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Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building. Twenty-fifth and M Streets.
Council Builfs—10 Pearl Street.
Chicago—1640 Unity Building.
New York—Temple Court.
Washington—501 Fourteenth Street.

Communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS. letters and remittances should be The Bee Publishing Company,

CORRESPONDENCE.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company, Only 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on omala accounts. Personal checks, except of omaha or eastern exchange, not accepted THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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Evening and Sunday Bee printed during
the month of January, 1902, was as follows: 30,210 .30,150 30,090 30.155 30,490

30.130 20 420 30,470 .33.010 30.070 .30,230 Total Less unsold and returned copies 9,846 .039,079 Net total sales..... Net daily average 30,067
GEO B. TZSCHUCK.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to
before me this lst day of February, A. D.,
1902.
(Beal.) Notary Public.

.30.320

President Schwab of the steel combine denies that he intends to resign. Men who draw salaries the size of his do not generally resign voluntarily.

If the captors of Miss Stone and those who are striving to ransom her cannot get together in Turkey, they are reminded there is a first-class location out on the Center street road.

It is given out that a large number of actors are soon to go on strike. If due discrimination is used in selecting if the differences are never settled.

The steamship companies have combined to raise passenger rates to Europe. As long as the street care fare to Cutoff gure, the majority will not suffer.

The amount of gold in the treasury has reached the record-breaking figures of \$545,836,805. That is different from the days of democratic treasury deficits when the redemption fund was constantly in danger.

China is said to intend to secure an American to reorganize the finances of the country. There is a wealth of governmental financiers in this country which it would gladly loan, but no guarantee goes with the goods.

Jim Younger is still importuning the governor of Minnesota to allow him to return to Missouri and get married. Twenty-five years in prison has doubtless created an incurable desire in him to be under some restraint.

The new German imperial loan of 300,000,000 marks has been oversubscribed sixty times. What has become of that terrible conspiracy of the plutocrats to make money scarce and dear, loans hard to get and interest high?

Admiral Sampson will be retired from active service this month. Admiral Schley is already on the retired list. Now, if all parties concerned will only retire the Sampson-Schley controversy, the public will cheerfully honor a requisition for a vote of thanks.

The two rival glass combines have started a novel war on each other. They are each raising the wages of their men as a bid for public support and incidentally to secure the best help in the market. The workmen are making no complaint and are perfectly willing that the war should go on.

The fusion papers of the state, or at least many of them, take up the cry of Meserve that his prosecution is mere politics. Contrast this with the opinions of republican papers when republican crookedness has been exposed and then form your own opinion as to who are the real reformers.

The debate is still in progress whether the college woman can work out her destiny best as a self-supporting spinster or a man-supported wife. Strangely enough no one has suggested the third solution of sacrificing herself for the benefit of a wife-supported husband. Here is a chance for a postscript to the discussion.

County Commissioner Connolly wants to know how any self-respecting democrat can take an appointive position secured by the votes of the republican members of the county board. Mr. Connelly seems to forget that his own seat elected him three years ago. No demoCAN THE PEOPLE BE TRUSTED.

The prospective popular edict directing congress to call a national convention States as a sequence of the action taken | they know it will do the most good." by the legislatures of seven states, demanding the submission of an amendment to the constitution providing for to the legislatures of the various states the New York luminary that shines only being of the American people and their of the United States."

The most dire calamities are predicted for the American people in case they should decide to throw open the constitution to general amendment, and we are admonished that the safety of the republic demands that all resolutions ought to be killed as soon as they make their appearance in any legislature.

The question that naturally suggests framers of the federal constitution consent of congress. With most marvelous precision they foresaw the menace to popular self government by the arbitrary refusal of the senate to yield any of its prerogatives. The fact that two-thirds of the states have been un-30 130 able to make any impression upon the senate with their petitions for popular election of senators would, within itself, justify the movement among the states to secure the submission of such an amendment to the people by the only mode left open to them.

