; George B. Tzschick, 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 March, 1901, was as follows:

month of March, 1901,	was as follows:
126,940	1730,3
226,820	1829,3
827,800	1920,5
4	2029,3
520,880	2120,1
626,940	2229,3
725,040	2329,2
827,300	2130,1
927,540	25
1028,265	2629,5
1127,620	2729,1
1227,660	28
1327,690	2930,7
1427,650	3020,1
1528,150	3130,6
1628,120	
Total	
Less unsold and retu	rned copies 12,8
Net daily average	28,0

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this lat day of April, A. D. 1921, M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public. If Pat Crowe had any doubts that he was it, he could relieve them by reading the testimony in the kidnaping case.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Raising live stock on Nebraska ranches promises safer profits than baiting bulls or shearing lambs on the stock achieved their present stations from exchange.

A civil engineer named Jonah in the employ of an Illinois railroad has reversed the old order of things and thrown up his job.

Wichita reports the heaviest rain on record. Some of the hatchet crusaders must by mistake have knocked the bung out of the water barrel.

Minister Conger cannot be very hot after the Iowa governorship or he would not be figuring on returning to his post in China at the end of sixty days.

The first lesson learned by the Cuban delegates to Washington has been that President McKinley is not half so bad as he is painted in the popocratic yellow journals.

A Beatrice man has been fasting for ing in evidence at present to warn people thus to prepare themselves for dem-

the Fourth of July. They do not appear abolished.

M. de Blowitz, the Paris newspaper correspondent, predicts that he will die with a pen in his hand. If the prediction is no nearer correct than most of those he gives to the press M. de Blowitz can quiet his fears.

A large comet of great brilliancy has visible from Australia and South Africa. The twentieth century soothsayers will their occupation has not yet vanished.

The British ministry announces that the return of Sir Alfred Milner to Eng-

Minister Conger takes occasion to deny of them. out of him.

the Badger state with the announcedairymen and brewers coming to world's fair." As if it was yet to be demonstrated that buttermilk and beer made a bad mixture.

The enrollment of the emperor's son in the German university at Bonn has created a small sensation in educational circles of the fatherland. If the young man had been transplanted to the United States and put through the public school system like the children of the American sovereigns he would probably benefit still more.

the people of Nebraska are better off than ever before, while the entire popumore prosperity.

manship are liable to see, if they live given at least some decided intimation many years, that English statesmen have of this. been more farseeing than any in Europe in lieu thereof to secure trade concesoped trade the door to the Chinese empire is worth to Great Britain many the constitutional convention, after havtimes more than all the money indemnity | ing heard the report of the commission. the country is able to pay.

ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD. The scramble to get rich in a day by capitalizing industrial ventures into fabulous figures and speculating in stocks and bonds secured by enterprises listed at inflated valuations contains dangerous seed of deception. The man who tries to lift himself over the fence by his bootstraps is paralleled every day by the man who builds up a fiction of wealth, soon to find it an air castle van-

shing into thin space. National wealth and individual wealth are two entirely distinct conceptions. The national wealth consists of the combined products and resources of the country and the potential abilities of the people that constitute the nation. The national wealth can be increased only by developing its resources, apply ing its inventive genius, expanding the productive capacities of its inhabitants. The individual's wealth is gauged by his command over the products and services of his fellows. Anything that goes to increase his power, measured in the monetary standard, increases his wealth rating and elevates him in the scale of commercial appraisement.

The unloading of securities issued on abnormal valuations of property may make fortunes for their individual owners, but it represents no increment to the national wealth. The consolidation of competing business concerns into colossal combinations adds to the national wealth only to the extent that economies are produced and savings effected by more systematic and less wasteful systems of production, almay make multi-millionaires out of the promoters. What is gained in this way, however, for one set of operators is eventually taken from another set that happens later to be enught in the squeeze when the air bubble is pricked again to the hardpan of what it will actually return in interest on investment.

