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BEATTENENT OF CIRCULATION

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George B. Tune	huck, secretar	y of The B
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1430,42	0 28	29,6
Total		847,9
Less unsold and	returned copi	es 10,1

The American consul at Lyons, France, has refused to pay taxes, and he is not an Omaha man either.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Net total sales ...

Not dally average.

The census bureau will continue in be permanent officially until next July.

Congressman Loud of California has been living up to his name quite frequently in the recent debates in congress.

Having braved a three-day reception in Chicago, General Funston is doubtfor a rest.

With the rural delivery mail carriers

Colonel Bryan seems determined to drive Senator Gorman into an offensive and defensive alliance with ex-Senator Hill on the plan of a political community of interests.

Americans in London are soon to have a club of their own which will be as exclusive as any of the great English clubs in that city. This is carrying the American invasion to the limit.

From the preponderance of the sugar question, this congress must be in a "sweet session" as distinguished from the "long sessions" and the "short sessions" recorded in our parliamentary history.

If the distinguished men drawn to serve on the local jury panel at \$2 per day think their time is worth more money they might call in the Civic federation arbitration committee to settle the differences.

Successive postponements of President Roosevelt's promised visit to Charleston ought to make his presence all the more appreciated when he finally puts in an appearance as the guest of the southern exposition.

Applicants for dog licenses are comify, but the majority would come under the class of simply dog.

If those dressmakers who want to orrequired in payment.

are legally dead and consequently would be necessary to resurrect them in order to punish them.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, who is charge. As the trust is still in operathe public, is apt to consider it a con- the criminals escape. tinuous transaction.

sudden desire to extend accommoda- not likely to have much weight. There the lines sharply between state-cre- distances and for day and night mestions to the public.

GOVERNOR SAVAGE AND EDITOR BROWN

As to any personal differences between Ezra P. Savage of Custer county and M. A. Brown of Buffalo county, the law and probably will not be. citizens of Nebraska have no concern. But when Ezra P. Savage over his signature as governor of Nebraska addresses an open letter to M. A. Brown, editor of the Kearney Hub for the specific purpose of justifying the pardon enters the domain of state politics and becomes a subject for public discussion. Governor Savage calls attention to

the fact that thousands of dollars of state funds deposited by the state treasurer were lost by the failure of banking houses of Kearney during the panic. One of the banks, he charges, had a \$6,-000 state deposit at the time It failed and of Editor Brown amounting to almost governor submits these questions to able. Editor Brown, "Who is the real culprit, the man who deposited the money in sands of men enlisted in the union the bank lawfully and presumably in armies during the four years of war good faith or the man who borrowed it on heavy bounties, or as substitutes for

from the bank and never paid it back? unpatriotic stay-at-homes. These men ual whose attitude on the question is pose their bodies to the enemies bullets to minds of honor amazing and re- or subject themselves to the hardships contributed in the same way to this mis. listed for the bounty and throwing guided man's downfall who apparently away their muskets at the first opporare just as vigorous in denouncing the exercise of clemency as you are. \* \* \* Morally you directly owe this money to the bank and indirectly to the state. If and can not pay back what you borrowed, how is the bank going to be prepared to pay or how do you expect Mr. Bartley to pay?"

In response to these questions, Editor Brown admits personal obligations 837.816 to the Kearney National bank amount-29,922 ing to about \$4,600 while the other loans Subscribed in my presence and sworn to efore me this 28th day of February, A. D., 102.

M. B. HUNGATE, (Seal.)

Notary Fublic. were made by the publishers of the Hub all secured by mortgage on city and farm property regarded as ample under ordinary business conditions. But when these properties were driven to forced sale they brought a comparatively small figure.

This explanation should be satisfactory to Governor Savage in exculpating uninterrupted operation, but it will not Editor Brown from any culpability for the loss sustained by the state which should have recovered on its depository bond if reasonable vigilance had been exercised by the state authorities.

