

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$3.00...

OFFICE: Omaha: The Bee Building, South Omaha: City Hall Building, Twelfth and M Streets.

CORRESPONDENCE: Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS: Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES: Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, George B. Tschick, certify that the following is a true and correct statement of the actual circulation of the Omaha Daily Bee...

Table with 2 columns: Date, Circulation. Rows for various dates from 1 to 30, showing circulation figures.

Total 941,710 Less unsold and returned copies 12,317 Net total sales 929,393

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D. 1901. M. B. HUNNIGATE, Notary Public.

Sir Thomas undoubtedly appreciates the fact there is many a slip between the cup and the Lipiton.

The Detroit Free Press is somewhat sarcastic when it declares that the yellow newspapers are now hinking about looking for something of a light orange tint.

The republicans of Iowa have opened their campaign in earnest and the immature boom which Candidate Phillips has been trundling over the state is looking sickly already.

Bryan's paramount issue of imperialism has dropped to the bottom of the political sea. The assassination of William McKinley has submerged the spook in unfathomable depths.

John Bull might practice up on marbles and Young America would play him a game. There is no assurance that John would win, but it is imperative that he try something new.

The farm mortgage record of the various counties in this state continues to show a decrease of indebtedness with each month. That is the best answer to the calamity stories printed in the east.

The Omaha Central Labor union has passed a vote of censure on the mayor and city council of Tampa, Fla. We fear that Florida is outside of the range of the longest distance guns planted in Nebraska.

The Farmers' National congress, composed chiefly of politicians who work the farmer 365 days in the year, has closed its session, after exhausting an immeasurable quantity of natural gas during its stay at Sioux Falls.

Arizona and New Mexico are preparing to make another effort to secure statehood from the coming congress. The statehood boomers from these two territories are becoming as familiar figures about the capital as the McGarrigan claimant of other days.

The guard at the McKinley tomb ought to be confined to a diet of milk and bread. Whisky diluted with water is responsible for the hallucinations under which those valiant warriors were compelled to wrestle with imaginary anarchists at the wretched time when churchyards yawn.

Richard Croker is trying to buy a 170-acre farm adjoining the one he now has in England. The house is 300 years old and the owner asks \$90,000 for the place. If Richard will come to Nebraska he can secure a better bargain than this and have enough money left to build him a new house.

There is a good deal more truth than poetry in the assertion that the steel strike has been lost to the Amalgamated association, not so much because it was an ill-directed contest between capital and labor as because it was a contest between two contending factions within the ranks of organized labor.

Baron Yerkes, the former Chicago street railway magnate, expresses the opinion that British railways are extravagantly managed and overcapitalized. If British managers have been more successful in injecting water into stocks than the operators on this side they are entitled to the prize.

The earl marshal has issued elaborate instructions how each rank of nobility must dress at the coming coronation ceremonies and incidentally reminds the visitors that paste jewelry is strictly forbidden. That is certainly rough on the ru down at the heel class whose real jewels are loaned to their uncle.

THE BASIS FOR RAILROAD TAXATION.

It is to be regretted that the discussion of such vital issues as the question of equitable assessment and taxation should be carried on under partisan auspices. While all parties agree that individuals and corporations should bear their just and equal proportion of the burden of taxation, the economical aspect of the questions cuts very little figure when introduced into a campaign speech.

Even such broad-minded men as Governor Shaw of Iowa cannot refrain, in the discussion of this question, from indulging in sophistry which would not hold water before any impartial tribunal. Thus, for example, Governor Shaw declared in a recent speech at Boone, Ia., in reviewing the subject of railroad taxation in that state: "It is as impossible to formulate a safe and certain basis for purchasing railroads as it is to provide by statute for an equitable standard for the assessment of railroads."

