

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 1c. Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$4.00.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 1c. Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 10c.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, Twentieth and M Streets.

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

BUSINESS LETTERS. Business letters and remittances should be addressed: 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. George B. Tschuck, 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 February, 1902, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation category and Number of copies. Includes rows for Total, Net daily average, and Net total sales.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 25th day of February, A. D., 1902. M. H. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Prince Henry's visit is now on the last quarter.

Unless signs fail, Prince Henry has been well initiated into the strenuous life.

Grand Rapids and St. Louis are two places that bribe-givers will do well to avoid for a reasonable period of time.

Thanks to Harvard, the prince will have at least a few letters of the alphabet to remember us by after he returns home.

Prince Henry got along pretty well until he struck the German students' "Kommerz." And the next day he rested.

For a man who announced he would meet the embezzlement charge on his merits ex-Treasurer Meeserve is raising a fine collection of technical issues.

The month of March also seems determined to contribute its share to the lengthening list of disasters and casualties that is to grace the record made by the year 1902.

There is nothing to indicate that the recent floods in the east are due to squeezing of liquid from corporation stocks. When that process begins the fatalities will be greater.

Indianapolis comes in with a claim for the first American baby named after Prince Henry. Some men are not only born great, but have added greatness thrust upon them.

If Senator Patterson is really anxious to know how the trouble at Manila started he might let General Hughes summon the members of the First Nebraska. They were there and know all about it.

In deference to her father's wish, Miss Roosevelt will not attend the coronation of King Edward. The president has a habit of pouring water into the opposition magazine in a manner most discouraging.

Not even the assurance of an office in the party organization was sufficient to secure attendance at the allied parties conference. A chance for an office with party attachment is what draws with the political patriot.

Having run the gauntlet of the feckles at Niagara Falls successfully and survived the learned atmosphere of the Club, Prince Henry should be tempered to endure the heat of any battle that life may have in store for him.

American music publishers are complaining about the pirating of American songs by British publishers. The man who would pirate some of these songs deserves the treatment accorded a century ago to men who followed that profession on the sea.

The representative of the Colombian government gives out a statement in which he says his government is not opposed to the canal project. If this statement is correct, Colombia should demonstrate its good intentions by taking down the fence which obstructs the highway.

The Chinese are plainly learning a few things about foreigners. Chinese bandits have captured a Christian missionary, but the native authorities are making haste to secure his release before the foreign military commanders search into the territory. China has discovered that the foreign soldier is like a burr, much easier acquired than dislodged.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SUPERIORITY.

Writing of the invasion of the markets of Europe by American manufactures the chief of the bureau of foreign commerce, Mr. Emory, points out the distinctive causes of our industrial superiority. First of all, this country excels in the variety and abundance of natural resources. Every country of Europe is poorer by comparison with the United States in minerals, in fuel, in the raw material of manufactures. None of them can approach us in cheapness of transportation. All of them labor under heavier national debts. The greater nations withdraw a considerable part of their male population from productive activity to military service. Then we are, above all, a nation of inventors, always seeking to substitute better, more economical machinery or implements for those which served our wants for a time. There is a constant reaching out here for improvement in methods of production and a restless energy which are not present, in the same degree at least, in any of the European nations.

The high pressure habit of industry which has become a distinguishing national trait, remarks Mr. Emory, conjoined with labor-saving machinery and cheapness of raw material and fuel, makes the labor of one of our mechanics or factory operatives equal to that of one and a half or perhaps even two workmen in Great Britain or Germany. "It is now generally admitted," he says, "that notwithstanding the higher wages paid in this country, skilled labor is actually cheaper, when measured by results, than it is in Europe. It is also more ambitious, more ingenious and far more adaptable. The typical American artisan is always eager to get out of the rut of mere routine work; he seeks to rise in his employer's favor not merely by his industry, but by improving the quality of his work or by originating some new idea which will cheapen production or enhance the market value of a particular article." This peculiar characteristic of the American artisan has had much to do with promoting the triumphant march of American manufactures in foreign markets. To it is largely due the industrial superiority we have attained and this fact is in the highest degree creditable to American labor.