But the governor persists in labor-

ing under the delusion that Mr. Bartley

was a misguided man whose downfall is due to the financial distress following less ready to go back to the firing line in the wake of the drouth and general business depression. The governor seems to be oblivious of the fact that the crime for which Bartley was confully protected by civil service regula- victed was not the failure to collect tions, the city delivery carriers may money lost in failed state depositories rest assured against attack on their but for money deliberately embezzled the exposition managers. With the for more or less of his reading. penitentiary sentence imposed upon Bartley was for converting to own use business. the proceeds of a state warrant drawn for \$181,000 and no part of these stealings has even been disgorged although Bartley has expended thousands of dollars for lawyers, ball bonds, and pardon petitions. The man whom the governor considers a misguided martyr is known to the people to have looted the treasury of hundreds of thousands of dollars for lawless speculation and political loans he never expected to see repaid. Governor Savage forgets that the press has its duty and function as well as the executive. Mr. Brown as a citizen would have a right to repress his priety and decency that it ought to be personal feeling or resentment over the extension of executive elemency to a great embezzler but as editor it was his duty to voice the sentiment of the community for which his paper assumes to speak. That he has honestly voiced this sentiment nobody will gainsay. Had he failed to do so for any personal

its influence as a molder of public opin-SUPPRESSION OF TRAIN ROBBERY. pelled to give the description and breed measure will become law. It provides state-created corporations. He urged of the animal to be protected by the the death penalty for train robbers that the business of the country detag. Some dogs may be easy to class- when death results to anyone on the mands uniform corporate legislation, train; otherwise imprisonment for from ganize into a trades union embracing will not have that effect, but it will add tional banking act, not abridging the the whole country only take the mil- the power of the United States courts powers of the state to creat local corliners in with them, those after-Easter to that of the state courts in the punishbills will add another cipher to the fig- ment of the crime of train robbery. In to organize corporations, national in exures that used to ornament the checks some sections of the country the power tent, whose business relates to trade of the state is not sufficient for the reason that the robberies occur near the The authorities of Minnesota have de- borders of a state in sparsely populated cided that the paroled Younger brothers districts and the guilty parties quickly escape into another state or territory. neither of them can marry. Presum- The state where the crime was comably, if they should violate some law, it mitted feels no particular interest in pursuing or searching for the criminals and the state into which they escape of course has no interest in the matter, as tematically opposed state legislation, the crime was not committed within its seeking a re-election, plends the statute jurisdiction. The result in many in- statutes, to be of the highest efficiency of limitations on the cotton bale trust stances is that the authorities of the and to be freed from evils of subordistate in which the crime was committed tion and the senator is still connected wait for a large reward to be offered uniform among all the states and nawith it, the court, which in this case is and so the crime goes unpunished and tional in extent as to whether corpora-

ties of the United States, reaching into doubt that they would. They would do The banks now propose to go into the all states and all territories alike, will this for self-preservation, as a protecmoney order business in competition not be restrained by any question of tion against the varied, diverse and towith the government and express com- jurisdiction and the marshals and dep- day inconsistent laws of various states, panies. It took the banks a good many uty marshals will feel at liberty to purand for the reason that no corporation years to discover that a system of ex- sue the criminals promptly wherever change at a reasonable price was a they go within the limits of the United profitable business. Perhaps the fact States. The only objection that has length and breadth of the country ping stone to postal savings banks may that it is an infringement of state organization, since it would not be long ter of common notoriety. The same have something to do with the present rights, but opposition on this score is before the investing public would draw schedule of price per word for different

NO PREMIUM ON DESERTION President Roosevelt's first veto has, it is to be hoped, put an end to the demoralizing practice of inserting the names of deserters into the national of Joseph S. Bartley the controversy roll of honor. Within the past twenty years hundreds of bills have been passed at every session of congress removing the charge of desertion from men enlisted in the union armies during the War of the Rebellion and restoring them to good standing in the ranks of the veterans who wore the blue.