The logic of Governor Shaw is based on the assumption that the true method for ascertaining the value of railroads for taxation purposes is the amount the railroad would sell for in the public market. "The prospective purchaser might," says Governor Shaw, "believe he could increase the business of the road or might fear it would fall off if the management were changed, but he would not determine his bid for the road by the market price of the stocks and bonds or by the gross earnings or net earnings."

In making such assertions Governor Shaw manifestly underestimates the intelligence of the average Iowan. If the purchaser of the railroad is not to be governed by the volume of its bonded debt or the market price of its stocks, its ordinary traffic and its prospect for an increased traffic, what other element of value can be taken into consideration to arrive at any reasonable estimate of its purchase price?

As a matter of fact, the equitable valuation of a railroad for taxation purposes can be more readily ascertained than the value of any other class of property, with the exception of money and mortgages. The value of a railroad is the sum total of the marketable price of its bonds and stocks. The buyers of railroad stock always take two things into consideration in determining the price: First, the bonded debt, amount of stock issued and surplus earnings of the road and earning capacity; second, its prospective traffic in the territory traversed and the prospective development of the resources of that territory. The first represents the actual value of the property, and the second the value of the franchise. These elements constitute the sum total represented in its bonded debt and stock.

If, for example, the road is bonded for \$520,000 per mile and stocked for \$20,000 per mile, the value of the road would be the market price of the bonds and stocks added together. If the bonds and stocks were rated at par the road would be worth \$400,000 per mile; if the stocks were below par, it would be rated proportionately less.

What the people of Iowa and of all other states demand is fair taxation of all property, without discrimination or favoritism to the owners of any. If the owners of real and personal property are forced to pay taxes on 50 per cent of the actual value, the railroads should be required to pay at the same ratio. If the assessment of all other classes of property is less than 50 per cent of its market value, the railroads should bear only an equal proportion of the tax burdens. If the Iowa railroads are now paying more than their proportion in comparison with all other property their assessment should be reduced. If they pay less than their pro rata, it should be increased.

If the present mode of assessing railroad property in Iowa is based on these principles it should be retained. If it is subversive of these principles it should be revised.

STILL NEEDING PROTECTION.

Those who advocate a revision of the tariff, by which the protection now enjoyed by certain industries shall be materially modified or entirely removed, will find their efforts in this direction confronted by a most determined opposition. This will not come wholly from the centers of manufacturing development—from the eastern and middle states—but also from sections where the resources for industrial development are extensive. Thus the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, while conceding that the great steel industry in the east and in the middle west is no longer aided by the existing tariff and is out of danger of European competition, declares that the Pacific coast still needs protection.

That paper says that in the state of Washington can be found all of the raw material for the iron and steel industry. "Our position," it says, "is identical with that occupied by the east before the protective tariff system was adopted. We import much from other states and from foreign countries which, under a continuance of protection, we might well produce at home." The Post-Intelligencer points out that under conditions in the past the protective tariff system has benefited rather more than it has benefited the states on the Pacific coast, but now, when the states of that section are just entering upon an era of industrial development, when they are taking the first steps toward building up manufacturing industries and thus the home market for their surplus products, when the "infant and inchoate industries of the Pacific coast are not in position to meet competition," they require tariff protection.

great steel companies of the east are concerned, they are probably perfectly willing that the steel industry should never be established on this coast. So far as the general interests of the people of the whole country are concerned it is of prime importance that great steel plants should be erected on the shores of the Pacific to utilize the raw material which is here in abundance, and thus, in close proximity to the shores of Asia, and with cheap water transportation, to secure and retain the trade of the Pacific. In conclusion the Post-Intelligencer says that "without protection, if the steel industry is to be established on the Pacific, it will not be within the limits of the United States, but in British Columbia. In that province there are the same raw materials present as on this side of the border, the same ocean highway at the door, a protective tariff not in danger of attack and a government bounty upon every ton of steel produced."