century era. On the contrary, the only been opened up is through perseverance, pluck and industry. Almost all our men small beginnings, not by wild and reckless speculation, but by constant, steady effort directed by intelligence, foresight and common sense. They have succeeded not by following one evanescent will-o'-the-wisp after another, but by recognizing the force of the adage. ging persistently at the line for which in improving conditions in the empire, experience has proved them to possess for which there is great need. peculiar ability. Nowhere are greater opportunities offered to the humblest person in the land than right here in

THE CUBAN CONFERENCE.

prize-winner.

twenty-one days, although there is noth- sloners. It was reported that the result Independent, pointing out negatively the that of leading officials of the adminis-Various Nebraska towns have already ecutive department of the government of the subject, his opinions are entitled be the most important in practical recommenced to talk about celebrating could make no change in the conditions to as great if not greater weight than to take stock in the democratic asser- little possibility of congressional action | The first thing Prof. Clark warns us tion that the national holiday had been in that direction. The various proposi- not to do in dealing with the trusts is pression of opinions on both sides.

questions were considered as well as the bas one and which under it has built up future political relations between the industries that are in some degree de-United States and Cuba. It is said to pendent on it, will be slow to abolish be the opinion of the American officials it. As a measure for the settlement of that a very fair understanding has been the trust problem, a sweeping abolition made its appearance in the skies and is reached and that the report of the con- of duties is not practicable, and a very ferences which the commission will gradual abolition of them is inadequate. make to the constitutional convention In general ways such a reform will now have a chance to demonstrate that | will have a satisfactory effect upon that | help us, but if we resort to it we shall body. The Cubans would give out no know that we are not thereby solving information, beyond the statement of the trust problem. The greater number one member of the commission that of consolidations will remain unaf-It will delay the establishment of civil they had presented no proposition and fected." This is the best answer to government in the Transvaal until after had simply sought to obtain the views the charge so often made by shallow of this government on the main points thinkers and cheap politicians that the land. Wonder if the attitude of Gen- involved, at the same time conveying to tariff is the sole breeder of trusts and eral Dewet has anything to do with the the authorities the views of the conven- alone responsible for them. tion they represent. There was no expression of sentiment on the part of any

emphatically that he has been recalled. It may be a couple of weeks before the or that there is any friction between commission will report to the convention him and the administration. Mr. Con- and in the meantime the advocates in resources must vary with the work to ger declines to allow the opponents of Cuba of the Platt amendment will have the administration to make a martyr started an agitation for its acceptance. If corporate capital is beneficial for the A mass meeting is to be held at Ma- accomplishment of certain objects, pretanzas today to open the campaign and A St. Louis paper heralds the exposi- it is announced that the platform to be merely cripple important industries. tion appropriation by the legislature of submitted for adoption will favor the acceptance of the American terms and United States. It will also show the feeling there regarding the administrathe Havana correspondents persistently assert is generally unpopular. It is un doubtedly true that there is opposition to the governor general. He has not The deposits in Nebraska state banks been able to please everybody. But it fore in the history of the state. The him, so far as known, was made by the same condition exists in the national Cuban commission, though this does not banks. Everything goes to prove that necessarily imply, of course, that the members of the commission are favorable to him. Still if it be true, as some lation is busily engaged piling up still of the correspondents assert, that General Wood has neither the support nor the confidence of the Cubans, it would People wont to decry English states- seem that the commission would have

We are unable to share the confidence in Chinese matters. England has been expressed by some in the early acceptdisposed to forego money indemnity and ance of the American terms. We are inclined to doubt whether the confersions in China. With its vast undevel- ences at Washington will have the hoped-for effect. The probability is that

in abeyance until an appeal can be made to congress.

THE NEW MOVE IN CHINA. The appointment by the empress dowager of China of a board of national adamistration, ostensibly to relieve her of her public functions, is regarded at Washington as important because indieating the relinquishment of the arbifrom nowers this remarkable woman has exercised. While the empress dowager is well advanced in years and has long been the real ruler of the Chinese empire, having first become regent for her own son in 1800, before the present emperor was born, and might therefore be supposed to have grown somewhat weary of a public life, much of which has been troubled and stormy, it is by no means certain that she has actually relinquished any of her power. A more plausible reason for her action is a desire to avoid direct responsibility to foreign powers for what may happen in the future This is quite in accord with the shrewd and selfish instincts of China's real ruler, upon whom more than any other, unquestionably, rests the responsibility for the trouble in which China is involved. But it is possible that this new move