In Great Britain the House of Lords has time and again been forced to yield to the demands of popular reform emphasized through the House of Commons, In this country the popular demand of two-thirds of the states, emphasized repeatedly by the house of representatives through resolutions that received more than the necessary two-thirds of the votes of the house, has been spurned and pigeonholed by the peers.

There is absolutely no danger to be

apprehended for republican institutions

from a convention of representatives of the people chosen to revise the na tional constitution. Every state would naturally select its most eminent and conservative citizens to represent it in such a body. Every member would naturally desire to immortalize himself and have his name go down into history as the strikers the public will not grieve one of the framers of the new constitution. Wild schemes and visionary amendments might be proposed, but the great majority of the convention would submit only the most conservative changes, well knowing that a crazylake and Manawa remains at the usual quilt constitution would never be ratifact that the country has grown and prospered for more than a hundred years under the present constitution affords no rational peason why it should not be recast on lines based on experience. The fact that the clauses and provisions of the present constitution have been largely interpreted by the supreme court and their meaning settled affords no logical argument for leaving the people at the mercy or caprice of one or two supreme judges in

> every great crisis or emergency. When the present constitution was adopted 113 years ago, the population of the United States was less than that of the state of Illinois. Travel and traffic between New York, Philadelphia and Boston were carried on by stages, wagon trains or sailboats. The highways through the interior of the country were simply Indian trails. The application of steam to transportation on land and water was not dreamed of, neither was instantaneous communication by telegraph or telephone.

The industrial revolution of more than one hundred years affords within itself the most unanswerable argument for the revision of the constitution. The product of the eighteenth century sages must be adapted in the near future to twentieth century conditions. The American people will not leave this to the tender mercies of individual judges of the federal courts when they have the power in their own hands to express their will through the fundamental law and enlarge the powers of congress to grapple with the giant combinations whose power for evil must be curbed. The republic must either put itself in position to supervise, regulate and control the trusts or the trusts will regulate, supervise and govern the republic

Can the American people be trusted? The trust organs say no. Is ours to remain a government of the people, by the people and for the people, or is the country to be governed by ruling privileged classes? That issue must be met and the legislatures of the various states are expected to take the preliminary steps.

CANAL CONCESSIONS. bill introduced by Senator Spooner as a substitute for the Nicara gua canal bill authorizes the president, among other provisions, to secure the necessary concessions from the republic of Colombia, these to include the perpetual control of a ten-mile strip of territory from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean. It has been reported that the Nicaraguan authorities are disposed to be somewhat exacting in their financial demands, which is by no means improbable, and it is naturally assumed that the change of sentiment favorable to the Panama route may lead the government of Colombia to make extravawould never have come to him were it gant demands for concessions. The New not for the votes of republicans that York Post remarks that the truth seems to be that the Central American councrat was ever known to refuse a job be- tries concerned think they see a glitter-

"and are simply figuring out how much great. to revise the constitution of the United of it they may get, to place it where

countries will endeavor to get all they can for the concessions our government ment is very much in need of money now in session to head off this menace and it is probable that it will not lose meet all early needs until our vast reto the privileged classes. According to the opportunity to replenish its bankrupt treasury by making such financial upon and made available for service. for the millionaires and billionaires, it demands for concessions as might defeat is "difficult to conceive of a greater dis- the movement in favor of the Panama aster to the country and to the well- route. The governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica also need money, but institutions than would be involved in they will most likely be found ready to be secured. It seems safe to assume, glimpse is given in the reminiscent therefore, that from the rivalry between articles that are flowing, like the storied Colombia and the other two Central milk and honey in the land of Canaan, will be able to make a very satisfactory journalist, Colonel A. K. McClure, who, looking toward a national convention arrangement in the matter of conces- in a description of a transcontinental

itself is, can the people be trusted? The give a satisfactory title to its property, but the friends of the company assert language: wisely reserved for the people the right that there is not the slighest shadow of miral Walker of the Isthmian Canal commission has given his word to the same effect. Meanwhile the canni complain to the senate committee on interoceanic canals the grounds for the commission's final recommendation of the Panama route, which may have a more decided influence favorable to that route. The indications are that the Spooner bill will pass the senate, though its fate in the house cannot be confidently predicted.