It thus appears that the Pacific coast is quite alive to its interests in the tariff and may be expected to make vigorous opposition to any proposed revision or modification unfavorable to those interests. There is, however, it can be said with entire confidence, no immediate danger of anything being done to check manufacturing development on the Pacific coast. There appears not the slightest probability that the coming congress will revise the tariff or make any material changes in it. This is clearly indicated by such expressions of opinion as have been obtained from the house republican leaders, which undoubtedly reflect the general sentiment among republican representatives.

BUCKET SHOP GAMBLING.

Undoubtedly the grain producers of the country, with practical unanimity, will approve the action taken by the recent convention of grain dealers against the bucket shops. The convention declared that this form of gambling is a serious detriment to the grain trade and a constant menace to values, "thereby working a great injustice and injury to producers throughout the land, as well as tending to promote a low state of public morals." We think that no one at all familiar with bucket shop gambling will seriously venture to question this. The grain dealers are certainly well qualified to speak in regard to the menace which this form of so-called speculation is to values, while in the temptation it offers to men and particularly young men to venture all the money they possess or can obtain in betting on the rise or fall of prices has brought ruin and disgrace to many.

But it seems impossible to get rid of the bucket shops. War has long been made upon them by leading boards of trade with little effect. Public sentiment has been vainly arrayed against them. The effort to abolish them by taxation has failed. The convention of grain dealers recommended that the tax be increased and this should be done, but it is very doubtful if they could even be taxed out of existence. The bucket shop caters to that instinct for betting chances which is nearly universal and a method of gambling that can find so many supporters cannot easily be abolished.

AS TO A PACIFIC CABLE.

Congress will undoubtedly at the coming session authorize the construction of a Pacific cable. The enormous sums the government has had to pay on cable messages from and to the Orient and the fact that foreign lines must be used for communication, necessitating delays and risks, make the laying of an American cable to Hawaii and the Philippines an imperative necessity. During the past year the charges for messages between the United States and the Philippines have been between \$350,000 and \$400,000, although the War department has sought to be as economical as possible. Future expenditure may not be as large as this, but in any event there must be an American Pacific cable.

Whether congress will decide to have a cable under government control or will authorize its construction by a private company is problematical. At the last session of congress the matter was considered by committees of both the house and senate. Public hearings were held at which representatives of the army and navy contributed the results of their study of the cost and practicability of construction. These generally favored government ownership, but a bill was reported for private ownership, subject to certain conditions favorable to the carrying of government business, control of the cable in time of war and a material reduction of present rates charged for public messages. In their report the majority of the committee pointed out some of the disadvantages of a government cable and contended that a private corporation would give the United States all the advantages of a government-owned line for official business in time of peace or war at a fixed charge and without risk to the government.

On the other hand it was strongly urged that a cable connecting the United States with our new possessions should be constructed, controlled and operated by the government, that it is a government necessity which should not be in the hands of a private corporation—a position which had large public approval.

Two rival companies submitted propositions for laying a Pacific cable, each of which wanted a liberal subsidy from the government. Now there is a third company which offers to construct a cable without any subvention from the government, only asking the privilege of landing on the shores of the United States and the coasts of its islands. It proposes, if this authority is granted, to begin work at once and to have a cable in operation between San Francisco and Honolulu within nine months. It also agrees that government business shall have right of way, that in time of war, if necessary, the government shall have full control of the lines and that the present rates on cable messages from the Orient shall be reduced

from 40 to 60 per cent. It is reported from Washington that the proposition of this company is regarded as very fair and the question whether landing privileges can be given by the State department without authority from congress is under consideration. It is quite possible that this offer will have a decided influence upon the question whether the government or a private corporation shall construct a Pacific cable. At all events, there is no controversy as to the imperative necessity of an American cable to our insular possessions in the east and the work should be entered upon without unnecessary delay.

MANAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The State university is the capstone of Nebraska's great free educational structure. It is the culminating stage reached by the steps of our public school system. An opportunity to avail himself of the instruction it offers in the higher branches of learning should be the inspiration of every boy and girl in Nebraska.