may prove beneficial, as has been pointed out, in making it easier for the representatives of the powers to transact business with the Chinese government. At present there are some diffimittes in the way of this which cause lelay. It is suggested that the selections made of members of the board of though an incidental gamble on the turn administration may complicate the good which Li Hung Chang and the others may accomplish, but it seems quite as reasonable to conclude that nothing of this kind is contemplated. The probability is that the new board will enter upon its work instructed to facilitate and the undertaking brought down rather than obstruct negotiations and therefore will be found disposed to support instead of opposing the work of the The royal road to wealth has not yet Chinese peace plenipotentiaries, whose been uncovered even in this twentieth powers are probably in nowise diminished by the new arrangement. Indeed, sure avenue to advancement that has no such interference could take place without completely upsetting the plan of negotiations and this the powers would of wealth and real influence have not tolerate. The Chinese government would only involve itself in greater trouble by such a course and it has shown an earnest desire to reach a satisfactory settlement as soon as possible. We think, therefore, that this latest action of the empress dowager, whatever her real motive for it may be, will have good results, not only in facilita-"Shoemaker, stick to thy last," and peg- ting a settlement with the powers, but

WHAT NOT TO DO WITH THE TRUSTS. the effect upon the minds of the commis- of Columbia university, in the curren of the first interview of the commission limitations of the trust problem. Inaswith Secretary Root was considered sat- much as Prof. Clark not only stands in isfactory. It is understood that the Cu- the very first rank of American political bans were plainly informed that the ex- economists, but has made a special study submitted by congress and that there is | those of any other academic authority.

tions contained in the Platt amendment to make a sweeping abolition of prowere discussed and there was a free ex- tective duties. "Whatever may be said about the wisdom of having tariffs at At the second conference economic all," he says, "a country which actually

Secondly, according to Prof. Clark we shall not limit the size of corporations. It is folly to set a definite figure on the capitalization of corporate organizations because the capital and be done and the field to be covered. scribing a limit by legislation would

The third admonition is that we shall not try systematically to break up great ment, "Wisconsin gives \$25,000-Her indorse the course of General Wood, corporations into smaller ones. "It is This movement will be watched with conceivable," says Prof. Clark, "that much interest, as it will develop popular a statute might be enacted which sentiment throughout the island and de- would say that any corporation productermine the question whether a majority ing more than a quarter of the supply of the people favor or oppose the plan of goods of a common kind should be proposed by this government for future treated as a monopoly and outlawed unpolitical relations between Cuba and the der a principle of common law that is already in force. If such a statute were effective to the extent of putting four tion of General Wood, which some of smaller corporations in the place of one ble. There are ample indications, howgreat one we should still have to deal with the underbanded pooling operations which go on now in many places; the four corporations would find ways of acting in concert." This means that to are over \$3,000,000 greater than ever be- is noteworthy that no complaint against attempt to split the trusts into their component parts would be just as futile as to attempt to force the great railroad again into the mass of small connecting lines out of which they were originally

> built. Prof. Clark's fourth prollibition is that we shall not prescribe by law the prices cannot prescribe selling prices to trusts of the trust. He urges that granting that competent commissions could be secured to fix prices and that this action could be made effective, the result profits, because the sole basis upon and back yards, school yards, church which prices could be prescribed would yards and every spot inside a city not the surest mark of its presence is the

the price schedule. In Prof. Clark's opin- duty no complaint will be entered. ion a law working quickly and remorselessly in forcing prices down to the trusts have been, and taxing profits out of existence would stop progress, prevent improvements, new inventions

and new processes. Finally, we shall not try the experiment of state socialism. Prof. Clark admits that the growth of trusts has caused state socialism to present itfor the regime of monopoly, but he March hare. denies emphatically that it is the only alternative. While many a man would prefer one great public monopoly as against a system of unregulated monopolies in private hands, there is no such situation. The trusts are subject to regulation and are more or less under regulation now. These great corporations are part of an industrial evolution, vital factors in promoting commercial expansion and insuring industrial supremacy.