Intelligent workmen understand that the growth of our foreign trade has given them steady employment at good wages and such men will be found in sympathy with whatever will still further extend and enlarge this trade. Mr. Emory regards concentration in the use of capital as another factor of our economic superiority. He thinks there is no doubt that the consolidation of industrial and commercial enterprises gives us an immense advantage in competition with countries which have not yet learned the lesson of industrial organization. The instruction which this country is giving in this respect, however, is being carefully studied abroad and there is every reason to expect will be followed. Then we may find our progress in foreign markets arrested by the application of our own methods. How to meet this possible condition is a question for the serious consideration of statesmen and political economists. Even if we should hold our industrial superiority can we go on selling more and more to Europe without buying more of Europe? Shall we not, in order to retain what we have of foreign trade in manufactures, be compelled to adopt a more liberal policy of exchange? These are questions that merit intelligent and careful consideration on the part of all who are interested in the nation's commercial progress.

Commenting upon recent cable dispatches bearing information that Dr. Herz, president of the Zionist congress held at Basel, Switzerland, is negotiating with the sultan for Jewish immigration concessions in Palestine with a certain measure of simple home rule, the American Israelite asserts that their changed plan means the Zionists have entirely abandoned the political part of their program and intend to devote themselves exclusively to aiding the Jews of Russia and Roumania, where persecution has become almost unbearable, to settle in Palestine. Accepting this as correct, it is certainly a far step from gathering together all the Jews from the four quarters of the globe to reconstruct the Jewish state in Palestine as originally heralded forth, to establishing a charity-supported haven for Jewish refugees unable to rely upon their own efforts to better their condition. The inherent weakness of the Zionist movement as early pointed out in The Bee lay in the assumption that the Jews everywhere are not only disaffected with their present lot, but look upon Palestine as the promised land, where alone fortune can be made to smile upon them. That the great body of Jews who have fixed their homes in this country regard themselves as Americans first and above all things and could not be persuaded by any pledges or inducements to renounce their American citizenship seems to have been altogether overlooked by the Zion promoters. And what is true of the American Jews is as a rule true of the Jews of England, France, Spain, Austria and most of Germany. To transplant themselves to an exhausted and deserted land purely out of sentimental considerations, with a complete loss of all that has been gained toward recognition of their rights in all these civilized countries, would be a sacrifice as undesirable as it is unnecessary.

The true Zionism does not need to look to Palestine for its field to cultivate. Even for a colonization project Palestine, as the American Israelite points out, is far from being a land of promise, because with the best efforts only a small fraction of the downtrodden Jews of Russia and Roumania could be assisted to emigrate there. With the present number in those two countries between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000, the relief afforded to those left behind would be appreciable unless the oppression they now suffer is to some extent relaxed. The true Zionism can carry out its mission most fruitfully by working to ameliorate the hard conditions where Jewish persecutions are still pursued and to secure for the Jews the same rights of person and property, of education and the pursuit of gainful occupation wherever they are that are accorded other people. Enjoying equal opportunities the Jews will, as all history attests, readily accommodate themselves to environment and provide for their own wants without in any way burdening or imposing upon others. With encouragement resting on assurance that merit will be rewarded without unjust discrimination, the Jews, whether in Europe, Asia, Africa or America, will work out their own salvation as individual citizens of the various countries to which they have attached their allegiance and see in the storied return to Palestine merely a beautiful picture of religious idealism.