The management of this institution, which is part and parcel with our free public schools, must be of vital interest not only to every father and mother whose children may hope to be enrolled some day among its students, but of every citizen who is concerned for the welfare of the coming generation. That the State university should be so conducted and its resources so expended that it may be the most effective and efficient institution of its kind in the whole western country must be the aim and purpose of our entire citizenship. A jealous regard for its constant improvement prompts the people to exercise utmost care in the selection of the men to be entrusted with the work of management as members of the Board of Regents, which by law constitutes the governing body.

Nebraska's State university takes its inception with the admission of the state into the union. When the republicans invested it with statehood, provision was made for this great institution of higher education to be freely open to the youth on whom the future of the commonwealth was to depend. The university has been cherished and nourished under republican auspices until it has been brought to its present enviable position among state universities. Although the control of the Board of Regents has been in other hands for nearly two years, the general policy developed by its republican founders has for the most part been thus far retained and the presence on the board of a republican minority has in itself worked for stability and conservatism. If at the coming election, however, the two republican candidates for regents are not elected, the board will pass wholly under fusion control and remain under such control for at least four years.

Even those who believe in the complete divorce of all educational institutions from politics would hardly want to contribute to the creation of such a state of affairs. And the great majority of our people, who want the progressive element still to maintain in the university management, will prefer to fill the two impending vacancies with the republican candidates, whose qualifications and capacity for the responsible duties are unquestioned, to their opponents, who represent inexperience on one side and radicalism on the other.

It has been evident for some time that matters were not going well with the British in South Africa, but the most significant indication of the real seriousness of affairs is the almost universal demand that Lord Roberts return and take command in the field. Whatever difference of opinion there may be regarding the motives or honesty of the leaders among the Boers, one thing is certain—that the masses of the people believe absolutely in the justice of their cause and this belief is backed by a courage and a resourcefulness which has never been excelled. Against such a people it is no wonder that the war has been a disagreeable surprise to the British.

Who was responsible for Theodore Roosevelt's nomination to the vice presidency? is a question that is now being discussed in all seriousness by editors throughout the country, many of whom do not know what they are talking about. The truth is that Theodore Roosevelt's close political friends did not want him nominated for the office of vice president, he did not want the nomination for the second place on the ticket, and those who did force him to the front were anxious to shove him for the position he now occupies.

The missionary societies are being severely criticised for not paying the ransom demanded for the release of Miss Stone, now in the hands of Bulgarian brigands. So far as this particular case is concerned, it is distressing, but if the demand is met in this case the missionaries must either abandon exposed fields of this kind or the repeated demands for ransom money will bankrupt their treasury.

The burgomaster of Berlin, in a speech before the municipal council of the German imperial capital, stated that the recent speech of the emperor had pleased him. A few more speeches like that and the worthy burgomaster will have an opportunity to nurse his injuries in the solitude of a prison. It is far safer to talk in that manner about the emperor at this distance than it is in Berlin.

Latest figures from the French wheat harvest indicate that possibly that country will be an importer instead of an exporter during the coming year. This country certainly does not rejoice at the misfortunes of others, but it does feel some satisfaction at being able to supply any deficiency in the line of food-stuffs.

belonged the victory in that struggle, but results have demonstrated that the company needs the services of the men as much as the men need the employment. With these conditions existing it is far better that the animosities growing out of the struggle should be buried as soon and as deeply as possible and the country not disturbed by a similar conflict in the near future, engendered by the ill-feeling of the one that is past.

The Schley court of inquiry is still grinding away, but we violate no confidence in making the prediction that the findings of the board will be about as lucid and definite as one of the saw-dust pie editorials of the defunct Omaha Republican, which frequently terminated as follows: "And we desire it distinctly understood that we do not wish to be understood," etc.

Stretching a Point.