Prof. Clark does not in this article outline the nature of the system or egulation he would favor, although has previously indicated his views n other contributions on the trust probem. He looks at it from the standpoint of economics rather than of polities. Were it not for the political aspects of the trusts and the menace involved to certain essential institutions of popular government we may be sure more rapid headway would be made in simplifying this twentieth century industrial complication.

THE CONGRESS OF REPUBLICS.

The commission which is to represent the United States at the congress of American republics to be held in the City of Mexico next fall will soon meet in Washington for organization. Before receiving instructions, which may not be given until a month before the meeting of the congress, it is expected that the commission will do a good deal of preliminary work in the way of subdividing the subjects likely to receive the consideration of the congress.

Not the least important of these will relate to commercial affairs and it is thought that something may be accomplished to promote commercial reciprocity between this country and the southern republics. The difficulty in the way of this, obviously, is the attitude of the American senate in regard to reciprocity and any promises or assurances which the delegates from the United States may give are pretty certain to be re-We have heard a great deal as to garded with doubt and distrust. As to America, but only the observance of the what should be done with the trusts, political questions, that of international old and time-tried rules will produce the the remedies for trust evils varying from arbitration will be the most important complete governmental abolishment to a for the consideration of the congress. It return to an absoluteely let-alone policy. is said that among the South American The fact that there are certain limits representatives in Washington the idea Little has been disclosed in regard to to the scope of government action seems to be accepted that some plan of the conferences at Washington with the not to be overlooked gives particular establishing a permanent court of arbi-Cuban commissioners and from this no timeliness to the suggestions offered in tration will be adopted and this view definite judgment can be formed as to an article by Prof. John B. Clark also meets the approval of some of the delegates from this country, as well as

most largely attended congress of Amersults. It is of peculiar interest to the United States, since it will afford a most desirable opportunity for reassuring the sentiment of hostility to this country which has been fostered, particularly people of the southern republics.

Not so many years ago it was a prevalent custom wherever a snag was encountered in negotiating treaties with different Indian tribes, for the opening ject, writes to me saying: 'I firmly beof their lands to white settlement, to lieve that many are hastened to the graye Washington and introduce them to the Great Father. The introduction usually resulted in a prompt completion of the treaty by the acquiescence of the chiefs deaths are hastened by ministerial visitaand the affixment of their signatures, tions to the sickroom." Perhaps the entertainment of the Cuban delegation at the American capital will have an equally auspicious ending.

A Chicago judge has rendered a dehigher courts, will prove a decided check of a man in the bour of his weakness, to the business of the loan sharks who when unable to defend himself!" prey upon unfortunate working people judge holds that a mortgage or assign-

impression that the Cuban delegates have not been well received at Washthe Cubans there will certainly be troulitical designs and that the end will be settlement satisfactory to all parties.

Among the second lieutenants commislevel with white men of equal ability.

to work up to the point of a fad the will decide to leave the question at issue be one of cost. To leave the producer covered with buildings or sidewalks or recreating and upbuilding of character.

a return that would pay fair wages, pavements. Every householder owes it managers' salaries, interest on capital to himself and to his neighbors to keep and insurance against risks would re- his premises in an attractive condition, quire the fixing of the rates of profit and and if this agitation furnishes the stimof interest as the principal element to ulus for the better performance of this

General Funston writes from the Phila cost level would be more harmful than ippines to a friend at home that the prophecies made before election that the re-election of McKinley would be the deathblow to the bandit insurrection are being realized to an extent that no one would have ventured to predict three he has returned to the Methodist fold. "For months ago. This must be a sad disappointment to the opponents of McKinley's re-election, whose prophecies in the self to many as a possible alternative other direction were wilder than a

> Showing of Hands. Philadelphia Record The hand that rocks the eradic is seldom

the one that raps for order in the mothers' meeting

Pedestal Kicked Over. The South African war is deposing

Great Britain as the chief creditor nation of the world. The Mean Old Thing. New York Tribun

Queen Wilhelmina now realizes how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to marry "Tain't Your Put In.