By 1945, the last survivor of the union forces that participated in the memorable war of the rebellion will have succumbed to the ravages of time. This, at any rate, is the official forecast based on the latest statistical estimates. The total number of men enrolled on the side of the union during that war has been placed by authoritative compilations at 2,850,192. In the years since its outbreak, the number of survivors has been steadily cut down until the living veterans of today are noticeably reduced below the 1,000,000 mark. In an interesting table prepared by Colonel F. C. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension office of the War department, whose long and intimate familiarity with this branch of the service makes his judgment particularly reliable, the probable survivors of the union army and navy in the war of the rebellion is estimated for a series of years as follows:

Table showing estimated number of survivors from 1902 to 1945. Columns include Year, Army, and Navy.

Believers as we may be to contemplate such figures they none the less reflect facts which we have to face. They show that the lapse of less than forty years has carried away more than two thirds of the remarkable body of men that responded to the call to preserve the union and that another forty years will leave the civil war veteran as scarce as relics of the Eighteenth century are today. Notwithstanding the periodic lamentations of those who persist in inhabiting the dismal swamp of gloomy forebodings, we find every little while signs of encouragement for the young men of the pessimists picture nothing but dreary distress. When we are so repeatedly told that the young man of today has no chance to rise in the world as compared with his father and that the avenues of advancement are gradually being closed to everyone not possessed of inherited influence or wealth, it is refreshing to listen to such words as these from an eminent authority who can speak with weight with respect to his own profession. "I am not a pessimist," said Judge Murray F. Tuley, Chicago's most noted jurist, at a bar banquet tendered him last week on occasion of his completion of seventy-five years, thirty-three of them in service on the bench of the same court. "I do not believe that all has been retrogression since my early times. I have seen three generations of lawyers in Chicago and of the first all have passed away excepting those I could count on the fingers of one hand. A new generation—young men—is controlling the bar today, and I believe they are superior to those I first knew." If the young men are at the front in the legal profession, the same is true of medicine, science, education, in fact, all the professional branches, to say nothing of the great industrial fields in which new names by far preponderate over those most familiar even a decade ago. The law of the universe is change, and the changes wrought in the bar referred to by the judge just quoted have counterparts in every path of human progress. No signal flag of distress is needed to stifle ambition and dampen hopeful ardor—the lesson of the past complemented with reliance on the present should infuse all the confidence required to face the future and grapple successfully with its problems.

NATIONAL HEALTH COMMISSION. Two bills have been presented in congress intended to conserve the public health. One of these measures provides for the creation of a board, to be composed of a commissioner and of a representative from each state and territorial health board and others, to be known as the national commission of public health. The sanitary bodies of the country are said to be strongly in favor of this proposed legislation and it also has the support of the commercial interests on the seaboard. The policy contemplated is to substitute for the system of quarantine, which has difficulties and disadvantages, as was amply shown during the last yellow fever visitation, a national system of coast and interstate disinfection. It is urged that with the perfecting of such a system, which ought to be easily attainable, the recurrence of epidemics would become less and less frequent. In a report on the subject by a committee of the New York Board of Trade it is said that the relation of public health to commerce, manufactures and all forms of industry is of such vast importance as to command the best efforts of the government and of all good

citizens to secure, as speedily as possible, the adoption of an efficient system that will meet the needs of the country. It is urged that it behooves every business man in the country to interest himself in such measures as will promote and insure the public health and that especially should commercial bodies in every part of the country take up, investigate and help in remedying the needs that exist. Certainly no argument can be needed to impress intelligent people with the importance of conserving the public health and in order that this may be properly done the general government must provide for it. The proposed legislation seems to meet the requirements and there is said to be a favorable prospect for its adoption.

THE CANAL PROBLEM. It is the expectation that tomorrow the senate committee on interoceanic canals will take final action on the question of the route of the proposed isthmian waterway. There is said to be no doubt as to what the action of the committee will be. It is forehanded in the report of the subcommittee adverse to the Panama route, on the ground of the legal complications that may be involved. Four members of the committee, it is stated, are favorable to Panama, provided a good title can be secured from the French company and the required concessions from Colombia. On the other hand seven members of the committee are for the Nicaragua route and it is expected that this majority will be a unit for rejecting the Panama route. It does not follow, however, that the action of the committee will determine the judgment of the senate. The whole question will be gone over in that body with the chances of a prolonged discussion. The senators who want the canal built on the Nicaragua route, regardless of any showing that may be made in favor of any other route, will make a determined effort to carry their proposition. Equally earnest, it is believed, will be the opposition, in which there is a lot of senators who think the Nicaragua route to be impracticable and are convinced that the magnitude of the undertaking and the difficulties in the way have been very much underestimated. Another lot of senators prefer the Panama route, but would vote for Nicaragua in case they should be convinced that it is out of the question to build on the route they prefer.