Boston Transcript. Are we an ostentatious people? If we are not, why should any one think it worth while to telegraph from Washington that President Roosevelt took his seat in church "without ostentation"?

Crust Discrimination.

Philadelphia Record. Herr Moser is the most unfortunate of the promoters of yellow journalism. Whilst his contemporary yellows flaunt themselves and plume themselves in the full glare of notoriety at home and abroad he has to do his editing in jail.

The Melancholy Days.

Somerville Journal. Now has come the mournful season when the head of the family goes up into the attic and looketh long and patiently in vain for the winter overcoat that his wife turned over last summer to the managers of the church rummage sale.

What Can Poor Landsmen Do?

Saturday Evening Post. Here is a question: If the men who took part in a plain naval engagement in broad daylight when everything was visible and when there were no confounding circumstances to mislead them, differ so radically over simple facts, how far are we simple landsmen to trust the naval history that is written in the books?

See How They Do It.

Boston Globe. Men who are accustomed to say and think that women can never be mathematicians will be surprised to know that, according to the annual register of the American Mathematical society, no less than twenty-two members of that society are women, and that a woman, Prof. Scott, is a member of the council. Women can figure, and don't you forget it.

Daring Piece of Surgery.

Philadelphia Ledger. By a daring piece of surgery, involving the trephining of the skull and injection of anti-toxin into the brain itself, New York physicians have relieved a case of lockjaw after it had passed into the stage usually regarded as surely fatal, and have good hopes that the patient will recover completely. Thus another dreaded disease, and one to which children are peculiarly susceptible, is robbed of much of its terror.

Carrying Time Abroad.

New York Tribune. Yankeland is to send 2,600,000 of cheap watches to Great Britain in a single year. Or, at least, that is the latest story concerning our exports. If the figures are not exaggerated it will soon be impossible to discover in any English nursery a baby who does not possess at least one of these "wheels go round." The ancient age remarked that of the making of books there was no end. In these days there is there any end of making of watches by machinery.

Humorous Aspect of War.

Boston Globe. No one has ever accused Lord Kitchener of being a humorist. His reputation is that of a stern, matter-of-fact realist who never sees a joke in war. On that account his order of recent date, "The commander-in-chief in South Africa desires to impress officers in command of mobile columns that the object of such columns is mobility, and that he has learned that such forces carry with them furniture, kitchen ranges, pianos and harmoniums, which are objects of these articles must be handed over to the nearest store." This order, let us repeat, is rather puzzling. It reads like a joke. But if Kitchener never jokes, the order must relate to an actual state of affairs. Chasing Boers with pianos is a new principle of war unknown to Jomini or Von der Goltz.

CHILDREN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Interesting and Popular Feature of the New Administration. New York World. "Children at the White House" always has an interesting sound. But when it is added that the children are at the tumultuous age—the age of pert sayings and public romps and bicycle races, and rabbit and base ball, and tomboyishness—the smile of the country expands into a grin and ends in a laugh.

Never before has there been exactly such a family as the Roosevelts at the White House. Monroe and Tyler and Fillmore and Grant had debauche daughters. Monroe's daughter, Maria, was married there at the age of 17; Tyler's daughter, Lizzie, was married there at the age of 19 and Grant's daughter, Nellie, at the same age.