SECRETARY SHAW

Hon. Leslie M. Shaw yesterday assumed the duties of secretary of the treasury. The new head of the financial department of the government, which was never in better condition than at present, has given the public no intimation as to policies, but it is safe to assume there will be no radical departure from the course pursued by his predecessor, which has given entire satisfaction to the financial and business interests of the country. The chief concern of the department at this time is to see that the excess of revenue over expenditures is not permitted to seriously embarrass the money market. This will require that the policy of purchasing bonds shall continue at least during the remaining months of the current fiscal year, after which the cutting off of the war taxesassuming that this is certain to be done -may make it necessary to stop bond purchases. Secretary Gage began buying bonds, for the purpose of relieving the money market, last April, and from hat time to the end of the year he bought altogether \$58,222,180 of bonds, par value, for which he paid \$71,744,842, over \$13,000,000 representing premium. Probably for the remaining five months of the fiscal year it will not be necessary for the secretary of the treasury to buy bonds to as large an extent as heretofore, but he will be guided as to this by the condition of the money market.

The country has confidence in the new secretary of the treasury. It is sufficiently informed regarding his financial views to feel that he is a safe man, who can be depended upon for a judicious and conservative administration and a watchful care for the great interests that are more or less dependent upon the policy of the national treasury. Secretary Shaw succeeds a man of distinguished financial ability and there is no doubt that he will prove equally capable in the discharge of the important duties of the distinguished position.

A NEW MILITARY MEASURE.

The bill introduced in congress to increase the efficiency of the national guard and create a trained military force that will be immediately available in time of war will, if it become law, give the United States a disciplined body of men ready for any emergency. The measure is in line with the views presented by the secretary of war in his annual report, which were approved by representatives of the national guard of the several states recently in session at the national capital. It provides that the organization, ar-

mament and discipline of the organized militia in the several states and territories shall be the same as that now president, for a period not exceeding prescribed by law, for the regular and volunteer forces of the United States. This militia may be called out by the president, for a period not exceeding nine months, whenever the United States is invaded or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or in case of rebellion against the government. The secretary of war is authorized to requisition of the governors of the states and territories, and he may also, upon the request of governors, detail officers of the regular army for duty for instruction, inspection or other purposes that may be approved by him. For the purpose of providing a volunteer force of immediate service whenever called for and organized under authority of congress, the secretary of war is authorized to enroll not exceeding 100,000 men, who shall have served in the regular or volunteer army of the United States or in the organized militia, the enrollment to be for five years. Under this plan there would be first the regular army and behind it the national guard and the enrolled volunteer force, constituting an available for any exigency. In the the two houses of congress. The fact government is to assume a large pro- negotiated and made effective without they are to be managed for commercial or

"They have their eyes upon the surplus tion thus made to the cost of the mill- tives does not constitute a necessarily in our treasury," observes that paper, tary establishment will not be very binding precedent, nor are the citations

More or less opposition to the proposed legislation is to be expected, but while It appears evident that the house of While it is to be expected that those it is true that in every emergency the representatives still holds to the view government has found its citizens ready to respond to the call to arms and this alarm in plutocratic circles. The spect the United States will be disposed to be erly organized and trained militia to and means committee "to fully investital champion of the trusts, the New fair and reasonable in dealing with draw upon seems obvious. Such a force gate the question of whether or not the sources in untrained men were drawn

OMAHA THEN AND NOW.

People interested in the welfare of future by reviewing the progress of the

Omaha was a revelation to me. It was there a three or four-story permanent blink-eyed Filipino. building, with every conceivable size and style of shanty sandwiched between them mission is to have an opportunity to ex- It was my first introduction to the progressive western character. It had more prices; dealt out town lots by the foot at greater valuations; had more hotels, better patronized, dirtier and dearer; built more houses in a day and rented them for more money; played poker and keno at a higher limit, and raced horses oftener and for higher stakes than any other city of the same population that I had ever heard of.