Such is now the situation, according to trustworthy Washington advices. So great is the diversity of opinion in the senate represented to be that doubt is expressed whether an agreement on this question of route can be reached at the end, as a matter of compromise, the senate may turn to the Spooner amendment to the house bill, which authorizes the president to acquire the Panama company's route at the price named by the company, in the event of satisfactory concessions being secured from Colombia. In case a proper title and the necessary concessions cannot be obtained then negotiations shall be concluded with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. This seems an entirely safe proposition and it is not to be doubted that the country would be well satisfied to have the matter placed in the hands of the president, who is not known to have any partiality as to routes. Meanwhile the new minister from Colombia to the United States has stated that his government welcomes the construction of the Panama canal by the United States and expresses confidence that a satisfactory agreement between the two countries will be reached. He comes authorized to resume negotiations and doubts this will be promptly done. When the Columbian minister shall have submitted the views of his government the effect may be to clarify the situation and lead congress to come to a decision.

It is somewhat discouraging to note that careful scanning of the list of 100 "captains of industry" feted with our royal guest discloses only two whose residence addresses are given west of the Mississippi. These two are Irving M. Scott of San Francisco, the great shipbuilder, and James B. Grant of Denver, the silver smelter. But this does not mean that the great west has not produced industrial leaders, but rather that those who have sprung from the soil in the west have found it almost necessary to re-locate in the great financial centers. The west is today the most virile breeder of "captains of industry" because the conditions here are better adapted to developing individuality, and without the new blood it constantly furnishes, the east would soon find its supply running low.

The principle of merger is to be applied in the educational field in the impending absorption by Chicago university of the school of technology known as the Armour institute, the moving idea being that the consolidated concern can polish off ambitious students more effectively and at cheaper cost than each by itself. The difference between the educational merger and the industrial merger, however, lies in the fact that the former, having no cash dividends to pay, has no incentive to water the stock or to crush out competing institutions. The educational merger has hardly gotten its start as yet—when it gets at full swing, some marvelous transformations in the world of university and collegiate instruction may be confidently expected.

Great Britain is following the example of the United States in establishing an academy for the education of its naval officers. The new British army bill is also modeled largely after that of the United States, both as to organization and pay of the men. These acts must be a severe shock to the former commander-in-chief of the British army and British naval critics who not so many

years ago never missed an opportunity to poke fun at our war establishments. Events of the past few years have opened many eyes to the fighting quality of both our sailors and our soldiers.

From \$15 to \$25 is being asked for seats along the line of the coronation parade in London next June. Omaha people who object to the price can sit on the courthouse retaining wall and see King Ak-Sar-Ben for nothing by simply waiting till next fall's festivities.

A Kentucky judge, in passing upon an injunction case, has decided that base ball is not a nuisance. Let the small boy and the big man who occupy the bleachers take off their hats and give the regulation yell for this new Daniel come to judgment.

Wait for the Next. Somerville Journal. About the poorest kind of exercise a man can take is running for a car.

Improved Ventilation. It is comforting to consider that when the Marconi system is in possession of the field, if we can no longer wire messages we can at least air our opinions.

A Difference in Balls. Kansas City Journal. The case of the Iowa man who was hit on the throat with a snowball and lost his power of speech is not phenomenal. Many a man has been hit in the same place with highballs until he could neither articulate nor navigate.