Lincoln was the first president to have comparatively young children of his own there—the three sons. The Hayes children and the Garfield children, for his brief term, were not fully grown White House families. Cleveland became a father there in his first term and there were two babies when he was there for a second term. Jackson used to be agreeably disturbed by the children of his nieces who acted as "ladies of the White House" for the widower president. The Pierce White House household was the saddest ever there, the only son having been killed at the age of 13 before the eyes of his father and mother in a railway accident two months previous to the inauguration. Johnson had two married daughters living with him, as his wife was an invalid. Their five children form the nearest approach to a parallel to the Roosevelt children. The Harrison administration's McKee children were mere babies. Most of the time the White House has had its dignity undisturbed by the pranks of children. Washington, Madison, Polk and Buchanan were childless. Jackson also was childless, but the children of one of his nieces were there for a time. Tyler was a widower with grown children and married a girl of 21 in the latter part of his administration. The living children of Adams, Jefferson, Monroe, Van Buren, J. Q. Adams, Harrison the first, Tyler, Taylor, Fillmore, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Harrison the second were grown or almost grown. McKinley's children were long dead.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Great deeds are achieved in the heat of the moment. We lighten our own loads when we lift others. God does not waste time weighing worthless men. Many papers are made by attempts to relieve poverty. Men will not freeze to you because you are cold-hearted. Mankind and manner are more to a sermon than matter. Churches may be better measured by their gifts than by their gains. When a man's honesty is only protected by a policy it will be held at a premium. The divinity of the church is not demonstrated by the dignity of the preacher. The only man who can bear the weight of the world's sin is he whom it bends in prayer.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

One thing is certain. Sir Thomas can tote his own mug home. Chicago's prospects of becoming a seaport are very encouraging. Strange to say, St. Louis maintains with needless vigor that Chicago is a seaport.

Taking the last three weeks as a whole, the conclusion is irresistible that Nebraska weather, when on its good behavior, is unequalled anywhere on the footstool. After a strenuous business life of sixty-six years, Fernando Jones of Chicago goes way to younger men. He is only 82 years old and kicks like a bay steer because a muley trust forced him to sell at a good figure.

Gustavus, the crown prince of Sweden, is the greatest hunter among European royalties. He is also an enthusiastic tennis player, but lacks his father's popularity and is reticent, sedate, exclusive and un-democratic. St. Louis is evincing signs of gaiety and affection for its neighbors and is planning a systematic wooing of rates and securities for exposition purposes. The ancient dame is now a very attractive souter at home, but with a few smoke consumers and a new bib she is likely to win the appropriation.

The fuel beneath the passionate love of a New Yorker was cleverly illustrated in court the other day. A fellow charged with accumulating too many wives poured a pathetic tale of woe into the judicial ear. "I love Sophia," he tearfully exclaimed, referring to wife No. 2. "She has about \$2,000 cash and I need the money."

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Somerville Journal: "The more people get, the more they want," says the proverb—but it doesn't apply to tripe. Detroit Free Press: Clarence Clara, if I let you kiss me this winter cold I'll have to wear my old one. Clara—Oh, you dear, sweet, lovely, generous old boy!

Judge: Dolly—Would you marry a title? Madge—I wouldn't mind one of those Coal Barons.

Chicago Post: "When you're at a loss for a suitable word do you ever apply to your wife?" "No," replied the writer, "I don't have to. Her entire vocabulary is coming my way long before she gets to the end of the word."

Brooklyn Eagle: Precilla (demurely)—He was like lightning, and he was kissing me directly on the lips before I could stop him. Her Brother (grimly)—That is a poor simile. Lightning does not strike more than once in the same place!

Indianapolis Sun: "The infant of the household was his cradle. The head of the house was home, peevish and fault-finding. Its length he became unendurable. 'You've done my head, but make mistakes tonight,' he growled. 'You've done my head, meekly. I began by putting the wrong baby to bed.'"

Detroit Free Press: She—is it true, dear, that when you proposed to me you didn't know whether I was a penny? He—Absolutely. But I always was willing to take chances.

Chicago Tribune: Mrs. Selldon-Holmes—My husband is one of the most dispiriting mortals in America. He has a habit of stating without his "begging leave to differ." Mrs. Jenner Lee Oudego—Your husband is an angel. Mine always differs without begging leave.

Baltimore American: "After all it isn't the big troubles that bother a fellow as much. It's the little things that annoy us most." "That's right. Why, they say a hornet's sting is only one-thirty-second of an inch long!"