Colonel McClure's crisp characterization of the frontier town as it struck him nearly thirty-five years ago exposes what have been both its strong and its weak points. Omaha's push and energy have been a revelation to every visitor who has observed its enterprise. Whatever it has undertaken it has gone at with a vim and vigor that is typical of a progressive western town. To do just a little better than its competitors and rivals has been its aim, whether it was selling goods, scalping Indians, erecting buildings, entertaining presidents, booming town lots or padding its census population. As to the limit on poker chips, keno bets and horse racing purses, we are not sufficiently initiated to speak with authority. but must, of course, rejoice to know that Omaha's reputation on this score stood high at the time of this expert analysis.

The unsightly appearance of the town feel sure, been materially improved, although there is still room for further improvement. The architectural saudwich as a municipal adornment is gradually falling into disfavor even in Omaha and in time is sure to be eliminated altogether from the aesthetic menu card of the local landscape.

If the Omaha of the future will carefully continue to afford such inspiring revelations to its guests it can always count on commanding these brisk and breezy tributes to its fame.

THE TREATY-MAKING POWER.

A very interesting and important ques tion has been raised as to whether the treaty-making power, lodged by the constitution in the president and senate, involves the right to make reciprocal tion on the part of the house of representatives, in which all revenue meas ures must originate. Senator Cullom, in an elaborate speech in the senate a few days ago, contended that the concurrence of the house is not essential to make a reciprocity treaty operative, unless the treaty contains an express provision, as some of them have, requiring action by the house of representatives. He also claimed that the fourth section of the Dingley law limiting the time in which reciprocity treaties could pay duty on all those trinkets he is bringbe negotiated was invalid, because an ing over. infringement of the treaty-making power of the executive guaranteed by

the constitution. The Illinois senator declared that the treaty-making power is not derived American people. Mighty little time for from a law of congress and cannot be however. modified or limited by a law of congress. He did not regard the constitutional provision requiring that all measares for raising revenue shall originate in the house as making necessary the submission to that body of a reciprocity treaty before it becomes effective. A reciprocity treaty, said Mr. Cullom, is not a bill and while it is true that it reduces a duty which has been laid by law, he maintained that the treatymaking power has authority to change a tariff law, the same as it has authority to change any other act of congress. issue arms, etc., for the militia on the Mr. Cullom said: "This question before us here has been before the senate for a hundred years. The executive and the senate have taken one position and that is that a treaty is the supreme law of the land. That position has been sustained by the supreme court. On the other hand, during all these huntrained men which shall be ready for dred years the house of representatives tions are in progress for the sale of the considered in reference to certain treaties. That does not relieve us, the senate, of the duty of standing for our Parisian journal to beat that. prerogatives and our rights and insisting that the rights of the executive shall be maintained."

Manifestly this is a question which ought to be definitely determined and settled, since it is possible that at some future time serious consequences may efficient army of more than 300,000 men result from leaving it an issue between tion, for there is little doubt that American carrying out of this plan, the general that reciprocity agreements have been it will be permitted to do so, however, will cause republicans helped him get it. ing prize all ready for their seizing. portion of the expense, though the addi- any action by the house of representa- political purposes.

of supreme court opinions made by Senator Cullom absolutely conclusive. that treaties affecting the revenues are subject to consideration by that body. the election of United States senators should ask, we shall probably in the end patriotic devotion can still be relied On Friday the house without division by direct vote, has produced profound be able to make our own terms, since upon, the expediency of having a prop- adopted a resolution directing the ways York Sun, makes a frantic appeal those republics. The Colombian govern- of say 200,000 men in addition to the reg- president, by and with the advice and ular army could in the event of war consent of the senate, and independent of any action on the part of the house of representatives, can negotiate treatles with foreign governments by which duties levied under an act of congress for the purpose of raising revenues are modified or repealed." So far as the Omaha must judge the prospects of the pending reciprocity treaties are concerned, it appears probable that the senthe general revision of the constitution grant the United States what it may ask past. A glimpse into the Omaha of ate will hold that the time limit preat a very moderate price if thereby the other days cannot fail to foreshadow scribed in the Dingley act for ratificaselection of the Nicaragua route could the horoscope that is to come. Such a tion having expired congress is without power to act upon the treaties.