Why congress should by special acts remove the charge of desertion from among its assets notes and obligations renegades and cowards, who failed to be mustered out with an honorable dis-\$14,000. When the receiver undertook charge passes comprehension. Why any to realize on some of these assets he body who had any pride in his army recwas unable to find a purchaser who ord should wait twenty, thirty or forty would give anywhere near the face years before filing proof positive of his value. With these facts as a basis, the loyal service as a soldier is inconceiv-

It is a matter of history that thoutunity found their way to Canada, Mex-

ico, or other foreign border lands. Many of these deserters were profes sional bounty jumpers who after enlistyou who borrowed the money could not ing, secured the bounty and deserted. changed their names and re-enlisted for roll of honor puts a premium upon'desertion, the highest crime known to military law.

Against the abuse on the part of Confor years. The position taken by President Roosevelt has at last called a

A REPREHENSIBLE SCHEME.

It is announced that speculators are negotiating for the purchase of the Buffalo Temple of Music, in which President McKinley was assassinated, with a view to transferring the building to financial venture. This with the other exposition buildings was sold to the Chicago Wrecking company and it is with that company that the parties who think they see an opportunity to make money by catering to a morbid public curiosity are negotiating, so that the the state treasury. The 20-year wrecking company, of course, the sale of the building is solely a matter of

The scheme of the speculators cannot to make money out of the terrible tragedy at Buffalo is to the last degree reprehensible and will certainly be so regarded by all right-minded people. There is perhaps no practicable way to prevent the carrying-out of the brutally mercenary purpose, but public sentiment should be arrayed so strongly against the speculators as to insure their failure to reap the revenue they expect. The scheme is so utterly resafe to say no self-respecting person would countenance it.

A NATIONAL INCORPORATION LAW. The question of the supervision and regulation of the combinations engaged in interstate commerce is a difficult one. but it is a question the solution of which is urgently demanded and its pubreason, he would have justly merited lie discussion should be earnestly mainthe withdrawal of public confidence tained until it is solved. A suggestive from the paper he edits and destroyed contribution to such discussion has been made by Mr. James B. Dill, the well known corporation lawyer in an address before Harvard university, in The house judiciary committee has which he favored the enactment of a reported favorably on the bill to sup- national incorporation law as distinpress train robbery and doubtless the guished from a national control of formulated upon the good of the counfive to ten years. It is not the purpose try as a whole and not sectional legislaof the bill to deprive the state courts of tion, state against state. A national jurisdiction and if enacted into law law should be along the lines of the naporations, but affording an opportunity with foreign countries or between states, under national law and with the protection of the national government against conflicting state legislation and

local political enactments. Mr. Dill expressed the opinion that we can look for no effective publicity-no effective restrictions or regulation of corporate power-under a diverse and systherefore public opinion formulated into nation, even of prostitution, must be tions would voluntarily avail them-Under the proposed law the authori- selves of a national law he has no engaged in interstate commerce or desiring to do business throughout the

kind is needed and the measure framed business national in extent and true by the house judiciary committee ap- national corporations. It has already mitted the dispatch. A similar mutual pears to meet every requirement. There become necessary for the sound cor- arrangement is said to exist with the ought to be no difficulty in making it a porations to differentiate their position from those otherwise situated and it gating the latter not to use their wires therefore seems reasonable to assume that all such would avail themselves of a national incorporation law.

> Under such a law as suggested the national corporation should be subject to national supervision and examination and there should be required at least "private publicity," which Mr. Dill believes would result in "public publicity." The former contemplates full information concerning the affairs of the corporation accessible to every stockholder and as the stockholders increase in number this would ultimately become public publicity. Mr. Dill rightly says that the tendency to conceal vital facts from stockholders is indefensible, that they should receive definite and informing statements at least yearly to enable them to act with a common understanding. This information would be made accessible under a national law.