A lot of western women, angry at their husbands' late hours, have formed an inthe broom?

An Old Theory Demolished. Washington Post

A New York man has his coffin all prepared with a burglar-proof safe at the head, and proposes to take all his worldly possessions into the ground with him. This is one case that rather upsets the old theory about a fool and his money being soon

Too Much Pressure.

Detroit Journal. Not being able to haze anyone to death ecently, the West Point cadets have broken out in insubordination against the superintendent. There is evidently a large overpressure of steam among the fighters, and sitting on the safety-valve does not help the matter.

Light on Prospective Grafts.

The Spanish war claims commission has adopted a wise rule in requiring every claimant to file a copy of the agreement for the payment of his attorney. Government claims are so easily inflated when it is necessary to provide for a large contingent fee that the commission will be forewarned to a certain extent if it knows how much the actual claimant hopes to receive on his own account.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

Indianapolis News. Prosperity is a great thing, but there is danger of overdoing it. Many a stock that looks very tempting now will lose much of its charm when the squeezing process begins. People on the outside should be careful not to rely too much on surface indications or trust too implicity to the golden promises of the eloquent prospectus. There is still a welldefined distinction between business and

MINISTERS IN THE SICKROOM. Clerical Blast About Deathbed Repentances with Lay Trimmings.

w York Tribune

Rev. Dr. Harcourt of Baltimore, formerly well known as a Methodist minister, has aroused the clergy generally by asserting that as a rule clergymen ought not to lean republics yet held and it should also which he preached on Sunday evening in the 823 miles, in forty-five hours. People's Methodist church of Reading, Pa., to be exceedingly careful about allowing solemn countenance, his tone of voice, his southern republics of the friendly inter- tiptoeing around the sickbed are grave est which the American people feel in cause for alarm; but when he approaches their welfare and of counteracting the the patient and with sad countenance looks tered by colliding with a locomotive into his face, feels his pulse and then heaves a deep sigh and says. 'Let us have a few words of prayer,' such a dose of since the war with Spain, among the ministerial ministration is enough to make a well man sick, and no doctor or nurse can overcome even with powerful and efficacious remedies the effects of such a

visit as I have described. "One of the oldest editors in Pennsylvania, who knows my views upon this subtake a delegation of their chiefs to by the ministerial habit of invading the chamber of the sick with intensified manifestations of solemnity. My own doctor recently kept out five ministers from my sickroom, and I still live. I believe many

"Character is not made by a few puffs of breath that we call prayer, and it is character that tells here and hereafter Keep the minister, the long-faced, sepulchral-voiced minister, out of the sickroom; it is not his place. Let him grapple with cision which, if it stands the test of grace—but keep him from taking advantage

This is a highly rhetorical method of disby charging exorbitant interest. The cussing the question and does not throw much light on it. All ministers do not "tiptoe" around the sickbed, nor do all ment of uncarned salary is illegal and ministers imitate the oleaginous piety of that the lien cannot be enforced. Such the Rev. Mr. Chadband. It is doubtless a ruling would, of course, defeat some true that clergymen may and sometimes legitimate claims, but if it will serve to do fall into professional mannerisms, which keep in check the sharks, other portions But so also do physicians. An English act on the nerves even of well people. of the community will be able to stand paper not long ago told of a most accomplished physician who lost a good part of his practice because it was his invariable The opposition politicians and press custom to enter a sickroom rubbing his are industriously at work creating the hands and exclaiming: "And how are we today? Better, I am sure." It has been cynically said that every calling has its "patter." and certain stock phrases and ington. If peanut partisan politics can tricks of the voice which the clergy are create trouble between this country and tempted to adopt might easily prove unpleasant to the sick. But this sort of professionalism is becoming less and less common, and we believe that the pastor's ever, that both the administration and visitations are in most cases welcome and the Cubans themselves are broad- helpful to the sick. In the specific invisioned enough to see through these po- stances in which for any reason such is not the case, the pastor has neither the right nor would ordinarily have the desire