Our amiable and enterprising local American republics the United States from the fertile pen of that veteran contemporaries are somewhat previous in their sensational caricatures and studhorse type dissertations about the imjourney made as an ambitious globe pending congressional race in this dis-There appears to be some question as girdler in 1867, before the completion of trict, which will not come off for at to whether the Panama company can the Pacific railroads, refers briefly to least six months. Manifestly they are the pioneer Omaha in this touching very hard up for material to fill out the space that is not pre-empted for the exhilarating discussion of the principles to revise that instrument without the doubt as to its ability to transfer the the first genuine western city I had struck. underlying the immortal Declaration of property with a clear title, while Ad. It presented an unsightly appearance, with Independence as reflected in the standits rambling lines of houses, and here and ing of the woolly-haired African and the

At a recent sale of breeding draft horses in Iowa, twenty-four head sold carriages; sold more goods, and at higher for an average of \$603 each. This is said to be the highest average price ever paid for such animals at a public sale. A few years ago horses were a drug on the market and it would have been impossible to sell that number at any price which would pay for the expense and trouble of raising them. Today there is a dearth of good draft horses and the farmer who breeds good stock is assured of a ready sale and good profit.

After three years of profound study St. Augustine failed to solve the perplexing problem as to how many angels could stand on the point of a needle, but Father Williams and Grandfather Metcalfe, after three weeks' meditation and public debate, are on the point of solving the mooted and complex question as to how much space a couple of foolosofers can occupy in a hyphenated newspaper before they settle the incomprehensible definition of the rights of man in the Declaration of Independence.

In discussing the wage question with the miners at the joint convention the operators are contending against any increase in the scale on the ground that the price received for coal by the operrecorded by Colonel McClure has, we ators had decreased during the year. This leaves a question of veracity between the operators and the men who sell to the consumers, who excuse in- and ice bills tell us more conclusively than creased prices by saving the one charge them more.

> The small boy in this vicinity was never more in his element for winter recreation. Not in years have conditions been so favorable for coasting and skating and other healthful outdoor sports of the season. The boy who does not take full advantage of these God-given opportunities does not deserve to share in their enjoyment.

The remark of Senator Dubois in calling regular army officers "charity boys" was an unfortunate one. In times like the late war or other past unpleastrade agreements with foreign govern- antnesses these trained "charity boys" ments affecting duties without any ac- from West Point have been handy things to have around.

Baltimore American. Uncle Sam should send a polite note to the powers that are explaining their actions during the last war, and assure them that it would not have made any difference. What the Prince Goes Against.

Prince Henry will acquire a fair idea o our great tariff system when the customs officials hold him up and compel him to

Washington Post.

Studying Under Difficulties. Philadelphia Ledger. Diplomatic gossip now says that Prince Henry is really coming over to study the study appears on his published program,

Two Kinds of Anarchy. Portland Oregonian.

If a poor beggar defles arrest, we read him a lecture on the sacredness of the If a railroad president does it, he looks around for applause. Anarchy is the same in high places or low.

Unique Business Firm

Dry Goods Economist. In so many fields of labor has woman usurped what mere man once considered his work that it is hardly considered surprising to find a firm name such as exists at York, Neb., Ira Smith & Daughter-odd as the appellation seems at first sight. Miss Smith is a skilled operative at the bench, as well as a buyer of jewelry for the firm of which she is a member.

Elements of a "Scoop."

Kansas City Star. The notion that the Germans are wholly practical and materialistic has been completely exploded by the story in the Vienna Neues Wiener Tageblatt that the negotiahas, as a rule, insisted that it should be Philippines to Germany and that the visit of Prince Henry to the United States is preliminary to the announcement of this conveyance. It would take a pretty lively

Bargain Day in Islands.

Philadelphia Ledger. If the Danish West Indies are worth anything at all they must be worth the \$5,000,-000 named in the treaty as the price for them, and the fact that they have been a continual source of expense to Denmark peed not stand in the way of their acquisienergy can make them pay. Whether or not

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

It is evident from the debris that a few sticks of dynamite distances New York editors in blowing up things.