This suggestion of one who has had much experience in the organization of great corporations and is regarded as an expert in the matter, certainly merits consideration. If a national incorporation law be practicable and constitutional it might remedy many of the . . You are not the only individ- for the most part never intended to ex- difficulties in dealing with the great combinations.

proachful. There are many others who of war in any form. They simply en- THE PRESS AS AN EDUCATIONAL FACTOR Replying to a request for his opinion as to the relative importance of the

university and the press as educational factors, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, the new president of Columbia university, is quoted as saying:

This question cannot be answered without an elaborate explanation. The press new bounties only to desert again. To and the university are rather to be conplace the names of these men upon the trasted than to be compared as educational factors. The press belongs to that group of unsystematic but very real and powerful educational influences, the place and function of which are only just coming to be recognized. It is an old-fashioned notion gress, The Bee has vainly remonstrated that education is given largely, or chiefly, in the school; but nowadays we recognize the falsity of this view and see how extremely influential other factors are-and halt that cannot be disregarded and among these the press-not only in shapwill, we hope, put an end to the intro- ing public opinion, but in forming and duction of such scandalous legislation. developing individual minds. More men get their opinions from the newspapers than from any other single source, probably

-not excepting inheritance. Although not usually viewed in that light, what President Butler says about the contribution of the press toward the education of the citizenship of the day will be readily conceded by all intellisome other city and preserving it as a gent students of society. For the great mass of the people the instruction received as children in the schools furnishes but the foundation of their educompleted in the school of experience. The proportion who can pursue a systematic course of higher education in reprehensible scheme of the speculators the colleges and universities, although for turning to a mercenary purpose one increasing, is comparatively insigninof the most lamentable events in the cant, but everybody in or out of school country's history does not reflect upon who reads at all resorts to the press

son the press reaches thousands. That the university educator realizes the narrow limits of his lecture room, as combe too strongly condemned. An attempt pared with the broader field of the press, is evidenced by the frequency with which he avails himself of the press to impart to a larger circle results of his study which he thinks of more than ordinary importance. Where not many years ago it was considered almost a breach of the professional code for a scientist to contribute to any but technical periodicals designed only for the perusal of specialists in the same line, the university professor pugnant to every consideration of pro- of today has no hesitation in writing for periodicals of popular clientage, and even for newspapers of general and indiscriminate circulation. In other words, rather than be content to be overshadowed by the growing educational influence of the press, the university is rapidly coming to utilize the press as a concomitant factor in the work of popular education.

Nor can the universities justly complain that in this the press has not met them more than half way. Excluding certain well known yellow types, the educational standard of the press of this country today is higher than it has ever been, while its scope also is more comprehensive and the area of its activity broader. The university and the press are coming to complement one another to an extent scarcely yet realized -in fact, the press is but beginning to appreciate its own power as an educational factor-but the possibilities of the near future are sure to bring the educational side of the press out in unexpected prominence.

After traveling through Mexico with an eye out for carefal observation of conditions as they actually exist, exthat any American publicist who familiarizes himself even in a most cursory manner with the finances of that republie and who will then honestly advocate the United States "Is utterly incapable of logical thought and wholly devoid of that good judgment which every American publicist should have." Now we know why Mr. Bryan has never taken that trip to Mexico which has been so often scheduled for him in the public prints.

The intimation is given that the same dread of collision with the law that is prompting the railroads to dissolve all their passenger and freight associations and repudiate traffic understandings will force an abandonment of the working agreement under which the two great telegraph companies have been doing business in the United States. That the telegraph charges have been altogether non-competitive even between points where both companies are supis no question that legislation of this ated organisations assuming to de a sages has been observed without yaria- habit of prodigality.

tion, no matter which company translong distance telephone companies, oblifor the transmission of telegrams or to compete for business by reducing tolls. If the termination of these agreements should lead to real competition between the different concerns engaged in wire communication, a merry war would ensue that would find its end only in the absorption of all the long distance telephone and telegraph lines either by one gigantic corporation or by the government itself as part of the postal

The death of ex-Governor Altgeld removes another of the staunch props of Bryan from the political arena. To Altgeld, more than any other one man, Mr. Bryan owed the support of Illinois in his political following at both national conventions that nominated him for the presidency. Without Altgeld it is doubtful if the Illinois standard will be again carried in the wake of that of Nebraska.