Safeguarding Their Reputations. Brooklyn Eagle. The proposition to put pugs, messengers and doorknockers in the capitol into uniform meets with approval on the part of those gentlemen. Several of them are terribly afraid they shall be mistaken for some kind of congressman.

A Life-Saving Hero. Boston Transcript. Captain William H. Chelton, a modest Baltimore man, has saved eighty-two lives on land and sea during forty-three years of service, an average of nearly two a year. Had he killed that number of men in the same time, what a hero he would be considered.

The Heroism of Living. Nashville American. "It is easy to die." But to live and live rightly, loyal to truth and courageously steadfast to duty, with an honest, constant effort to see truth and duty clearly and intelligently—that is another and a harder task. To die requires no effort. To escape death is impossible. But what a fine, brave thing it is to live for the true and the noble, in face of the maledictions of the ignorant and the slanders of the malevolent. There is a heroism in such living which the base mind cannot know.

LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL. Passing of Pan-Makers of the Last Generation. Minneapolis Times. Within the last few weeks Rice, West, Queen and Emerson have passed to the larger state beyond, while Nell Bryant calmly awaits the death his age and infirmities make certain.

With the passing away of these pioneers of minstrelsy there come feelings of regret for "the good old days" when no form of amusement elicited such hearty laughs as did the performances of the simulators of negro eccentricities accompanied, as they were, with the sweetest songs grafted upon, or copied after, the plantation melodies to which a world is always ready, even yet, to listen.

If we have heard "the lay of the last minstrel," as seems possible, let us mingle with our regrets some feelings of appreciation and of content. Nearly a generation has passed since it was regarded as "bad form" or bad morals to go to a minstrel show. Stern moralists insisted that the performances were characterized by obscenity, that travesties upon humanity were unjustifiable as wrong and that the saving of any community was lowered by the presence and performance of the jolly, swaggering, laughing, agile actors whose makeup burnt cork and "glad clothing" supplied.

The assertion is ventured that not one of the performances sponsored by the presence of those who became acknowledged kings of minstrelsy would compare for one moment in regard of indecency, obscenity, improper allusion or degrading suggestion, with any one of a dozen plays—problem or farce—that today are assured of crowded houses and enthusiastic witnesses. One it is not meant that negro minstrelsy is dead or passed away. It is too good a thing for box office receipts to be allowed to die. But the minstrelsy of Emerson and Rice, of Wambold and Backus, of "Cal" Wagner and Sanford, of Christy and Burgess is of the past; it is buried beyond resurrection.

DIVORCE LAW REVISION. Appeal Made to Congress for Effective Legislation. Chicago Chronicle. A Chicago appeal to congress for uniformity in legislation concerning marriage and divorce will serve to attract attention to the growing dimensions of the divorce evil. It can do nothing more. The bureau of statistics of the Treasury department may collate divorce data if so ordered at federal cost. Publication of the figures will emphasize the need of wise laws. Congress cannot impose upon the states on such a question any law which the individual state legislatures shall decline to adopt. Marriage and divorce are within the domain of reserved legislative states' rights.

New states needing immigration cannot be expected to adopt social regulations as conservative as those found satisfactory in old communities. Some of the western states are receding already from the disgrace of lax laws touching the marital relation. Western public sentiment is crystallizing in favor of denial of divorce for causes antedating residence in the state where application for divorce is made.

If remarriage of the guilty party to the divorcee were added to that a substantial check would be placed upon the social demoralization now prevalent in consequence of the ease with which marriage obligations may be assumed and discarded.

Nor is the reform in the divorce laws to be expected while ministers preach the gospel of caprice and selfishness, pronounced by Rev. Minot J. Savage, who tells his followers to "separate if they cannot live together in mutual love."

The preacher did not define "love." A fair interpretation of his phraseology would justify the impatience of the profane in snapping the marriage tie whenever either or both fancy for a moment or longer that they no longer "love" each other. This is anarchy in the home. There must be divorce laws as well as marriage laws. They ought to rest upon a foundation of reason as well as of liberty. For the preservation of homes and the protection of children love ought to mean something more than caprice or uncalculated impulse to yield to immoral attractions.