A famine in pickles is threatened. pickles and beauty go hand in hand the cult will have to fall back on caramels.

The St. Louis man who incautiously predicted more earthquakes for that locality has been disposed of till the fair is over. Senatorial courtesy was handed several biffs in the jaw last week. A continuance of the argument might promote the circulation of the Record.

New York is absorbing potatoes from Ireland and Scotland at the rate of 10,000 bags a day. The unusual strenuousness of the old town is thus explained. Boston extracts a liberal per cent of

godliness out of the statement that the city's consumption of water is 117 gallons per diem per capita. The Hub's fancy for water rivals the ponderous humor of "Uncle Dudley." The Brooklyn Eagle almanac for 1902 i

a notable compilation. It does not at-tempt to cover the whole almanac field. It aims to be a guidebook of the metropolis, a large field in itself, and succeeds admirably in that purpose. Now the merry passenger agent sweetly

sings the praises of Florida or throws mental boquets at the flowered byways of The sleigh ride, for instance; the thrilling pleasure of gliding over the glistening snow with picked and piquant company rate of \$2 an hour. There's a subject for an artist. Deadwood historians seek to discredit

the record of the stage coach which Buffalo burned Bill is to present to the National museum. They say the coach was not in the Hat creek scrap of 1876, but there were other perhaps on that famous trail. Besides, the relic of bygone days has been bombarded with tons of ammunition before the astonished eyes of millions of pale faces. Let it go at that.

PRICE OF EXISTENCE.

Mr. Carnegie's Diagnosis Fails to Stand the Test. Boston Transcript. Not long ago Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in

an address before the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian association of New York, made the following statement: "It is one of the most cheering facts of our day that under present conditions the wages of labor tend to rise and the prices of the necessities of life tend to fall." That is a proposition that certainly has two sides to it. If we apply it to a period of fifty years, the truth of it can doubtless be demonstrated. If applied to a period of five years, especially the last five, the demonstrator would not be able to make out so clear a case. A great many of the necessities of life are cheaper than before the civil war, while wages are generally much higher. Even flour, that fundamental staple of existence, can be bought for less in 1902 than it cost during the '50s. Called nails, pins and needles and numberless articles that enter into daily use are much cheaper now than then. The farmer and the farmer's wife are as continuously drudging as they ever were, with less to show for their toil in most cases; yet they must pay higher wages for help, indoors and out-of-doors, and obtain an insufficient and inferior supply at that.

But when we come down to recent ex periences there will be a general tendency to deny to Mr. Carnegle's statement the force of an axiom. We do not need statistical tables to show us where we stand. The monthly butcher's bill, the milk and coal cost of living has run up at a rate that is almost alarming to those whose incomes are fixed and modest. Still, statistics may give us a more exact measure, though they can hardly emphasize the main proposition The lowest level of prices reached in some years was in July, 1897. But between that time and the present, according to the lates! showing of Dunn's Review, the average advance in the cost of those articles of living which are common to those of large incomes and small alike has advanced nearly 40 per cent. This covers a period of nearly five years

The advance has been a steady one, though the climax has come the present year. Certainly no one will contend that the average of salaries, wages or other fixed incomes has advanced 40 per cent, or even half that amount in the time specified. It is possible that we are going through an exceptional experience. The conditions have not been favorable to abundance in those things which we need most. The corn crop was unusually light, and this has been one of the causes which have sent up the prices of meat, though not the only cause. The potato crop and the apple crop were partial fallures, and they are now bringing luxury prices. A corner in eggs has made that nousehold staple worth almost its weight in rold, and those products of which we have had plenty get the benefit of scarcity in others. Thus there is a fly in our prosperity ointment. We must await hopefully, even if not with entire confidence, the derelopments of another season. If they do not bring relief then Mr. Carnegie would seem to be called upon for a revision of his diagnosis of tendencies.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Calmness is the mark of true courage Godliness is true and eternal greatness. The only dumb religion is a dead one. A conspiracy of silence is usually one of

Truth is not made false because we doubt

Only those whom the cap fits will criticise Its cut Daily drudgery may be the door to divine delights.