The wife of Minister Conger entertained a number of Chinese princesses at "tiffin" the other day. In the absence of any dictionary of Chinese social customs it is impossible to say whether this is like a pink ten, a kensington or an old-fashloned quilting bee, but it is a safe guess that the absent versation.

Better Than None. Somerville Journal. Wealth doesn't always bring happiness, out it can generally furnish a pretty good

imitation. Shortened Breath for a Moment. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. General Delarey seems to have hit the English beef-eaters in the vicinity of the short ribs.

Striking a Tender Spot. Washington Post. The increase of rates by the insurance companies was not devised as a popular affair and it is coming up to expectations in this respect.

"Things Coming Our Way." Chleago Inter Ocean. a little bit strange that Omaha should have been selected as the scene

of the first tornado of the season, when Kansas City or Wichita would have paid well for the space it occupied in the news-Old Favorites in New Guise. Boston Transcript.

spring school of medicine for practicing physicians who wish to catch on to most up-to-date developments of their science, is about to be opened at Philacation, which must be rounded out and delphia. A school of spring medicine has been in operation since before our grand-

Benefit of Underground Wires.

New York Tribune. All the telegraph, telephone and trolley wires in or near great cities in every part of the world in which tempests may send poles toppling down ought to be put underground. Although the expense at the outbetter off in the long run, and the initial expenditure will be more than justified. Federal Control of Railroads.

Philadelphia Ledger. Public control of railroads is imperative, else these creatures of the state would become greater than the state itself. But their lines are too long and too widely spread to be wholly under the control of any individual commonwealth. What follows logically, then, is that they must be controlled either by concurrent action on the part of several states through which their lines run, or by the general government, acting for the entire community. Present indications point to the latter as the mere feasible of the two methods. Modern Pawnee Thunder.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There will be a good deal of sympathy felt for Chief White Eagle of the Ponca tribe, who is going to Washington to plead with the president to remit the order requiring the reservation Indians to bathe. Eagle says it might kill his braves if the order is enforced and he intimates that some of them would rather die than take a bath. Of course a deep-rooted prejudice should be combatted with great discretion. In this case the contact with water must be extremely gradual. Perhaps the very best way to begin would be to coax these Poncas to take a drink of the hated fluid.

HABIT OF SAVING.

The Old Reliable Road to Financial Independence. Indianapolis News.

In July of last year the individual deposits in the national banks in this country amounted to \$3,228,000,000. The deposits in the savings banks in the country at the same time amounted to \$3,597,000,000. The sayings banks of the world had \$8,908,340,-000, representing 63,070,000 depositors. The average individual account for the world was \$141.24. The average individual account for the United States was \$480.30. It should be said in a time of prosperity that no habit is more valuable to cultivate than the habit of saving. Prosperity avails a man nothing unless with it he has Secretary J. Sterling Morton asserts strength of character to save in proportion. Dickens has a character in one of his books that every time he prospers treats himself, so to say; indulges himself with some extra expenditure as a reward. That is likely to be a tendency with too many. It is the old the adoption of the silver standard for truism about prosperity being more difficult to stand than adversity. No man can pros-per that does not spend less than he makes. He carnot greatly prosper unless increasingly he spends less proportionately than he makes. While money-making is a posttive achievement as much as the creation of anything is, frugality is something that need wait on no gift, but may be practiced by all.

Whether a man be rich or poor, whether he be gifted mentally or emotionally or be dull there is for everyone in this life the lesson of self-denial to learn, and as this life is an exceedingly practical thing, the basis of self-denial might almost be said to lie in material savings. Where a man has not the ability to increase his income he should decrease his outgo. He that does this will soon begin to get a margin. process of saving is slow, but it is sure It can literally work wonders, and once started it grows like the rolling enowball. The smallness at the beginning should be no discouragement. There is an opportun ity for the man that can save 10 cents : that the postal money order is a step- been made to the bill is on the ground could afford to be other than a national posed to have competing lines is a matwith may be difficult, but persistence in it makes it easy. Life is more a matter o habit than of intention and the habit of thrift can as easily be cultivated as the

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Washington Post: And now Bishop Potter wants to settle the negro question. What has become of the old-fashioned prelate who devoted his time to church work? Chicago Chronicle: West side churches to the unlucky number of thirteen have devil's fields. combined in a war upon vice. It is to be hoped that the proverbial ill omen will not attend their efforts.