BLASTS FROM RAMS HORN.

The light that blesses the wise man burns the foolish moth. To refuse a right responsibility may be to reject a great reward. When you have made a child glad you may have made a man good. He who drinks much thinks little, and he who thinks much drinks little. When you have the devil under your heel don't be scared by his bellowing. It's a poor plan to promise to pray for your pastor and then to pinch him on his pay.

It is better to grow into a place of power than to be blown into one of popularity. The great man is he who realizes the limits of his abilities and the possibilities of his capacities. True riches much be measured by what is given to others instead of by what is gained from them. The power of perfecting the present is worth more than the power of prophesying the future.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. The Akhond of Swat is dead, but Tillman still lives. All accounts agree that Niagara Falls greeted the Prussian prince with a mighty roar. Papers from the Cream City joyfully declare Prince Henry recognized Milwaukee at the first touch. Sanitary science is developing new wrinkles every day. In Chicago they boil the water; in Philadelphia the natives wash it. Talking about the weather the west is forced to admit that for variety, force and continuity the east is unapproachable in that line. In filling out an insurance blank recently the "Divine Sarah" Bernhard revealed the secret of her life. She is in her fifth year, but she doesn't look it.

The total deaths from floods in the east are estimated at fifty and the property loss will reach into the millions. Meanwhile the corn belt revels in sunshine and peace and the inefficiency of the fire inspection system of New York is shown by the discovery that the insurance underwriters classed the Park Avenue hotel as a hazard-free risk, which classification was verified by the recent fire. Yet the fire inspectors regarded the hotel as fireproof to such a degree that they required no fire escapes.

Prince Henry touched a tender chord in Chicago when he referred to "a certain connection between this city and a certain useful animal which is converted in the most artful manner and in less than no time into all sorts and shapes and forms to please and serve humanity." Very delicately turned, yet it did not please the sugar-cured hams. One is quoted as saying the prince is a very ordinary person in his tastes. When asked to slake his thirst at an informal function he responded off-hand, "Oh, I'll take a beer."

WEALTH STORED AWAY. Vast Sums in the Banks Testify to the Saving Habit. Chicago Inter Ocean. The individual deposits of the national banks of the United States in July, 1901, were \$2,235,000,000. The deposits in the savings banks of the country amounted at the same date to \$2,597,000,000, or \$362,000,000 more than the whole volume of money in actual circulation in the United States.

The savings banks of the world contain \$5,240,000 to the credit of 65,000,000 depositors. The average individual account the world over is \$141.34; in the United States, \$108.30. These figures are given by B. M. Chattell of Chicago to show to what extent the saving habit prevails among the poorer or non-speculative people of this and other countries. There is now comparatively little said in public prints to encourage deposits in savings banks, and it is claimed the increased deposits in every state are due not so much to inducements offered by the banks as to the habits of the people.

Surplus earnings go into life insurance, into homes, and into savings banks; the latter probably before they find their way to the others. The very small margin of the man or woman working at low wage goes to the savings bank, and when the deposits in these institutions amount to within \$531,000,000 of the individual deposits in all our national banks it is fair to assume that the saving habit is steadily growing upon the American people.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Manage to keep awake last night?" "Yes, I was up with the baby." "Oh, I thought the wind probably kept you awake." "It did." Brooklyn Life: Husband—My dear, this is awful; last year we had accounts with two firms and now we have with ten. Wife—But don't you think it a good idea to distribute our obligations over a wider field?

Boston Transcript: Stern Parent—I suppose you are aware, young man, that I cease to provide for my daughter when she leaves my roof? Suitor—Oh, yes; we have settled about that—Bertha and I. We have decided to make our home with you. Somerville Journal: Jimson—He married a saintly, you know. Jameson—Yes. Jimson—Well, the very next day she began calling "Cab!" and he says she has kept it up ever since.