to force his visits on the patient. In so far, however, as Dr. Harcourt condemns the assumption that what is sioned in the regular army as a result of called deathbed repentance is efficient to systems of the country to break up the examination of enlisted men is a form character, he is on safe ground. young colored soldier, who has thus Without going into the question how far deathbed repentance affects life after death. proven his ability to rise from the ranks. the theory that such a late repentance in which he served for three years. The is a satisfactory substitute for character best way to encourage the colored people formed by a life of righteousness is a most to industry and thrift is to accord to perniclous error. While the pastor should at which goods must be sold. We them the same rewards and promotions not repel a sinner repentant on his deaththat are earned by the same effort by the impression that such persons are dewithout prescribing the selling prices of white competitors. All the colored man serving of special praise or are likely to the same articles manufactured outside has a right to ask is to be on the same receive a special reward. In this matter some clergymen have been open to criticism, especially in their maudlin canonization of brutal murderers who have ex-Several of the eastern cities are trying perienced "a conviction of sin" just before mounting the scaffold But such cases are would resolve only into a regulation of decoration and embellishment of front few and far between, and in point of fact the dominant note of the preaching of to-

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Baltimore Sun: A minister has started in argument against the so-called Christian Science theory that pain is an illusion A casual toothache in that argument could beat all the logic of the philosophers.

Somerville Journal: When a minister re isits the old parish that he left ten years before, he is astonished to find that only about a quarter of the members of the congregation are glad to see him.

Buffalo Express: A New Haven preacher he was educated as a Methodist, but beame a Congregationalist, announces that a year and a half," says he, "I have been without a pastorate, and I could not afford to wait any longer." He adds that "no man has a chance in the Congregational! ministry who is not a graduate of Yale. We know of a number of successful and well-liked Congregational pastors, who were not graduated from Yale.

Chicago Chronicle: Those down-east pulpiters are making things lively, with a row, rospect of a free-for-all fight. Dr. Hillis of Plymouth church said Sunday morning in his sermon that "Princeton theology isn' profundity at all; only just mud." This slap at President Patton is scarcely Christianlike, seeing the president is off his theological reservation and visiting in Colorado. But if his record doesn't belie him he will make Dr. Hillis look like a student who has been tried out by a university examination as soon as he can get his focus on him.

Brooklyn Eagle: Tally one for Rev. Dr. Joseph Dunn Burrell. He preferred a \$6,000 pastorate to a \$10,000 college presidency in a fresh water state. The Eagle also knows a minister who preferred a dignation club. What's the matter with \$4,000 college presidency to a \$20,000 pastorate, and in Manhattan, too. And another minister preferred a \$6,000 college presidency to a \$15,000 Manhattan pastorate. And another Brooklyn preacher preferral \$7,500 pastorate here to that same \$15,000 Manhattan pastorate. When a minister is a man, the man ranks above a money chest.

on the habit some people have of "parting their name in the middle," as it is called, by refusing to enter on its record the name of C. Clarence Woodruff, as it was presented, and directing it to be recorded a plain Charles C. Woodruff. This is very well, so far as it goes. But why didn't the cenference go a little farther, and jump with both feet on the absurd affectation some other people indulge in by hyphenating or compounding their names? The two weaknesses ought to be treated as one disease.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

April seems disposed to put up a ho

Are rubber heels an infallible sign of rubberneck? New York state will expend \$420,000 to pushing good roads this year.

Being a state prisoner it is perfectly proper that Aguinaldo should talk guardedly to newspaper mey. Speaking of Easter bonnet bills, what's

the matter with Morgan's \$150,000 for an old Gainsborough hat. Fleatown, a noted suburb of Cincinnati s taking an involuntary bath. The Ohio Nor dare to blame God's gifts for incom-

flood is soothing its irritation. The present rise in the Ohio, brings the river pretty close to the chesty swell of the state and partially justifies its name. A Philadelphia doctor filed a bill for \$190. 000 against the estate of one of his patients

At last accounts the patient had not filed an objection. tag. Nose carnations are tabooed as

masculine decoration. be allowed to enter a sickroom. "I ad- flying. A special train bearing him from vise everybody," he said in a sermon Seattle to St. Paul, covered the distance, 1,-

The receiver appointed for the Order of for ten years. Chosen Friends, complains that there is a minister to visit in the sickroom. His not enough money in sight to pay his very presence is cause for alarm. His salary. A receiver who doesn't receive is not living up to his opportunities.