Washington Star: "Are you doing anything to elevate the stage?" asked the serious personage. "No, sir," answered the manager who needs the money. "What I want to do is to make the stage give me a lift."

Judge: Ethel—I think Jack intends to propose tonight, and I look like a freight from my cold. "Why of it? You said you were going to refuse him with scorn." Ethel—I was, but if I refuse him with scorn looking like this he'll be deuced glad of it.

CROSSING THE BAR.

By Alfred Tennyson. (Died October 6, 1892.) Sunset and evening star, And one clear call for me! And may there's no mourning for me, When I put out to sea! But such a tide as moving seems asleep, Too full for sound and foam, When that which drew from out the boundless deep Turns again home. Twilight and evening bell, And after that the dark! And may there's no sadness or farewell When I embark. For, though from out our bourne of time and place The flood may bear me far, I hope to see my Pilot face to face When I have cross'd the bar.

DOE WAH JACK Economical Fuel Round Oak Furnace. Whatever fuel is most economical, most convenient to your house, can be used in a Round Oak Furnace—chunks of wood, soft coal, hard coal, coke—anything that fire will consume. What you put in will give most heat, because Round Oak furnaces waste no fuel, burn the fuel, the gases, and most of the smoke; keep fire 12 hours with wood, 24 hours with coal. The Round Oak Furnace is solidly constructed and is airtight (the only airtight one in the world). It is reasonable in price. All of the heat goes into the house—no waste through flues outside the casing, chimneys or in cellar. If you want a furnace, write for the Round Oak Furnace literature to the Round Oak Fuel Co., 125 North 10th St., Omaha, Neb. The most famous store in the world. Estate of P. D. BECKWITH, Dowagiac, Mich. Master of the Round Oak Furnace, the most famous store in the world. Round Oak Furnace for sale in Omaha by Milton Rogers & Son.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Washington Post: As long as the English Methodists continue to quote John Wesley on the wine question they will have the best of the argument. Kansas City Star: A delegation of Protestant missionaries has presented Prince Chun with a copy of the New Testament to take back to China with him. Prince Chun will probably return the compliment by handing the missionaries a copy of the Maxims of Confucius before his departure. Chicago Chronicle: To be polite some western newspapers have changed the name of the Dutch Reformed church, of which President Roosevelt is a member, to the German Reformed church. Probably the sturdy Hollanders and descendants of Hollanders will not thank them for the alteration. The Dutch Reformed church is the Protestant church of Holland and it was established in this country 200 or 300 years ago, notably in New York and New Jersey. It has a vigorous growth now in Michigan. The church uses the English language at its services and is organized on about the same lines as those which are observed by the Presbyterians.

Springfield Republican: It would never have occurred to us to raise the question of the relative habits of the English and the American clergy had the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian not written the other day: "Some of the American delegates at the Methodist conference have expressed great surprise at the smoking and drinking habits prevalent among English Methodist ministers. In America it is almost an unknown thing for a minister to smoke or drink." American visitors have been greatly disturbed to see English ex-presidents enjoying their cigars and their glasses of champagne or whisky and soda. The Methodist brethren from this country were inevitably shocked. While it is scarcely correct to say that "in America it is almost an unknown thing for a minister to smoke or drink," still if the remark were applied to Methodist ministers it would be quite true. There is probably no portion of the American clergy so free from smoking and drinking habits as the Methodist. In that denomination the cause of total abstinence and prohibition has obtained its firmest foothold and in no other Protestant communion is the sentiment so strong that drinking and smoking are deeds of sin. Fancy the surprise, then, of the abolitionist American delegates to the recent Methodist ecumenical conference in London if, as the correspondent asserts, they saw the very leaders of English Methodism "enjoying their cigars and their glasses of champagne or whisky and soda."