Dark days make a good background for bright lives.

You cannot make a live church out of dead people. The devouring flame of sin is at first

only a welcome warmth. Many take their business into the house of God who are afraid to take Him into their houses of business.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Bishop Potter's summer house was entered and despoiled by a gang of burglars the other night, but there is nothing to indicate that the bishop suspects any prohibitionist.

Boston Transcript: The Philadelphia Methodists think Prof. Mitchell is a dangerous man because he cannot be easily answered. When they say "dangerous" they probably mean "embarrassing."

Indianapolis Journal: Those who have read some of the attacks of Methodist and the after joy of coughing up at the preachers upon Prof. Pearson will be pained at the intolerant spirit which pervades these utterances. If it were the age of the stake, Prof. Pearson would likely be

Louisville Courier-Journal: Is Dr. Parkhurst, in now breaking out with the announcement that only some souls are immortal, desirous of acquiring further notoriety at the hands, say of that Chicago minister who wishes to skin alive the man who questions the infallibility of the bible and of those Nashville ministers who propose to use shotguns to keep theatrical performances out of the building erected for the performances of Rev. Sam Jones?

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Brooklyn Life: "I wish, my dear, he had made his money instead of inheriting it. He would make you a better husband." "Nonsense, papa. Why, then he would know how to keep it."

Brooklyn Eagle: It was evident that the obedient little maid was troubled.

"Mamma insists that I must not see you any more," she said, regretfully.

The resourceful young man only smiled.

"Well," he replied, carclessly, "if she is satisfied to have us meet in the dark, I am."

Philadelphia Builetin: "Were there any pretty dresses in the play?"
"Oh, yes. The poor deserted wife, who had to take in sewing for a living, suffered agonies in a lovely white slik gown, with chiffon ruffles and a dream of a pearl-colored plush opera cloak, lined with white

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Mrs. Chumley arries her ideas of harmony too far. She's dways trying to find things to match her

"And now she's gone and had her house painted yellow.

Philadelphia Press: Tess—Miss Brusk didn't hesitate to give his age as her rea-son for refusing old Munnybags. Jess—Told him to his face he was too old, Tess-Not at all. He swore he "would love and cherish her till death," and she told him he was too young.

Somerville Journal: Young father (proudly)—We have a new baby at our house. Bachelor friend (sympathetically)—Well, well, you must do all you can to bear up under it.

Chicago Post: "Love," sighed the old maid, "is a grand, sweet song." "But I never could appreciate music," asserted the crusty old bachelor, hastily.

Chicago Tribune: "Suppose," said the girl with the Gibson girl neck, "you had never cared for men at all, and you fell in love with a young man at first sight—""Well?" said the girl with the Julia Marlowe dimple.
"And you engaged yourself to him."

"And you engaged yourself to him--"
"Yes?"
"And when you married him---" "I can't imagine anything of that kind-on a first engagement."

LAND OF LONG AGO.

Nixon Waterman.

There's a dear old home in the Far Away,
A soft, snug nest, where the children play,
A realm of rest where the old folks stay,
In the Land of the Long Ago.
There's a dear old home where the roses
twine,
And the fruit hangs ripe on the tree and
vine;
Where the Fates were good to me and
mine

mine
In the Land of the Long Ago.

O, never a map shall point that place; Nor ever the drift of time crase, But the hungering heart the lines shall

But the hungering heart trace
Of the Land of the Long Ago.
And ever the tide of my life's swift stream.
Rolls back to the bay of a bliesful dream,
And I live and laugh in the glint and gleam.
Of the Land of the Long Ago. On the north and south are the joy and

rest
Of a sister's smile and a mother's breast;
And a father's love to the cust and west
Of the Land of the Long Ago.
We shall all come back from the desert We shall all come home to the "Soul's We shall all return in the "By and By"
To the Land of the Long Ago.



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