Mince pie comes high in Philadelphia A youngster who was bruised and batbrought suit for \$5,000. The defense introduced testimony to show that he was not seriously injured, inasmuch as he had eater five mince pies in one day. That feast cost the family \$5,000.

Mgr. Falconio, who is slated to succeed Archbishop Martinelli az papal delegate at Washington, is at present papel delegate to Canada. He was ordained a prica by Bishop Limon at Buffalo in 1866, and took out his papers as an American citi zen in New York state in 1872. He distinguished himself as a clerical diplomat in effecting a settlement of the school question in Canada in the '90s.

BLASTS PROM RAM'S HORN

Sharp wits often cut themselves. Pleasing preaching is rarely profitable. Chaff may be ground as fine as flour, but will not make bread.

There is no promise of dying grace to those who let grace die.

The sheep-stealing pastor is in the same business with the devil.

The dark places of sin cannot be illuminated by the gas of oratory.

The distress of another may be God's touchstone for our virtues. Indigestion has contributed more spets to

the sun than any other cause. God's day is the strand of gold in the Iron cable of the week's work. A man cannot be honest with men what

he is endeavoring to cheat God. The milk of human kindness cannot be carried in the dish of a sour disposition. There are few things that will win the sinner like your true sympathy in his so:

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Detroit Free Press: Husband-1 think only sensible women ought to marry.
Wife-Well, you'd be a bachelor if that were the rule

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Why, young man," exclaimed her irate father, "I don't believe you can even clothe yourself. "I can and do, 'the manly youth replied; "I have never felt wealthy enough to em-"I have never felt wealthy enough to employ a valet."

Somerville Journal: "When you won me for your wife," she began.
"When I lost my liberty, you mean," he

Richmond Despatch: "I understand that Frailman has come to the conclusion to contest his wife's will."
"Well, what is there courageous about "Well, what is there courageous about that? She's dead, isn't she?"

Detroit Journal: Briggs-Do you think he really loves her?
Griggs-Of course. How can he help but love a girl with as much money as that?

Philadelphia Press: She thaughtily)-I Washington Star: The Newark conference of the Methodist Episcopal church has put the stamp of its official disapproval only out of compassion.

INCOMPLETENESS.

Adelaide Anne Proctor Nothing resting in its own completeness. Can have worth or beauty; but alone Because it leads and tends to farther sweet-Fuller, higher, deeper than its own.

Spring's real glory dwells not in the morn ing.
Gracious though it be, of her blue hours,
Eut is hidden in her tender leaning
To the summer's richer wealth of flowers. Dawn is fair, because the mists fade slowly into day, which floods the world with

Into day, which floods the world w light; Twilight's mystery is so sweet and holy Just because it ends in starry hight. Childhood's smiles unconscious graces bor-

From strife that in a far-off future lies; And angel glances (veiled now by all a sorrow) Draw our hearts to some beloved eyes. Life is only bright when it proceedeth Toward a truer, deeper life above; Human love is sweetest when it leadeth To a more divine and perfect love.

Learn the mystery of progression duly:
Do not call each glorious change decay!
But know we only hold our treasures truly,
When it seems as if they passed away.

pleteness; In that want their beauty lies; they roll Toward some infinite depth of love an sweetness, Bearing onward man's reluctant soul.

A Headache

Under the new law of Arkansas every That you may not connect with your eyes. of vision that you may bard! notice, may reveal to the trained optician that your eyesight is in danger of becoming James J. Hill, king of northwestern rail- permanently impaired. There is only one roads, claims the record for long distance safe method. Have a careful examination made by an expert optician. We will do it without charge. Practical experience

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Some people are born to dig in the soil And sweat for the bread that they eat. While some never learn the hard meaning of toil, And live on things that are sweet. A few are too rich and a lot are too poor, And some are too thin or too thick, But with all these contraries, you'll much happier be If you'd only purchase a brick FOR SALE HERE-\$1.00.



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