Chicago Post: "She says she's going to marry me when we grow up," said the boy proudly referring to a little playmate. "Pay no attention to her threats, my son," returned his father with a covert glance in his wife's direction. Philadelphia Record: A shadow crossed the young man's face. "Can it be that we will make a mistake in marrying?" he queried when he met another wedding rehearsal right away. "How you frightened me!" exclaimed the "how" man, "another wedding rehearsal right away."

New York News: Humpus—Don't you think my wife's new evening dress is a dream? Smith—Well, er—er—I shouldn't call it more than a nap. GRIEVANCE OF THE SOPRANO. J. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian. There won't be any singin' in the meatin' 'til to-day. Which come about, from what I hear, is someboddy's this here way: James Hopkins, who's the tenor, sang a solo Sunday night. Which them as heard him sing it says was just about all right. Of course, Miss Smith, sopranner, heard 'em soundin' James's praise. An' 'practiced up a solo for the next s'cond night. She says: "This tenor singin' may be fine, but I'd admire to hear the congregation know who's the star of this here choir."

Now Hopkins, he gets skeery of the fair sopranner's song. Fearin' for his reputation if Miss Smith's should get it too strong. So he gets the bass an' alto, an' he says to 'em, says he: "If she's the hull ding choir, what I say, is, who be that?" There they all got together, an' consider this an' that. An' they tell the parson that Miss Smith is singin' flat. "As long as she sings with us," they say, "it won't be gen'ly knowed. But in the church's interest, please don't let her sing alone."

The parson, he loves music, an' he wantin' nothin' wrong with it. He fixes up the program so's to leave out Miss Smith's song. And then there starts a rumpus like a person never sees. Except in a choir on occasions such as these. Miss Smith, she says the tenor's got a voice that's like a file. An' the alto's style of singin' would convulse a crockidile. An' the bass is mighty lucky, so she tells 'em all, if he manages by fiddlin' round him, once a week to hit the key.

Course that kind o' conversation sort o' mixes matters some. Hopkins says that Miss Smith's singin' suited for the deaf an' dumb. Then she claims that just exceptin' her and P'ape the organist, all the choir could sing! 'n' without ever bein' missed. Well, the upshot is the parson tries to set the matter right. An' gets all the congregation mixed up in a row 'bout it. Which becomes so comprehensive that along the last of the week there ain't left in the whole bilin' no two members that will speak.

Ask the Policeman. We've Moved. He will tell you all about it. Larger quarters. More conveniences. We've knocked off prices, too. Better come around and see our new optical plant. We are now on Fifteenth street, near old postoffice. J. C. Hutson & Co. Manufacturing Optician, 118 South 15th St.

Sight Drafts at Maturity. WHY are policies in the Equitable called Sight Drafts at maturity? Because they are always paid on presentation. Equitable pays \$25,000 to estate of the late Frank H. Peavey of Minneapolis, FIRST ONE OF FIFTEEN COMPANIES. The following news item may be of interest to you: Frank Hutchinson Peavey, of Minneapolis, said to be the leading grain elevator owner in the world, and assured for \$1,276,000, died of pneumonia, after an illness of little more than a week. He was fifty-two years of age. Mr. Peavey was assured for \$25,000 in the Equitable and the policy has been paid. In this connection the following letter to the Equitable Society from Wilkes & Covey, of Minneapolis, is of much interest: "It may be a satisfaction for you to know that the check on account of the F. H. Peavey loss of this city, proofs of which were forwarded to you one week ago today, check being received on Wednesday following, was the first check, or payment of any kind, which the same received out of over \$1,200,000 of assurance in force, and fifteen companies represented." There are two great and important features to be considered in selecting your life assurance:— Undoubted Security Prompt Payment Both are vital—Don't take a useless risk. The Equitable Life Assurance Society H. D. Neely, Manager for Nebraska Merchants National Bank Building, OMAHA.