Boston Globe: A Reading, Pa., minister has started on a trip to see which one of seven fair correspondents he will marry. It would be hard luck if they should all onclude that they don't want to marry

Chicago News: A Connecticut preacher has been asked to resign because he speculates in stocks. Perhaps some learned person can explain wherein it is worse for the pastor than for the flock to do such things.

Chicago Record-Herald: A Pittsburg preacher is causing trouble because he heard kissing in the choir while he was delivering his sermon. He can hardly be blamed. No man could be expected to go along smoothly under such conditions with out reference to his notes.

Brooklyn Eagle: The great passive publie is not hostile to the churches. On the contrary, its belief in and its reverence for them and their mission is bred in blood and bone. But it would be glad to see them evince a more intelligent appreciation of the situation. A great part of the business and debates which engross the time of conventions and assemblies appears to the average man to have very little to do with religion at best, and to be specially fatuous at a time when the very existence of the churches themselves appear to be in danger. Nor can we believe that the revision ones were not forgotten in the con- of a confession here or the modification of a Rubric there will have any appreciable effect upon the matter. It has got far be youd all that sort of thing. The people are waiting now, as we believe, not for the church to lick into shape some final statement of theological doctrine or some doctrinaire ecclesiastical polity, but to show that it is efficient to do the business which its Founder meant it to do. This is the task to which its leaders should be urged and less than this will be almost betrayal. PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Cincinnati owns up to 100 years of age

Cleveland cheerfully admits the town looks It.

General Lord Methuen has a rent roll of \$50,000 a year, enough to keep his tarnished halo on straight. If current pictures of General Delarey are true to life, his valiant burghers may be

pardoned for swearing by the beard of the prophet. The tendency toward the strenuous con-

a book and run for congress before the year in out. It's a dull day when New York doesn't put some novelty into life thereabouts. A collision between a trolley car and a steam

boiler is the town's latest contribution to unique horrors. Baltimore is endeavoring to rid itself of the last vestige of village life by abolish- In the ing cow pastures within the city limits. Should the rule become effective the fascinating milkmaid will go away back and

charms. A Connecticut school ma'am boasts o having spanked forty-nine pupils in thirtyseven minutes. This affords strong con-firmation of the assertion that the Vankes lived task is done. spirit is dying out among the rising generation of New England. In the good old will be days an effort of that kind would land the teacher in a hospital.

Senator Simon of Oregon has discovered a constituent who lives an idyllic life, free from worldly cares, a millionaire hour, but poor when sober. "When I take a drink," says this philosopher in a letter to the senator, "I am at peace with all mankind. When I have had two drinks I am a millionaire. With my third drink I own the world." Jolly old soul. It would be a real pleasure to soak him once.

Two of Chicago's hair trigger professor. are discussing the probable location of the Garden of Eden. Considering the season, there are many who will accept, without further debate, the ruling of the late John Boyle O'Reilly. "I cannot understand," said the genial poet, "how any man who has read Genesis can question that the Garden of Eden was in Ireland. I base my conclusion on the fig leaf incident. Adam and Eve, you know, were evicted for the wearing of the green!"

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

It takes a great man to lead a small army. When a man really is religious he never

gets over it. Saints are not fattened on grain from the

He who parleys with principle is preparing for perdition. Information does not make an education

without inspiration. Stolen thunder seldom brings down

showers of blessing. No man is so apt to fall as he who is over-anxious to rise. It's a poor policy to take your gun to

pleces in the face of the enemy. The wealth of the world depends on the value of man and not on his possessions. He does little to promote the Kingdom who is always anxious about his own pro-

It is a good idea to have some every-day virtues in your possession before you pretend to have any uncommon ones.

## DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Chicago Post: "But how did you know that I was in love with you?" he asked. "You were so foolish," she answered. Detroit Free Press: "I wish to marry your daughter, sir."
"You'll have to ask her about that, young man; I'm only her father."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Does Mrs. Grigsby allow her husband's friends to smoke in the house?"
"Not if Grigsby furnishes the cigars." Chicago News: Hojax-What became of that girl you had the filrtation with last summer?
Tomdix—You mean the girl I thought I had a firstation with. She married me.

Brooklyn Life: Husband-How long is it since I've been to church? Wife-Do you mean to say you've forgot-ten our wedding day? New York Bun: Deacon Goodly-How do

you like our new minister?

Judge Hardhead—I don't like him at all.
Whenever he prays he works that contemptible dodge of turning state's evidence on his fellow sinners.

Philadelphia Press: Shaddock-I don't think that so many jokes about Easter bennets are printed nowadays as was the case in former years.

Bassott-Guess the humorists have all got married.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The prince called "Well, it's a rocky town, all right." Boston Transcript: Briggs—I gress the new minister is all right.
Griggs—Then you have heard him?
Briggs—No, but my wife has. She says he delivered a sermon that anybody could write. Evidently he knows how to express his thoughts forcibly and in a sensible manner.

Baltimere American: "I doubt if Hen-The tendency toward the strenuous con-tinues unchecked. An Indiana follower of the fad undertakes to get married, to write a book and run for congress before the year is out.

Deck ever draws a sober breath any more."

"He doesn't, and his wife has no one to blame for it but herself. The first time he fell from grace his wife told him she didn't think it worth while to talk to him while he was in that condition."

THE BREVITY OF LIFE. Francis Quartes.

How short a span
Was long enough of old,
To measure out the life of man
less well-tempered days! His time was then
Surveyed, cast up and found but threescore years and ten. the Monument city will lose its picturesque

And what is that?

They come, and slide, and pass.

Before my pen can tell thee what.

The posts of time are swift, which, having

Our days

Begun, we lend

To sleep, to antio plays

And toys until the first stage ends:

Twelve waning moons, twice five times
told, we give

To uncover'd loss; we rather breathe than
live.

We spend
A ten years' breath
Before we apprehend
What 'tis to live, or fear a death;
r childish dreams are fill'd with painted Our joys,
Which please our sense a while, and, waking, prove but toys.

Our new-born light
Attains to full-aged noon!
And this how soon to gray-haired night!
We spring, we bud, we blossom and we Ere we can count our days, our days they fiee so fast,

They end
When scarce begun,
And ere we apprehend
That we begin to live, our life is done.
Man, count thy days, and if they fly too
fast
For thy dull thoughts to count, count every

## The Equitable Life Assurance Society OF NEW YORK.



STRONGEST IN THE WORLD. Protection No Young Man Should Be Without

In speaking of his early business experlences Mr. Payne became reminiscent, and

"Although I had been in business for some time, I consider that I got my first start on the road to financial success from this fact: When I was about 20 years old I took out a twenty-year life insurance polloy. This was about to mature, when my attention was called to the possibilities of a tract of land in the northwestern portion of the city. Roswell Miller became associated with me-in the matter. I thought that I could anticipate my policy for a few days, and went to the late Edward Sanderson, who loaned me \$5,000 for thirty daysuntil the policy came due. This was my real financial start. I remember well that when we made the purchase the residents in that locality made us a good many offers of additional property. The profits on this investment netted me about \$75,000. If I had been endowed with the nerve commensurate with my faith in Milwaukee I could have been a millionaire, so far as wealth is concerned."-Sunday Sentinel, January 5,

Mr. Payne's policy was taken out at the age of 27 and was the foundation of his fortune at a time when the opportunity presented itself. It you are interested inquire concerning our new 1902 policy.

The accompanying clipping was taken from the life of the Hon. Henry C. Payne, our new Postmaster General, as published in the Milwaukee Sentinel. If Life Assurance receives such unqualified endorsement from one whose success is known to all,



Can any young man do better than provide a similar asset while physically



H. D. NEELY,

Manager for Nebraska, Merchants National Bank Building. OMAHA.