Somerville Journal: "The more people get, the more they want," says the proverb—but it doesn't apply to tripe. Detroit Free Press: Clarence Clara, if I let you kiss me this winter cold I'll have to wear my old one. Clara—Oh, you dear, sweet, lovely, generous old boy! Judge: Dolly—Would you marry a title? Madge—I wouldn't mind one of those Coal Barons. Chicago Post: "When you're at a loss for a suitable word do you ever apply to your wife?" "No," replied the writer, "I don't have to. Her entire vocabulary is coming my way long before she gets to the end of the word." Brooklyn Eagle: Precilla (demurely)—He was like lightning, and he was kissing me directly on the lips before I could stop him. Her Brother (grimly)—That is a poor simile. Lightning does not strike more than once in the same place! Indianapolis Sun: "The infant of the household was his cradle. The head of the house was home, peevish and fault-finding. Its length he became unendurable. 'You've done my head, but make mistakes tonight,' he growled. 'You've done my head, meekly. I began by putting the wrong baby to bed.'"

Detroit Free Press: She—is it true, dear, that when you proposed to me you didn't know whether I was a penny? He—Absolutely. But I always was willing to take chances. Chicago Tribune: Mrs. Selldon-Holmes—My husband is one of the most dispiriting mortals in America. He has a habit of stating without his "begging leave to differ." Mrs. Jenner Lee Oudego—Your husband is an angel. Mine always differs without begging leave.

Baltimore American: "After all it isn't the big troubles that bother a fellow as much. It's the little things that annoy us most." "That's right. Why, they say a hornet's sting is only one-thirty-second of an inch long!"

Washington Star: "Are you doing anything to elevate the stage?" asked the serious personage. "No, sir," answered the manager who needs the money. "What I want to do is to make the stage give me a lift."

Judge: Ethel—I think Jack intends to propose tonight, and I look like a freight from my cold. "Why of it? You said you were going to refuse him with scorn." Ethel—I was, but if I refuse him with scorn looking like this he'll be deuced glad of it.

CROSSING THE BAR.

By Alfred Tennyson. (Died October 6, 1892.) Sunset and evening star, And one clear call for me! And may there's no mourning for me, When I put out to sea! But such a tide as moving seems asleep, Too full for sound and foam, When that which drew from out the boundless deep Turns again home. Twilight and evening bell, And after that the dark! And may there's no sadness or farewell When I embark. For, though from out our bourne of time and place The flood may bear me far, I hope to see my Pilot face to face When I have cross'd the bar.

Washington Star: "Are you doing anything to elevate the stage?" asked the serious personage. "No, sir," answered the manager who needs the money. "What I want to do is to make the stage give me a lift."

Judge: Ethel—I think Jack intends to propose tonight, and I look like a freight from my cold. "Why of it? You said you were going to refuse him with scorn." Ethel—I was, but if I refuse him with scorn looking like this he'll be deuced glad of it.

CROSSING THE BAR.

By Alfred Tennyson. (Died October 6, 1892.) Sunset and evening star, And one clear call for me! And may there's no mourning for me, When I put out to sea! But such a tide as moving seems asleep, Too full for sound and foam, When that which drew from out the boundless deep Turns again home. Twilight and evening bell, And after that the dark! And may there's no sadness or farewell When I embark. For, though from out our bourne of time and place The flood may bear me far, I hope to see my Pilot face to face When I have cross'd the bar.

DOE WAH JACK Economical Fuel Round Oak Furnace. Whatever fuel is most economical, most convenient to your house, can be used in a Round Oak Furnace—chunks of wood, soft coal, hard coal, coke—anything that fire will consume. What you put in will give most heat, because Round Oak furnaces waste no fuel, burn the fuel, the gases, and most of the smoke; keep fire 12 hours with wood, 24 hours with coal. The Round Oak Furnace is solidly constructed and is airtight (the only airtight one in the world). It is reasonable in price. All of the heat goes into the house—no waste through flues outside the casing, chimneys or in cellar. If you want a furnace, write for the Round Oak Furnace literature to the Round Oak